

The interim and final report
of Justice Mr. Shah
commission on illegal mining
in state of Goa

-Interim report submitted in
Dec. 2011

-Final report in two volumes
submitted in Sept. 2012 in
loksabha

compiled in public interest as
this single ebook

By

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**SHRI JUSTICE M. B. SHAH
COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY
FOR
ILLEGAL MINING OF IRON ORE & MANGANESE**

FIRST INTERIM REPORT

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FOR ILLEGAL MINING OF IRON ORE AND MANGANESE**

FIRST INTERIM REPORT

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ILLEGAL MINING

FIRST INTERIM REPORT

SUMMARY

There is enormous and large scale multi-state illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore running into thousands of crores every year, having several pernicious evil effects on the national economy, good governance, public functionaries, bureaucracy, public order, law and order. It has encouraged huge corruption at all different levels in public life, mafia in society and money power. It is not only national loot, but also has deleterious effects on the national economy and society. This has to be stopped immediately and effectively.

The main cause & incentive for this illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore is the huge profit in the export market (mainly China). The prices of these have gone up by about 20 times without any corresponding benefit and increase to the public exchequer.

Hence, the first and immediate step recommended is total ban on exports of iron ore and manganese ore.

This can be reviewed, relaxed and liberalized, once effective enforcement agency is in place to see that no illegal mining of these items takes place and also after reasonable estimate of reserves available and the demand of industries in this country for production of steel and

steel products. This step will also lend urgency to the other steps required to be taken.

There are other reasons also which facilitates such illegal mining, such as lack of effective enforcement, adequate staff, necessary infrastructure etc. There appears to be utter weakness or absence on the part of the concerned officers to effectively curb the menace of illegal mining which has been flourishing since about a decade.

For controlling illegal mining and its trade, following recommendations are suggested in this First Interim Report:

Firstly, for streamlining the procedure for renewal of mining lease, Rule 24A (1) and (6) of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 are required to be amended, as under:

Amendment of Rule 24A (1)

- (a) An application for the renewal of a mining lease shall be made to the State Government in Form J. at least twelve months before the date on which the lease is due to expire, through such officer or authority as the State Government may specify in this behalf.
- (b) **In case of forest land, simultaneously with the application for the renewal of a mining lease**

under Rule 24(A) (1) (a) appropriate application should be filed before the concerned Forest Officer for approval.

- (c) Further, if required, simultaneously with the application for renewal of mining lease under Rule 24(A) (1) (a) appropriate application should be filed to State Pollution Control Board for its clearance.**

Amendment of Rule 24A(6)

“If an application for renewal of a mining lease made within the time referred to in Sub-Rule (1) is not disposed of by the State Government before the date of expiry of the lease, the period of that lease shall be deemed to have been extended **by a further period of one year or till the State Government passes the order thereon, whichever is earlier.**”

By this amendment, concerned officer would be required to decide the renewal application promptly within stipulated time. One year before expiry of lease and one year after expiry of lease (**two years**) for deciding renewal application is more than sufficient.

(II) For controlling illegal mining:

- (i) beyond lease area or
- (ii) mining without lease or licence.

It is necessary to amend the provisions of Section 24(1) of the Mines & Minerals (Development &

Regulation) Act, 1957 and Rule 26 and 27 of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 by adding the provisions as under:

Amendment of Section 24(1)

(a)

(aa) verify whether the boundary pillars are properly structured and are easily visible; and reports thereof should be kept on record.

Amendment of Rule 26

(1) to (3)

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of Sub-Rule (1), where it appears that the applicant is indulging in illegal mining or encroachment upon the non-lease area or has extended or changed, in any manner, the boundaries or boundary marks of lease area, the application for renewal shall be liable to be rejected.

Amendment of Rule 27

(1) to (4)

(4A) If the lessee / licensee is found to have encroached upon the non-lease area, in any manner, including shifting of boundaries or boundary marks, and / or if the boundary pillars are not maintained, the lease / license shall be

liable to be determined after giving 30 days' show cause notice.

Amendment is required in Circular issued by Government of India, Ministry of Mines, Indian Bureau of Mines, Circular No. 2 of 2010 dated 06.04.2010 by adding clause 9 & 10 as under:

- (9) The distance between two pillars should not be more than 20 mtrs. and that the pillars should be of concrete.**
- (10) It should be mandatory for the concerned officer/s to visit the mine/s at least once a month, verify whether the boundary pillars are properly affixed and are easily visible, and the report/s thereof should be kept on record.**

AND

If the report is incorrect, the explanation of the concerned officer who visited last should be sought for and if not found satisfactory, departmental action should be taken.

Aforesaid amendments would cast duty on the concerned officers to visit the site which itself would control mining beyond lease area.

Further, lessees would also know that if he carries out mining activity beyond lease areas, his lease would be cancelled.

Rest of suggestions are for –

- **Computerized weigh bridges** –
- **Check Posts at exist points** –
- **Maintenance of roads and toll tax** –
- **Adequate Staff**–

If Staff is adequate, it would control illegal mining to a large extent. The State can also recover proper Royalty payable.

If controlling machinery is weak and understaffed, illegal mining activities would continue unabated.

**SHRI JUSTICE M. B. SHAH, COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
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FIRST INTERIM REPORT

PART : 1

Terms of reference

1. The Government of India has set up Shri Justice M. B. Shah Commission of Inquiry for Illegal Mining of Iron Ore and Manganese vide Notification dated 22nd November, 2010.
2. The terms of reference of the Commission are as follows:—
 - i. *to inquire into and determine the nature and extent of mining and trade and transportation, done illegally or without lawful authority, of iron ore and manganese ore, and the losses resulting therefrom; and to identify, as far as possible, the persons, firms, companies and others that are engaged in such mining, trade and transportation of iron ore and manganese ore, done illegally or without lawful authority;*
 - ii. *to inquire into and determine the extent to which the management, regulatory and monitoring systems have failed to deter, prevent, detect and punish offences relating to mining, storage, transportation, trade and export of such ore, done illegally or without lawful authority, and the persons responsible for the same;*

- iii. *to inquire into the tampering of official records, including records relating to land and boundaries, to facilitate illegal mining and to identify, as far as possible, the persons responsible for such tampering; and*
- iv. *to inquire into the overall impact of such mining, trade, transportation and export, done illegally or without lawful authority, in terms of destruction of forest wealth, damage to the environment, prejudice to livelihood and other rights of tribal people, forest dwellers and other persons in the mined areas, and the financial losses caused to the Central and State Governments.*

3. The notification also provides that

i. The Commission shall also recommend remedial measures to prevent such mining, trade, transportation and export done illegally or without lawful authority.

ii. The Commission shall have all the powers under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952) and shall follow its own procedure subject to the provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder relating to the procedure of the Commission.

iii. The head quarter of the Commission shall be at Mumbai.

iv. The Commission shall submit its report to the Central Government as soon as possible but not later than eighteen months from the date of its first sitting.

v. The Commission may, if it deems fit, submit **interim reports** to the Central Government before the expiry of the said period on any of the matters specified in the Notification and **shall also recommend specific steps that may be required to be taken to urgently curb the menace of such illegal mining, trade and transportation.**

vi. The Commission may take the services of any investigating agency of the Central Government in order to effectively address its terms of reference.

vii. The Commission may also engage Consultants or specialized agencies for survey, data collections and analysis.

INTERIM REPORT

1. The Commission is submitting its first Interim Report recommending some urgent remedial measures to prevent further illegal mining, its trade, transportation and export. These measures may help in controlling to a large extent illegal mining subject to honest and effective implementation at all levels.
2. Since detailed inquiry with regard to the terms of reference stated in Para : 2 (i), (ii) and (iv) about the nature and extent of mining and trade and transportation, done illegally or without lawful authority, of iron ore and manganese ore, and the losses therefrom; and to identify, as far as possible, the persons, firms, companies and others that are engaged in such mining, trade and transportation of iron ore and manganese ore, done illegally or without lawful authority will take time and since the information sought for is still awaited, completion of inquiry may take some time. Further, activities with regard to illegal mining would require assistance of investigating agency.

CONSERVATION (PRESERVATION) AND SYSTEMATIC DEVELOPMENT OF MINERALS – IRON ORE AND MANGANESE ORE

I

Iron is also the most common and indispensable metal being used by mankind over the centuries. India enjoys a unique place as one of the earliest nations in mining, processing and using iron ore and its metal. Steel is vital and basic for the development of any modern economy. Rather, consumption of steel is used as a yardstick for measuring industrial growth and socio – economic development. Undoubtedly, Iron and Steel is the crux for industrial development in a country.

The question, therefore, is whether mineral iron ore and manganese ore are required to be conserved (preserved) and developed for the future generations and for future requirements of developing industries in this country.

Legal position:

In exercise of constitutional powers under Article 246, the Central Government has enacted Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act, 1957, which cast a duty on the Central Government inter-alia

- (a) to take all such steps as may be necessary for the conservation and systematic development of minerals in India,
- (b) the development of mineral resources in any area, and
- (c) to direct the owner of any mine to do or refrain from doing certain things in the interest of conservation or systematic development of minerals.

For this purpose, it would be worthwhile to refer to the relevant provisions of the Constitution of India, more particularly, Article 246, which is reproduced below:

“Article 246: Subject-matter of laws made by Parliament and by the Legislatures of States-

(1) Notwithstanding anything in clauses (2) and (3), Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List-I in Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the "Union List")

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (3). Parliament, and, subject to clause (1), the Legislature of any State also, have power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List III in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the "Concurrent List").

(3) Subject to the clauses (1) and (2), the Legislature of any State has exclusive power to make laws for such State or any part thereof with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List II in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the "State List").

(4) Parliament has power to make laws with respect to any matter for any part of the territory of India not included in a State notwithstanding that such matter is a matter enumerated in the Union List."

Mineral Development:

For the purpose of mineral development and conservation (preservation), it is to be read with **List I (Union List) Entry 41**, which reads as under:

"Trade and commerce with foreign countries, import and export across customs frontiers; definition of customs frontiers."

In addition to above, **Entry No. 54 of List I (Union List)** is also required to be taken into consideration, which reads as under:

"Regulation of mines and mineral development to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest."

**Mines and Minerals (Development and
Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act):**

Section 2 of the Act makes the statutory declaration:

“It is hereby declared that it is expedient in public interest that the Union shall take under its control the regulation of mines and the development of minerals to the extent hereinafter provided.”

In exercise of the said jurisdiction, Parliament has enacted the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as "MMDR Act, 1957") to provide for regulation of the mines and development of mineral under the control of the Union.

In addition to the above, **Entry 23 of List II (State List)** provides for "Regulation of mines and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under the control of the Union."

Keeping the aforesaid constitutional provisions in mind, for conservation (preservation) of minerals, Section 18 of the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 requires to be taken into consideration.

"Section 18 (1): It shall be the duty of the Central Government **to take all such steps as may be necessary for the conservation and systematic development of minerals in India** and for the protection of environment by preventing or controlling any pollution which may be caused by prospecting or mining operations and for such purposes the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make such rules as it thinks fit."

"(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

- (a) the opening of new mines and the **regulation of mining operations** in any area;
- (b) the regulation of the excavation or collection of minerals from any mine;
- (c) the measures to be taken by owners of mines for the purpose of beneficiation of ores, including the provision of suitable contrivances for such purpose;
- (d) **the development of mineral resources in any area;**
- (e) the notification of all new borings and shaft sinkings and the preservation of bore-hole records, and specimens of cores of all new bores-holes;

- (f) *the regulation of the arrangements for the storage of minerals and stocks thereof that may be kept by any person;*
- (g) *the submission of samples of minerals from any mine by the owner thereof and the manner in which and the authority to which such samples shall be submitted; and the taking of samples of any minerals from any mine by the State Government or any other authority specified by it in that behalf;*
- (h) *the submission by owners of mines of such **special or periodical returns and reports** as may be specified, and the form in which and the authority to which such returns and reports shall be submitted;*
- (i) *the regulation of prospecting operations;*
- (j) *the employment of qualified **geologists or mining engineers to supervise** prospecting or mining operations;*
- (k) *the disposal or discharge of waste slime or tailings arising from any mining of metallurgical operations carried out in mine;*
- (l) *the manner in which and the authority by whom directions may be issued to the owners of any mine **to do or refrain from doing certain things in the interest of conservation or systematic development of minerals** or for the protection of environment by preventing or controlling pollution which may be caused by prospecting or mining operations."*

For proper appreciation of Section 18 of the MMDR Act, 1957, the words "conservation" and "conserve" are required to be interpreted and understood in its letter and spirit. The words "conservation" and "conserve" defined in various dictionaries are as under:

A. Compact Oxford Dictionary, Thesaurus & Wordpower guide.

*"Conservation - n - 1 **preservation or restoration of the natural environment;** careful use of a resource --- Derivatives*

Thesaurus:

*Conservation - n - **careful management,** economy, good husbandry, maintenance,*

*Conserve - v. be economical with, **hold in reserve,** keep, look after, maintain, preserve, protect, safeguard, save, store up, **use sparingly,** - **opposite: destroy,** waste.*

*Conserve/kuhh-serv/ - v - (**conserves, conserving, conserved,** protect from harm or **overuse.** - n -/ also kon-serv/fruit jam. - original Latin conserve.*

B. Collins English Dictionary 3rd Edition - 2009

Conservation -n - *protection and careful management of the environment and natural resources, 2 - protection from change, loss, or injury,*

Conserve *vb* - **serving, - served,** *to protect from harm, decay, or loss,*

Merriam - Webster's Dictionary:

Conservation: *n* - *preservation - planned management of natural resources*

Conserve - *verb* - *to keep from losing or wasting : preserve,"*

II

INTERPRETATION:

Read with the above dictionary meanings the word “conservation” in the context of Section 18 would mean **preservation; careful and planned management of natural resources and to protect from harm or overuse of minerals.**

- (a) At this stage, it would be appropriate to look into how Section 15 and 18 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 came to be interpreted by the Apex Court. In the first place, it is worth while to reproduce the law laid down by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeals Nos. 2602-2604 of 1980, D/- 5-2-1981. (*State of T.N., Appellant v. M/s. Hind Stone etc., etc., Respondents - AIR 1981 SUPREME COURT 711*)

In the said case, the State of Tamil Nadu by exercising its power under Section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Regular and Development) Act, 1957, added **Rule 8 (c)** of T.N. Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 to the effect that no lease or quarry for black granite shall be granted to the private persons. That Rule was challenged before the High Court. The High Court quashed and set aside the said Rule. The Hon'ble Supreme Court set aside the judgment of the High Court and dismissed the petition challenging the Rule 8 (c).

In that context, after discussing Sections 15 & 18, and the contentions raised by the parties, the Court, inter-alia, observed in paragraph 6, as under:

“Rivers, Forests, Minerals and such other resources constitute a nation’s natural wealth. These resources are not to be frittered away and exhausted by any one generation. Every generation owes a duty to all succeeding generations to develop and conserve the natural resources of the nation in the best possible way. It is in the interest of mankind. It is in the interest of the Nation. It is recognized by Parliament. Parliament has declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Union should take under its control the regulation of mines and the development of the minerals. It has enacted the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. We have already referred to its salient provisions. Section 18, we have noticed, casts a special duty on the Central Government to take necessary steps for the conservation and development of minerals in India. Section 17 authorizes the Central Government itself to undertake prospecting or mining operations in any area not already held under any prospecting license or mining lease. Section 4A empowers the State Government on the request of the Central Government, in the case of minerals other than minor minerals, to prematurely terminate

existing mining leases and grant fresh leases in favour of a Government Company or Corporation owned or controlled by Government, if it is expedient in the interest of regulation of mines and mineral development to do so. In the case of minor minerals, the State Government is similarly empowered, after consultation with the Central Government. The public interest which induced Parliament to make the declaration contained in Section 2 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, has naturally to be the paramount consideration in all matters concerning the regulation of mines and the development of minerals. Parliament's policy is clearly discernible from the provision of the Act. **It is the conservation and the prudent and discriminating exploitation of minerals, with a view to secure maximum benefit to the community. There are clear sign posts to lead and guide the subordinate legislating authority in the manner of the making of rules. Viewed in the light shed by the other provisions of the Act, particularly Sections 4A, 17 and 18 it cannot be said that the rule making authority under Section 15 has exceeded its power in banning leases for quarrying black granite in favour of private parties and in stipulating that the State Government themselves may engage in quarrying black granite or grant in favour of any corporation wholly owned by the State Government. To view such a rule made by the Subordinate legislating body as a rule made to benefit itself merely because the State**

Government happens to be the subordinate legislating body, is, but, to take too narrow a view of the functions of that body. The reasons that prompted the State Government, to make Rule 8-C were explained at great length in the common affidavit filed on behalf of the State Government before the High Court.

Finally, in paragraph 10 Court observed that:

“The statute with which we are concerned, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, is aimed, as we have already said more than once, at the conservation and the prudent and discriminating exploitation of minerals. Surely, in the case of a scarce mineral, to permit exploitation by the State or its agency and to prohibit exploitation by private agencies is the most effective method of conservation and prudent exploitation. If you want to conserve for the future, you must prohibit in the present. We have no doubt that the prohibiting of leases in certain cases is part of the regulation contemplated by Section 15 of the Act.”

- (b) Thereafter, In the case of *D.K. Trivedi and Sons and others – Petitioners v. State of Gujarat and others – Respondents* (AIR 1986 SUPREME COURT 1323),

while dealing with constitutionality of Section 15 (1) of the MMDR Act, 1957, and the power of the State Government to make Rules thereunder, to enable them to charge surface rent, dead rent and royalty in respect of lease of mines granted by them and to enhance rate of royalty during subsistence of such lease., the Supreme Court in para 40 has observed, inter-alia, as under :

"40: The grant of a mining lease would thus provide for the consideration for such grant in the shape of surface rent, dead rent and royalty. The power to make rules for regulating the grant of such leases would, therefore, include the power to fix the consideration payable by the lessee to the lessor in the shape of ordinary rent or surface rent, dead rent and royalty. If this were not so, it would lead to the absurd result that when the Government grants a mining lease, it is granted gratis to a person who wants to extract minerals and profit from them. Rules for regulating the grant of mining leases cannot be confined merely to rules providing for the form in which applications for such leases are to be made, the factors to be taken into account in granting or refusing such application and other cognate matters. Such rules must necessarily include provisions with respect to the consideration for the grant. Under Section 15 (1), therefore, the State Governments have the power to make rules providing for payment of surface rent, dead rent and royalty by the lessee to the Government."

In Para 49 the Hon'ble Supreme Court, pertinently, inter-alia observed as under:

*“Minerals are part of the material resources which constitute a **nation's natural wealth** and if the nation is to advance industrially and if its economy is to be benefited **by the proper development and exploitation of these resources, they cannot be permitted to be frittered away and exhausted within a few years** by indiscriminate exploitation without any regard to public and national interest.”*

III

It is to be remembered that Mother Earth is kind to mankind in that she provides life to them in the form of water, food and environment. She is kind to them in that she also provides to them variety of materials that make life worth living. Some of such materials are minerals of which the main are Iron Ore and Manganese Ore. Yet, there is no limit to human greed. They go beyond the limits of legal mining and indulge in illegal mining. It is for curbing this menace that (Governmental and Parliamentary Committees) the Supreme Court and the Commission like the present one have been concerned and active.

Keeping the aforesaid legal position in mind, the Commission considers **causes** and makes **suggestions** as stated hereinafter for controlling illegal mining in various States.

Illegal mining arises firstly because of;

- (i) Misuse of **Rule 24A (6)** of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960.
- (ii) Non-enforcement of **Section 24 (1)** of the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, which empowers Central Government and State Government Officers to **enter and inspect** any mine and to survey and take measurements in any such mine, may be because of shortage of staff;

- (iii) There are no proper **check posts** and **computerized weigh bridges** at the exit points which can prevent onward march of illegally mined minerals. This also results into nonpayment of proper royalty.
- (iv) In some areas, **Mafias** have taken control of mining operations.
- (v) **High export prices**, particularly from China, has tempted number of persons to indulge in such illegal mining activity.

For the aforesaid purposes, this first Interim Report is submitted recommending some urgent remedial measures to prevent further illegal mining, its trade, transportation and export.

A**MISUSE OF DEEMED EXTENSION OF LEASE PERIOD**

For the reasons stated below, to curb illegal/unauthorized mining, Sub-Rule (6) of Rule 24A of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, requires to be suitably amended.

Rule 24A of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, reads as under:

"Rule 24A Renewal of mining lease:

- (1) *An application for the renewal of a mining lease shall be made to the State Govt. in Form J, **at least twelve months before the date on which the lease is due to expire**, through such officer or authority as the State Government may specify in this behalf.*
- (2) *The renewal or renewals of a mining lease granted in respect of a mineral specified in Part 'A' and Part 'B' of the First Schedule to the Act may be granted by the State Government with the **previous approval of the Central Government**.*

- (3) *The renewal or renewals of a mining lease granted in respect of a mineral not specified in Part 'A' and Part 'B' of the First Schedule to the Act may be granted by the State Government.*

*PROVIDED that before granting approval for second or subsequent renewal of a mining lease, **the State Government shall seek a report from the Controller General, Indian Bureau of Mines,** as to whether it would be in the interest of mineral development to grant the renewal of the mining lease:*

*PROVIDED FURTHER that in case a report is not received from Controller General, **Indian Bureau of Mines in a period of three months of receipt of the communication from the State Government,** it would be deemed that the Indian Bureau of Mines has no adverse comments to offer regarding the grant of the renewal of mining lease.*

(Sub-Rules (4) & (5) omitted by GSR 6(E), dated 7.1.1993)

- *(6) If an application for renewal of a mining lease made within the time referred to in sub-Rule (1) is not disposed of by the State Government before the date of expiry of the lease, the period of that lease shall be deemed to have been extended by a further period till the State Government passes order thereon.***

(*Substituted by GSR 724(E), dt. 27.9.1994)

(Sub-Rule (7) omitted by GSR 56(E), dt. 17.1.2000)

- (8) *Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1) and sub-rule (6) an application for the first renewal of a mining lease, as so declared under the provisions of Section 4 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Mining Concession (Abolition and Declaration as Mining Lease) Act, 1987, shall be made to the State Government in Form J before the expiry of the period of mining lease in terms of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act, through such officer or authority as the State Government may specify in this behalf :*

PROVIDED that the State Government may, for reasons to be recorded in writing and subject to such conditions as it may think fit, allow extension of time for making of such application upto a total period not exceeding one year.

- (9) *If an application for first renewal made within the time referred to in sub-Rule (8) or within the time allowed by the State Government under the proviso to sub-Rule (8), the period of that lease shall be deemed to have been extended by a further period till the State Government passes orders thereon.*
- (10) *The State Government may condone delay in an application for renewal of mining lease made after the time limit prescribed in Sub-Section(1) provided the application has been made before the expiry of the lease."*

B**Renewal of mining lease:**

For renewal of mining lease of iron ore and manganese ore , application is required to be filed to the State Government under Rule 24A (3) because iron ore and manganese ore are specified in Schedule-I, **Part "C"**.

On the basis of the aforesaid Rule 24A (6), **the concept of deemed extension of a lease for unlimited period has taken place.** This is misused by quite a sizeable number of lease holders/license holders because no decision is taken promptly on the renewal application by the concerned State Government Officers or other authorities. The unlimited period of deemed extension tends to provide a giant platform for the lease-holders to indulge in illegal mining activity at their sweet will.

Following excerpts from various reports duly and aptly illustrate the mischief played and playable as a result of the aforesaid deemed extension provision.

C

**19TH REPORT OF
THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON
COAL AND STEEL**

In 19th Report submitted by Standing Committee on Coal & Steel (2005–2006) for deemed extension, the Committee has observed as under:–

In Para: 2.17, it has been stated that:–

2.17 *The Committee note that Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines, has been entrusted with the responsibilities for the promotion, conservation and scientific development of minerals in the country other than coal, petroleum, natural gas, atomic minerals and minor minerals. IBM also performs regulatory functions viz. enforcement of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, and Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988. The Committee further note that as an executive arm of the Ministry, IBM also regulates mining activities as per the provisions of the Central Act and rules made thereunder.*

*The Committee further note that the IBM also provides technical consultancy services to mining industry apart from advising the Central and State Governments on all aspects of mineral industry, trade, legislation, etc. **The IBM undertakes inspection/studies for the enforcement of provisions of MMDR Act, 1957, and rules made thereunder for ensuring that mining operations are carried out in accordance with the approved mining plans/schemes of mining. The Committee, therefore, feel that while ensuring that mining operations are carried out as per approved plans and schemes, the IBM is duty bound to point out the violations in this regard.***

*The Committee are constrained to observe that the magnitude of illegal mining activities is not only detrimental to primary objectives of National Mineral Policy **but also causing immense loss to the exchequer and the revenue realized through penalties imposed by the State Governments can in no case compensate the huge resources being drained away. The situation is too grim to be tackled by the State Governments on their own and, therefore, their insistence for not parting with their power in favour of IBM is not justifiable.***

In Para: 3.18, it has been stated that:–

“3.18 *The Committee are anguished to note that as on 31.3.2006, 204 cases for grant of mining lease have been pending with the State Governments of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh and this figure may increase further with the availability of information from other States. The Committee further note that the cumbersome procedure for grant of mining lease has been identified as one of the reasons for the problem of illegal mining by the Ministry. **The Committee have serious apprehensions that the malaise of the illegal mining will continue to raise its ugly head and the very purpose of streamlining the procedure for grant of mining leases would be defeated if the cases of grant of mining lease are not disposed of quickly.***

The Committee desire the Ministry / IBM to seriously look at the problem and to ensure that the cases of grant of mining leases are disposed of as early as possible. The Committee would like to be apprised in this regard.”

Thereafter, for action taken on the aforesaid report, the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (2006–2007) has observed as under:–

In CHAPTER: I, in Para: 1.29, it has been stated that:-

“E. Dispose of cases of grant of mining leases immediately:-

1.29 *The Committee had earlier desired the Ministry / IBM to ensure that the cases of grant of mining lease are disposed of as early as possible. The Committee deprecate that the Ministry instead of giving a categorical reply has informed that a high level Committee had taken up review of National Mineral Policy and it has submitted its recommendations to the Government. **The Committee need not emphasize that timely disposal of mining lease application is in the overall interest of mineral exploration and any delay in this regard could be interpreted as encouragement to the menace of illegal mining.** The Committee feels that the Ministry cannot absolve itself from its responsibilities of timely disposal of mining lease application under the pretext that the issue is being reviewed by the high level committee of the Planning Commission. **The Committee, therefore, reiterates that the Ministry should take urgent steps to streamline the procedures as to minimize the delay in the grant of mining lease.”***

D**MISUSE OF DEEMED EXTENSION AS NOTED IN THE REPORT OF THE CENTRAL EMPOWERED COMMITTEE – DATED 26-4-2010 WITH REGARD TO MINING LEASE IN THE STATE OF ORISSA**

The misuse of deemed extension can also be highlighted from the **findings recorded** in the report dated 26-4-2010 submitted by the Central Empowered **Committee appointed by the Apex Court**, with regard to illegal mining and trade in the State of Orissa. (The directions given in Interim Application No.2747-2748 of 2009 filed by Rabi Das, Editor (Ama Rajdhani, a daily newspaper).

The submissions of the Applicant noted by the Committee in para 4 of its report, inter-alia, are as under:

- (i) *Under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 the mining leases having forest areas cannot be renewed without obtaining the prior approval of the Central Government. The renewal applications for these mining leases have been **kept pending for more** than ten years and during which period taking recourse to Rule 24 A(6) of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, **a large number of such mines have been allowed to continue without the mandatory approval** under the FC Act or even grant of Temporary Working Permission (TWP). These even include the mines of the Orissa Minerals*

Corporations (OMC), a Government of Orissa Undertaking. The Directions issued by the Government of Orissa as well as the Government of India for the closing of these mines have remained on paper only.

- (ii) *The Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG, in its Report for the year ended 31-3-2008, has also raised objections regarding mining going on in the forest area without the statutory approval and the excess quantity of mineral extracted/transported without making any payment of Royalty. As per the above Report, the test checking of the records done by the Accountant General, Orissa has revealed as under:*

"(a) even though the concerned Divisional Forest Officer objected to the mining operations being done in the forest area without approval under the FC Act, the Deputy Director of Mines, Koira between April, 2005 and March 2007 allowed two lessees to extract 1.91 lakh MT of manganese/iron ore valued at Rs.7.89 crores;

*(b) as against the royalty paid by the five lessees for **4.26 lakh MT of chromite and manganese ore, the actual production** and dispatch, as per the Report filed with the India Bureau of Mines, was **5.15 lakh MT**. This has resulted in an evasion of royalty to the tune of Rs.1.97 crores; and*

(c) an area of 1011.50 hectares which included 793.35 hectares of forest land, was handed over in June, 1982, to a Mining Corporation to carry out mining operations on agency basis.

Later in January, 1999, the Mineral Concession Rules were amended withdrawing the provisions for mining operations on agency basis. However, the Corporation notwithstanding the said amendment, continued the mining operations on agency basis. The said Corporation in fact continued mining activities upto 23rd November, 2006 **without executing any lease deed and without obtaining approval under the FC Act. During the above period**, 2.98 lakh MT of manganese ore and 7.24 lakh MT of iron ore valued at **Rs.88.47 crores** were extracted. The **CAG has recommended** that since the mining operations were carried out without the valid lease granted under the MMDR Act, the extraction of the above said quantity of 10.22 lakh MT of minerals (7.24 lakh MT + 2.98 lakh MT) by the Corporation was illegal and, therefore, the value of mineral amounting to Rs.88.47 crores was recoverable from them."

- (iii) A Vigilance Inquiry was taken up regarding allegation of corruption in the matter of illegal mining by M/s. RBT Ltd. and others. In the Vigilance Enquiry Report dated 10-8-2009, it was concluded that the officers of the Mines Department and the Forest Department abused their official position showing undue official favour to M/s. RBT Ltd., thereby causing loss of about Rs.110.00 crores because of illegal mining from the forest and other unauthorized areas.
- (iv) Under the garb of deemed extension clause (Rules 24 A (6) of the Mineral Concessions Rules) and because of the non-implementation of the provisions of the

*Forest (Conservation) Act and the other applicable Rules and Guidelines, **widespread and rampant illegal mining operations have been taking place in Orissa. The organized illegal mining is taking place with the active support of the State Government** and has resulted in the breakdown of the constitutional machinery.*

- (v) *A preliminary study conducted by the Orissa Jana Sammilani, a civil society / organization indicates that about 155 leases are operating in Orissa without any valid authority in these mining areas, most of which include forest areas and by whom the mandatory clearances/approvals from the Central Government have not been obtained. No renewal has been granted and no lease deed has been executed.”*

The observations and recommendations of Central Empowered Committee (CEC), State of Orissa, inter-alia, are as under: (Para 9)

*“The State of Orissa has also informed that out of 596 mines leases presently **341 mines** are operating while the remaining 255 are non working/lapsed mines (under Section 4(4) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957). The operating/working mines consist of **126 subsisting mines and 215 mines working under the 'deemed extension'** as provided under Rule 24A (6) of the MCR, 1960. The details of the 215 expired mining lease working under the "deemed extension" as provided under Rule 24A (6) of MCR, 1960 are as under:–*

- (i) for 15 mines the lease period had expired more than **20 years** ago.
- (ii) for 17 mines the lease period had expired **15 to 20 years** ago
- (iii) for 38 mines the lease period had expired **10 to 15 years** ago
- (iv) for 65 mines the lease period had expired **5 to 10 years**
- (v) for balance 80 mines the lease period had expired less than 5 years back.”

Taking into account the details provided by the applicant as also to the State of Orissa, the Committee concluded, as under: (Para 13)

- “(i) Mining activities were going on in a large number of the mines in Orissa without the requisite approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Environmental Clearances and the Air & Water Acts. The mining activities also exceeded the production limit as approved under the Mining Plans.
- (ii) A large number of the mines have remained operational for long periods of time after the expiry of the lease period because of the delays in taking decisions on the renewal applications filed by the respective mining lease holders and consequently the mines becoming eligible for 'deemed extension' as provided under Rule 24 A(6), MCR, 1960. [Page Nos.20 & 21, Para: 13(ii)]

- (iii) *In a large number of cases the forest areas approved under the FC Act are lesser than the total forest area included in the approved mining leases, and*
- (iv) *There was lack of effective coordination and common understanding between the officials of the Mines Department and the Forest Department resulting in the ineffective enforcement of statutory provisions.*

The Committee in para 15 of its report, inter-alia, observed as under (Para 15):

*The CEC is of the view that the State has taken corrective steps, though rather belatedly. However, **serious shortcomings still remain** which need to **be dealt with on priority** so as to **ensure the strict compliance** of the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Environmental Protection Act and the other statutory provisions and Rules. Towards this objective the following **recommendations** are made for the consideration of this Hon'ble Court.*

- (a) *A large number of mines are operating in Orissa (also in other parts of the country) after expiry of the mining lease period. This is being done under the*

provisions of 'deemed extension' of mining leases provided under Rule 24A (6) of the MCR, 1960 and is happening because the applications filed for the renewal of the mining leases remain undecided for a considerable period of time after expiry of the mining lease period.

The “deemed extension” clause is primarily meant to deal with contingency situation and to ensure that the mining operations do not come to an abrupt end because of administrative delays in deciding on the renewal applications. This provision is not meant to be availed of indefinitely. Moreover, continuing mining over a long period of time without renewal of the mining lease becomes a potential source for serious illegalities and irregularities.

It will therefore be appropriate and desirable that the applications filed for the renewal of the mining leases are decided by the State of Orissa in a time-bound manner. To make this possible the concerned lessee should be required to provide to the State Government, within a reasonable period, copies of the approvals under the FC Act, Environmental Clearances, No Objection of the State Pollution Control Board under the Air and Water Acts and the Mining Plan duly approved by the Indian Bureau of Mines/other competent authority. This will ensure

that the mining operations under the 'deemed extension' clause do not continue for an indefinite period. In respect of the mining leases for which the renewal applications are pending with the State Government, the status and the reasons for the pendency for each of the mining leases (as at present) should be provided by the State Government.

- (b) Even otherwise the Rule 24A (6), MCR, 1960 does not authorize the lessee to operate a mine without statutory clearances/approvals. Therefore, in respect of a mine covered under the 'deemed extension' clause, the mining operations should be permitted to be undertaken in the non-forest area of the mining lease only if (i) it has the requisite environmental clearance, (ii) it has the consent to operate from the State Pollution Control Board under the Air & Water Acts, (iii) Mining Plan is duly approved by the competent authority, and (iv) the NPV for the entire forest falling within the mining lease is deposited in the Compensatory Afforestation Fund.*

The mining in the forest land included in the mining lease should be permissible only if, in addition to the above, the approval under the FC Act/TWP (Temporary Work Permit) has been obtained.

- (c) *No forest land can be leased / assigned without first obtaining the approval under the FC Act. Therefore, the forest area approved under the FC Act should not be lesser than the total forest area included in the mining leases approved under the MMDR Act, 1957. Both necessarily have to be the same. In view of the above, this Hon'ble Court while permitting grant of Temporary Working Permission to the mines in Orissa and Goa has made it one of the pre-conditions that the NPV will be paid for the entire forest area included in the mining leases. Similarly, all the mining lease holders in Orissa should be directed to pay the NPV for the entire forest area, included in the mining leases;*
- (d) *In Orissa, substantial areas included in the mining leases as non-forest land have subsequently been identified as DLC forest (deemed forest/forest like areas) by the Expert Committee constituted by the State Government pursuant to this Hon'ble Court's order dated 12-12-1996. While processing and/or approving the proposals under the FC Act in many cases such areas have been treated as non-forest land. It is recommended that (i) the NPV for the entire DLC area included in the mining lease, after deducting the NPV already paid, should be deposited by the concerned lease holder and (ii) the mining operations in the unbroken DLC land (virgin land)*

should be permissible only if the permission under the FC Act has been obtained/is obtained for such area. Keeping in view the peculiar circumstances as was existing in Orissa and subject to the above, the mining operations in the broken DLC land may be allowed to be continued provided the other statutory requirements and Rules are otherwise being complied with;

- (e) The demand for the payment of the NPV, as per sub-para (b), (c) and (d) above should be raised by the concerned Divisional Forest Officer within a maximum period of 30 days and the mining lease holder should deposit the amount payable towards the NPV (for the balance forest area) within a period of 30 days thereafter failing which the mine should not be allowed to continue its operations. Appropriate detailed working instructions in this regard should be issued immediately by the State Government;*
- (f) Pursuant to this Hon'ble Court's order dated 14-2-2000, no mining is permissible in an area falling within the National Parks and Sanctuaries. Therefore, mines, if any, working within the boundary of a National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary including areas notified under Section 18, 26A or 35 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 should be immediately closed. This will also include the mines*

operating on the strength of the orders passed by any authority, including any other Court of law. (There is one mine which is reported to be operating on the strength of the order passed by the Sub-Divisional Court in a Wildlife Sanctuary in Orissa);

- (g) This Hon'ble Court by order dated 4-8-2006, has inter-alia directed that pending the identification and the notification of the **eco-sensitive zones** around the National Park/Wildlife Sanctuaries, the Temporary Working Permission (TWP) for mining should not be granted in respect of mines located within a distance of one Kilometer from the boundary of a National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuary. Whether the mining is done under a TWP or with the formal approval, both have the **negative impact on the protected areas**. Keeping the above in view it is recommended that the State of Orissa should be asked to provide the details of existing mining leases falling within a distance of one kilometer of the National Park/Sanctuary along with their observation regarding the impact of such mines on the protected area. A decision regarding such mines may be taken by this Hon'ble Court thereafter.*
- (h) There are nine coal mines, belonging to the Mahanadi Coal Field Ltd, a subsidiary of the Coal India Ltd. (CIL), operating without obtaining the approval under the FC Act on the purported ground that the mining leases have been transferred to them by the CIL*

during 1990-92 after the promulgation of the Coal India (Regulation, Transfer and Validation) Act, 2002. The provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act are equally applicable to such forest areas and are required to be complied with by all the other similarly placed coal companies. Such as WCL and the SECL have at the time of renewals/new mining leases been obtaining the approvals under the FC Act. It is therefore imperative that in respect of these nine leases also, the approvals under the FC Act are obtained by the Mahanadi Coal Fields Ltd. after following the prescribed procedure. It is recommended that, as was earlier permitted in the case of WCL, SECL and the other coal companies, subject to the payment of the NPV for the forest land included in these nine mining leases, the Mahanadi Coal Fields may be allowed to continue mining for the next one year during which period they should obtain approval under the FC Act and failing which the mines should be closed; and

- (i) In respect of the areas where there is dispute regarding the applicability of the Forest (Conservation) Act no mining should be permitted till such time the dispute is resolved or the approval under the FC Act is obtained (this will be in conformity with this Hon'ble Court's order dated 16-12-2006 for mining in Aravalli Hills in Haryana and Rajasthan).

E**REPORT OF THE CENTRAL EMPOWERED COMMITTEE
DATED 7-1-2011 QUA MINING LEASE IN ANDHRA
PRADESH:**

Similar are the observations of the Central Empowered Committee (CEC) in its report dated 7-1-2011 with regard to the mining lease in Andhra Pradesh, particularly, in Bellary region.

That report was submitted on the basis of the directions issued by the Hon'ble **Apex Court** in *SLP (C) Nos. 7366-7367 of 2010* (challenging the judgment and order dated 26.2.2010 passed in Writ Petition No.25910/2009, (b) and Writ Petition No. 26083 of 2009 of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad) *filed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh with Writ Petition (C) No.562 of 2009 filed by the Samaj Parivartan Samudai and Ors.,*

The said directions are, as under:

“In short, we want to know whether mining is going in the forest area in the Bellary region restricted to six mining leases granted in favour of M/s. Bellary Iron Ore Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Mahabaleswarappa & Sons, M/s. Ananthapur Mining Corporation and M/s. Obulapuram Mining

Company Pvt. Ltd. in the first instance. The affected parties will submit their representations to the CEC by 29th November, 2010. On receiving the representations, the CEC will hear the parties concerned on or before 16th December, 2010 and will submit its Report to this Court by 5th January, 2011."

In the said report, it has been observed as under (page 59, para 53):

- "(i) The first renewal period of mining lease of 25.9 hectares of M/s. OMC has **actually expired on 13-12-2004**. The permission granted by the State of Andhra Pradesh to treat the mining lease valid upto 25-4-2017 is illegal and needs to be set aside. The mining done in the forest area after 2004 is therefore illegal and the value of the mineral extracted from the reserved forest after April, 2004 should be recovered from the lease holders based on the normative market value of the mineral extracted from the area.
- (ii) Similarly, the mining lease of M/s. AMC has been renewed after a gap of almost 17 years which is illegal and it should be cancelled."

F**EVALUATION OF CASES (KARNATAKA) RELATING TO
TRANSFER OF MINING LEASES & RELATED
MATTERS OF INTERIM REPORT**

**(The Government of Karnataka, in Order No. CI 164
MMM 2006 dated 12th March, 2007, referred various
aspects of illegal mining to the Hon'ble Lokayukta for
investigation and report under Section 7(2A) of
Karnataka Lokayukta Act, 1984)**

**In the Interim Report, "Evaluation of cases
relating to transfer of mining leases and related
matters", in Para: 3(8), it has been stated that:**

*"M/s. Mineral Enterprise Pvt. Ltd. held the
subject lease by transfer. Lease was to expire on 02-
12-1991. The lessee applied for renewal on 06-09-
1990 well within the stipulated period under Sub-
rule 24A. Application was registered by the
Department of Mines and Geology vide No.112 AML
90/13.09.1990.*

*The renewed lease deed could only be
registered on 16th November, 2003 i.e. after **13
years and 2 months of filing of renewal
application.***

The inordinate delay involved in disposal of the renewal application distinctly speaks of the tardy and casual manner in which the Government business is transacted. Also, there were directions from the Provisional Authority and the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka to dispense the matter on merits within a stipulated period. Such directions have also been ignored.”

In Para: 3(10), it is stated that the lessee

“Sri K. Raghavendra Rao held the M.L. No.737 for manganese over the subject area which was due to expire on 15th December, 1987. It was renewed on 17-08-1994 for a period of 10 years from 15-12-1987 after a lapse of 7 1/2 years. The lease so renewed was executed under M.L.No.2204 on 11-10-1995. The renewed lease was due to expire on 15-12-1997. The lessee Sri K. Raghavendra Rao made an application for the second renewal on 26-09-1996 which was well within the period stipulated under sub-rule (1) of Rule 24-A, MCR 1960. The Director of Mines and Geology after having obtained a report from the Senior Geologist, Chitradurga” and clearance from the concerned Deputy Commissioner, addressed the Regional Controller, Indian Bureau of Mines, Bangalore on 28th May/03rd June 1997 for comments on the past performance of the lessee. The

*Controller of Mines, IBM sent his comments on 07-08-1997 and the mining plan was approved by IBM on 25-06-1999. The Director of Mines and Geology sent his proposal for renewal to the Secretary to the Government of Karnataka on 11-07-2000 (letter was signed nearly a month and twenty days after it was typed). In the meanwhile lessee Sri K. Raghavendra Rao died on 4th December, 2000. The Government of Karnataka vide their Notification No.CI:105: MMM 2003 dated 13-02-2004 (after a lapse of 3 1/2 years) sanctioned renewal of M.L. M.L.No.2204. The renewed lease was finally executed on 4th June, 2007 in favour of Smt. K.R. Chanchala Bai, legal heir of late K. Raghavendra Rao **after a lapse of nearly 11 years from the date the application was filed.** The process and the time involved in the renewal of mining lease indicate that the Government agencies involved in such processes are insensitive and appear to deliberately procrastinate the issue."*

CONCLUSIONS:

From the aforesaid reports, it transpires that the mining activities continued in various areas for a long time on the basis of 'deemed extension'.

- (1) For this, the **Standing Committee (Parliamentary)** on Coal and Steel **(2005–06)**, has observed as under:

- (a) *"The Committee have serious apprehensions that the malaise of the illegal mining will continue to raise its ugly head and the very purpose of streamlining the procedure for grant of mining leases **would be defeated if the cases of grant of mining lease are not disposed of quickly.***

The Committee desires the Ministry / IBM to seriously look at the problem and to ensure that the cases of grant of mining leases are disposed of as early as possible. The Committee would like to be apprised in this regard."

The **Standing Committee (Parliamentary)** on Coal and Steel **(2006–07)**, has observed as under:

(b) *The Committee need not emphasize that timely disposal of mining lease application is in the overall interest of mineral exploration and any **delay in this regard could be interpreted as encouragement to the menace of illegal mining.***

(c) *The Committee, therefore, reiterates that the Ministry should take urgent steps to streamline the procedures as to minimize the delay in the grant of mining lease."*

(2) **Similarly, the Central Empowered Committee appointed by the Apex Court, pointed out as under:**

"Widespread and rampant illegal mining operations have been taking place in Orissa. The organized illegal mining is taking place with the active support of the State Government and has resulted in the breakdown of the constitutional machinery".

(3) It has also been pointed out that even though the lease period expired, on the basis of 'deemed extension', the lease/license holders were continuing mining as in the following cases:

- (a) in 15 mines, the lease period had expired before **20 years**;
 - (b) in 17 mines, the lease period had expired before **15 to 20 years**;
 - (c) in 38 mines, the lease period had expired before **10 to 15 years**;
 - (d) in 65 mines, the lease period had expired before **5 to 10 years**; and
 - (e) in 80 mines, the lease period had expired before **1 to 5 years**.
- (4) In forest areas, the lease holders were continuing mining operations without obtaining approval / permission from the Forest Department as required under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- II. Similar observations have been made by the Central Empowered Committee with regard to Andhra Pradesh and State of Karnataka.

Hence, for deciding application for renewal of mining lease, procedure is required to be streamlined and provisions in that regard are required to be amended as stated herein after.

REMEDIAL MEASURES

Rule 24(A) (1) and 24(A) (6) of the Mineral Concessions Rules, 1960 require to be amended for effective enforcement.

Rule 24(A) reads as follows:

- (1) *An application for the renewal of a mining lease shall be made to the State Government in Form J. at least twelve months before the date on which the lease is due to expire, through such officer or authority as the State Government may specify in this behalf.*

Following amendments by way of additional clauses (b) and (c) in the said Rule would curtail the time for deciding the renewal application for the lease.

24(A) (1)(a) An application for the renewal of a mining lease shall be made to the State Government in Form - J at least twelve months before the date on which the lease is due to expire, through such officer or authority as the State Government may specify in this behalf.

- (b) **In case of forest land, simultaneously with the application for the renewal of a mining lease under Rule 24(A) (1) (a) appropriate application should be filed before the concerned Forest Officer for approval.**

- (c) **Further, if required, simultaneously with the application for renewal of mining lease under Rule 24(A) (1) (a) appropriate application should be filed to State Pollution Control Board for its clearance.**

Rule 24(A) (6) of MCR 1960, reads as follows:

- (6) *If an application for renewal of a mining lease made within the time referred to in Sub-Rule (1) is not disposed of by the State Government before the date of expiry of the lease, the period of that lease shall be deemed to have been extended by a further period till the State Government passed the order thereon.*

Following **amendment in Rule 24(A) (6)** would curtail the period of deemed extension only for one year:-

“If an application for renewal of a mining lease made within the time referred to in Sub-Rule (1) is not disposed of by the State Government before the date of expiry of the lease, the period of that lease shall be deemed to have been extended **by a further period of one year or till the State Government passed the order thereon, whichever is earlier.**”

By this amendment concerned officers would be required to decide the renewal application promptly within stipulated time.

One year before expiry of lease and one year after expiry of lease – **(two years)** for deciding renewal application would be more than sufficient.

IV**MINING WITHOUT LEASE OR LICENSE
AND
MINING OUTSIDE THE LEASED AREA**

For controlling the above stated menace of illegal mining, (as discussed herein and found in various Committees' reports) there is a specific provision in the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, namely Rule 2 of Part-VII which provides for the covenants of the lessee/lessees.

Rule 2 reads as under:

*"The lessee/lessees shall at his/their own expense erect and at **all times maintain and keep in repair boundary marks and pillars** according to the demarcation to be shown in the plan annexed to this lease. Such marks and pillars shall be sufficiently clear of the shrubs and other obstructions as to allow easy identification."*

As the said Rule was not followed, Government of India, Ministry of Mines, Indian Bureau of Mines had issued **Circular No. 2 of 2010 dated 06-4-2010**. The said Circular reads as under:

"In supersession to all the instructions issued on the subject, it is decided that:

- 1. The Mining Lease / Prospecting License boundary showing all Khasra numbers / Survey Nos. on a Cadastral Map (Khasra Plan) on original plan (not the photo copy) and duly certified by State Government on a scale of 1:3960 shall be submitted with Mining Plan / Scheme of Mining / Progressive Mine Closure Plan and Scheme of Prospecting by the Lessee / Applicant / Licensee.*
- 2. The boundary pillars of each mine lease / prospecting license are to be fixed precisely. Each boundary pillar shall be surveyed using DGPS (at least 2 Hours observation) for its ground position by an agency recognized by the State Government).*
- 3. The Geo-referenced mining lease / prospecting licenses map prepared using DGPS shall be superimposed on Geo-referenced vectorised cadastral map.*
- 4. On integration, the Geo-referenced mining lease/prospecting licenses map shall be duly matched with geo-referenced vectorised cadastral maps.*

5. *In case of forest areas, the boundary pillars shall be fixed on ground with reference to at least three permanent ground features in and around mining leases / prospecting licenses.*
6. *The geo-referenced mining leases / prospecting licenses map shall be superimposed on latest high-resolution satellite data (cloud-free) derived from merging of Cartosat-2 and LISS-IV (Scale 1:5,000) covering an area of 500 meters from the mining lease / applied area boundary.*
7. *The satellite data products are available from NRSC, Hyderabad. The superimposed output in the form of soft copy and hard copy should be submitted along with the Mining plan / Scheme of Mining / Progressive Mine Closure Plan and Scheme of Prospecting. The soft copy submission should be in the standard format and digitized maps should be in shape file, which can be imported in any GIS database.*
8. *The above maps will be base for preparation of all statutory as well as working plans of the mines.*

This circular may be given wide publicity amongst RQPs / Mine Owners / Lessee's / Licensee's / Applicants for implementation. Further, this may be intimated to all the states."

(a)

ENFORCEMENT OF THE ABOVE CIRCULAR:

The question is regarding enforcement of the aforesaid Rule and the Circular. Strict enforcement of the above stated Circular to control illegal mining beyond lease area is absolutely necessary. This is clear from the finding recorded by the various committees.

At the outset it would be worthwhile to reproduce some relevant portion of the Report dated 3-8-2006 of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (Parliamentary).

1. Boundary marks:

For boundary marks, the Committee has, inter-alia, observed as under:

*"Para 2.17 ... The IBM undertakes inspection/studies for the enforcement of provisions of MMDR Act, 1957 and rules made thereunder **for ensuring that mining operations are carried out in accordance with the approved mining plans/schemes of mining. The Committee, therefore, feels that while ensuring that mining operations are carried out as per approved plans and schemes, the IBM is duty bound to point out the violations in this regard.**"*

.....

"Para 3.17 ... **The Committee view with concern the manipulation of existing mining plans and the violations in mining of major minerals in various States.** As is evident from large scale transportation activities visible in the area, the mining companies are **indulging in excessive excavation of minerals beyond the permissible limits** under the approved plans. The Committee are also anguished to note that whereas mining plans are approved for a particular area, mining activities are clandestinely being carried out much below the ground level and beyond the approved area sometimes jeopardizing the historical and ancient monuments.

.....

The Committee desires the Ministry to immediately come out with short term measures to contain such unlawful mining activities. **The Committee also desires the Ministry to expeditiously frame the clear and unambiguous definition of illegal mining and also prepare a schedule** of types of illegal mining for the information of concerned agencies / individuals and the State Governments."

"Para 4.16 ... In this backdrop, the Committee are extremely constrained to note that no mechanism whatsoever existed in the Ministry till recently for effective prevention of illegal mining. The Committee are also surprised that though the State Governments were

empowered to take action for prevention of illegal mining, there was no semblance of coordination between the Ministry of Mines and the State Governments though forums like Mineral Advisory Council, Conference of State Ministers of Mining & Geology existed. The lack of seriousness was evident from the fact that the last conference of State Ministers of Mining & Geology was held in January, 2003. During all these years, **the illegal mining continued unabated with unscrupulous miners playing havoc with scientific mineral exploration and environmental concerns. The Committee are, therefore, of the view that Ministry of Mines has performed miserably to discharge their constitutional responsibility of regulation, scientific development and exploration of mines and minerals in the Country."**

"Para 4.18 ... The Committee **strongly feel that if more inspections are carried out**, the possibility of a large number of cases of illegal mining being detected can not be ruled out particularly in Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry should take initiative to suggest **periodicity of routine and regular inspections** by the State Governments and IBM for detecting and preventing such cases."

**Standing Committee on Coal & Steel (2006–2007) —
14th Lok Sabha, dated 22nd August, 2007:**

Report with regard to action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (Fourteenth Lok Sabha)

In CHAPTER: I, in Para: 1.15, it has been stated that:—

“B. Issue directions to States to frame Rules for Prevention of Illegal Mining, transportation and storage of minerals”:—

... ..

*“1.15 Since the **non-framing of rules by most of the State** Governments was the main reason for the rampant illegal mining in the Country, the Committee had desired the Ministry to direct the States who had not framed rules for prevention of illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals to do so. The Ministry in its reply has stated that so far 14 States have framed rules under Section 23C of MMDR Act, 1957 for the prevention of illegal mining, and that instructions have been issued to the remaining State*

Governments for framing such rules. **The Committee are pained to note that illegal mining has already played havoc on the mineral resources of the country and caused great loss to the national exchequer but some of the State Governments are still oblivious to the fact that massive illegal mining is taking place in their respective States in the absence of rules to curb this menace.** The Committee would like to reiterate their earlier recommendation and desire the Ministry to take up the matter vigorously with such State Governments.”

Further, in CHAPTER: I, in Para: 1.32, it has been stated that:—

“F. State Governments should set up **Task Force** to prevent Illegal Mining”:—

... ..

“1.32 The Committee had desired the Ministry to direct all the State Governments to set up the task forces at State level at the earliest to carry out **inspections** for prevention of illegal mining. The Ministry has informed that so far 19 States have constituted task force and instructions have been issued to the remaining States for constitution of task force immediately. The Committee are of the strong view that constitution of task force is absolutely

*necessary for the prevention of illegal mining and in the absence of such mechanism, the malaise of illegal mining would continue unabated. The Committee, therefore, desires the Ministry to vigorously take up the matter with the State Governments who have not constituted task force so far at the highest level. The Committee would also like the Ministry to **stringently monitor the framing of these task forces and seek periodical reports from them** to ensure early detection and prevention of the cases of illegal mining."*

(b)

Further, it will be worthwhile to make a note of the reports (interim) submitted by the CEC before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in IA No. 2746 - 2748 of 2009 filed by Rabi Das, Editor, AMA, Rajdhani (Daily Newspaper) on 26th April, 2010.

For this purpose CEC relied upon CAG's report (pertaining to mines in Orissa) wherein CAG has stated that "area of 1011.50 Hectares which included **793.35 Hectares of forest land** was handed over in June, 1982 to a Mining Corporation to carry out mining operations on agency basis. Later, in January, 1999 Mineral Concession Rules were amended withdrawing the provisions for mining operations on agency basis and yet the Corporation continued the mining operations on agency basis upto 23-11-2006 without executing any lease deed and without obtaining approval under the FC Act. A **Vigilance Inquiry** was taken up regarding allegation of **corruption** in the matter of illegal mining by M/s. RBT Ltd. and others. In the Vigilance Inquiry Report dated 10-8-2009, it was concluded that **the officers of the Mines Department and the Forest Department abused their official position showing undue favour** to M/s. RBT Ltd., thereby causing loss of about Rs.110.00 crores because of illegal mining from the forest and other unauthorized areas. Upon the State Government taking

up administrative enquiries in a number of cases including M/s. RBT Ltd., B.C. Das and M/s. Arjun Ladha in District Keonjhar and Keria and B.K. Das in District Mayurbhanj **12 vigilance cases pertaining to possession of disproportionate assets** came to be registered. Besides, a **multi-disciplinary State Level Squad detected 213 such cases** since July, 2009. The **District Level Enforcement Squads detected 596 similar cases** between April and December, 2009.”

The State has also reported as under:

*"A large number of cases regarding the **transportation of the illegally mined / unauthorized ore** have been detected and for which FIRs have been lodged at the concerned Police Stations. These include 62 rakes dispatched from Banspani, 63 from Joruri and 27 rakes from Barbil. 1.85 lakh MT of iron ore and manganese ore have been seized at the various railway sidings. Besides, 48 persons belonging to the different companies / transporters have been arrested."*

MINING WITHOUT ANY LEASE AGREEMENT:

It has been observed that in Orissa, Karnataka and Jharkhand, illegal mining has occurred without any permission of the State Government, especially in Forest

areas. Inaccessibility within the area combined with poor regulation by the State Government has contributed to this type of illegal mining. In West Singhbhum district of Jharkhand, the areas adjoining the Orissa border are known to have rich deposits of high grade iron ore occurring in the forest areas. Some of these areas are prone to Naxalism and are generally inaccessible due to lack of infrastructure. However, illegal mining of iron ore has been going on in these areas, particularly with the **connivance** of illegal crushing units operated by **mafias**. These mafias have also been reported to have expanded their operation into Orissa and attacked officers from State Government of Orissa investigating into illegal mining in the region.

The particular case of 6 mines working in Obullapuram, H-Siddapuram and Malapanagudi villages in Anantpur District of Andhra Pradesh is an example of illegal mining being conducted in forest areas of adjoining Bellary Reserve forest due to poor enforcement by the State Government in forest areas. In this case there are also allegations that boundary marks making out the inter-State boundary between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have been removed in order to enable mining across inter-State borders without having to take mining approvals.

ENCROACHMENT OF AREAS:

Several instances have come to the knowledge of Central Government where due to failure of State Government to **demarcate the mining lease boundaries**, the lease holders have transgressed into each other's mining lease area and carried on illegal mining activities. These instances are widespread in Bellary - Hospet region of Karnataka, Karnataka - Andhra Pradesh border areas in the Anantpur district of Andhra Pradesh and in the Sundergarh - Koenjhar region of Orissa. In fact many of the complaints on transgression have been taken to the respective High Courts which have ordered the State Governments to demarcate boundaries at the field level.

ILLEGAL MINING DUE TO LACK OF ADEQUATE CHECKS IN FOREST AREAS:

Ineffective enforcement of checks in forest areas by the State Departments has contributed to uncontrolled mining of mineral wealth in forest areas. The Lokayukta of Karnataka in his Report dated 18th December, 2008 submitted to the State Government has also pointed to such inadequacies in the Forest Department. As pointed out by the Lokayukta of Karnataka, **the forest areas of Bellary - Hospet, Karnataka especially those sharing boundaries with**

Andhra Pradesh have seen some worst cases of illegal mining. In a particular case in Karnataka, a secret road from Bellary to the Belikeri Port (a minor port under the State Government) has been discovered to be going through the forest areas to enable illegally mined ore to be exported. This could not have been possible without connivance of the State Forest officials. The most common response of the State Forest department has been that records demarcating leases in forest areas are inadequate or do not co-relate with the ground position.

(c)

**MASSIVE ILLEGAL MINING IN FOREST AREAS IN
MINING LEASE NO.2010 (Karnataka)**

RE: Encroachment

even with regard to illegal mining lease

The CEC Report with regard to the massive illegal mining in Forest areas in mining lease No.2010 indicates following glaring instances of encroachment by the lessees of illegal mining leases. CEC relied upon the Preliminary Report of the Lokayukta, Karnataka and observed as under:

“The Report of the Lokayukta, Karnataka shows the following encroachments / illegal mining in the forest area by M/s. S.B. Minerals, M/s. Balaji Mines and Minerals and M/s. Muneer Enterprises:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------|---|
| (i) | M/s. S.B.
Minerals | 5.8- ha. | (as per sketch 4.14 ha.
in the ML No.2010 of
M/s. RMML) |
| (ii) | M/s. Balaji
Mines &
Minerals | 8.54 ha. | |
| (iii) | M/s. Muneer
Enterprises | 8.33 ha. | (as per sketch 3.93 ha. In
the ML No.2010 of M/s.
RRML)” |

The particulars of the aforesaid encroachments appear in Annexure R-43 as under:

“Annexure AA”

List of the Forest Offence Cases booked for having done the encroachment and illegal mining in stopped Dalmia (BRH) Mines M.L. No. 2010

Sr. No.	Name of the Offender	Nature of Offence	FOC No.	Date	Material seized	Vehicle seized	Remarks
1	M/s. Trident Minerals, M.L. No. 2315	Encroached in M.L. No. 2010 to the extent of 3.00 to 4.00 acres and doing mining	157/07-08	4.3.2009	--	--	Charge-sheet is filed in JMFC Sandur
2	M/s., S.B. Minerals, M.L. No. 2550	Encroached in M.L. No. 2010 extent 0.4 ha. and was doing mining	2/09-10	20.4.2009	4,160 cum Iron Ore	--	Investigation is under progress
3	M/s. S.B. Minerals, M.L. No. 2550	Encroached in M.L. No. 2010 extent 11.00 ha. and was doing mining	39/09-10	22.8.2009	1,656 cum Iron Ore	--	Investigation is under progress
4	M/s. S.B. Minerals M.L. No. 2550	Encroached in M.L. No.2010 extent 19.32 ha. and was doing mining	60/09-10	14.9.2009	29,927 cum Iron Ore	9 Vehicles and Machines	Investigation is under progress

5	M/s. S.B. Minerals, M.L. No. 2550	Formation of road in M.L. No. 2010 to the extent 500 MTR.	67/09-10	29.9.2009	3 cum Fire wood	--	Investigation is under progress
6	M/s. VMPL, M.L. No. 988	Formation of illegal road of 800 MTR in M.L. No. 2010 & 200 MTR in forest area	893/09-10	5.12.2009	2 Lakhs fine paid	--	Investigation is under progress

Thus, even the lessees holding illegal leases in forest area had encroached upon further areas in Mining Lease No. 2010.

From the aforesaid report it is apparent that with regard to mines in Bellary District, there are no proper boundary marks and there is encroachment beyond lease area.”

(d)

CONCLUSION:

Considering the aforesaid reports and the findings recorded by the Committees, it is apparent that as there is no proper enforcement of Rule 2 of Mineral Concession rules, 1960 Part VII which deals with rents, royalties and taxes, circular dated 06-04-2010 and Section 24(1) of the Act; mining without lease or mining outside the lease area is continuing unabated. Therefore, more and more inspections of the mines are necessary. Not only inspection, but the record thereof is also required to be maintained with a specific note that mining operation is in the lease area. If it is found that mining operation is beyond the lease area, immediate action should be taken.

For this purpose, following suggestions are made:

AMENDMENT IN SECTION 24 & RULES 26 & 27

Hence, for controlling illegal mining:

- (i) beyond lease area or**
- (ii) mining without lease or licence,**
it is necessary to amend the provisions of
Section 24(1) of the Act by adding
- "(aa) verify whether the boundary pillars are properly structured and are easily visible; and reports thereof should be kept on record."**

Thereupon, relevant part of the Section would read as under:

“Section: 24(1)

(a) enter and inspect any mine;

(aa) verify whether the boundary pillars are properly structured and are easily visible; and reports thereof should be kept on record.

(b) survey and take measurements in any such mine;”

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

FURTHER FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS NEED TO BE CARRIED OUT IN THE RULES 26 AND 27 OF MINERAL CONCESSION RULES, 1960

Rule 26 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 deals with the refusal of the application for grant or **renewal of mining lease.**

Following Sub-Rule is proposed to be **added as Sub-Rule (4) in Rule 26.**

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4) *Notwithstanding the provisions of Sub-Rule (1), where it appears that the applicant is indulging in illegal mining or encroachment upon the non-lease area **or has extended or changed, in any manner, the boundaries or boundary marks of lease area**, the application for renewal shall be liable to be rejected.*

In **Rule 27** of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, which deals with the conditions of mining lease, the following Sub-Rule is proposed to be added as Sub-Rule (4A).

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (4A) If the lessee / licensee is found to have **encroached upon the non-lease area, in any manner, including shifting of boundaries or boundary marks, and / or if the boundary pillars are not maintained**, the lease / license shall be liable to be terminated after giving 30 days' show cause notice.
- (5)

Finally, it is also suggested that the aforesaid Circular dated 06/04/2010 requires to be amended as under by adding Clause 9 and 10 to the following effect, for better implementation:

- (9) The distance between two pillars should not be more than 20 mtrs. and that the pillars should be of concrete.
- (10) It should be mandatory for the concerned officer/s to visit the mine/s at least once a month, verify whether the boundary pillars are properly affixed and are easily visible, and the report/s thereof should be kept on record.

AND

If the report is incorrect, the explanation of the concerned officer who visited last should be sought for and if not found satisfactory, departmental action should be taken.

Aforesaid amendments would cast duty on the concerned officers to visit the site which itself would control mining beyond lease area.

Further, lessees would also know that if he carries out mining activity beyond lease areas, his lease would be cancelled.

V**CHECK POST / COMPUTERISED WEIGH BRIDGE
AND
MAINTENANCE OF ROAD / TOLL TAX**

For controlling illegal mining and for recovery of exact Royalty it is necessary to have effectively functioning check posts and computerized weigh bridges.

In some states for recovery of Royalty reliance is placed on the statement of the mine owner / transporter.

In these days, it would be highly improper solely to rely upon the statement made by the owner or transporter with regard to the weight of the minerals. Further, so called cross checking from the consumers with regard to the weight also does not help the State in recovering exact recoverable royalty. For this purpose Section 23C of the Act requires to be implemented.

Section 23C of the Mines and Mineral (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 gives power to the State Government to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals which reads as under :-

Section 23C (1): The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals and for the purposes connected therewith.

- (2): *In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-*
- (a) *establishment of check-posts for checking of minerals under transit;*
 - (b) ***establishment of weigh-bridges to measure the quantity of mineral being transported;***
 - (c) *regulation of mineral being transported from the area granted under a prospecting licence or a mining lease or a quarrying licence or a permit, in whatever name the permission to excavate minerals, has been given;*
 - (d) *inspection, checking and search of minerals at the place of excavation or storage or during transit;*
 - (e) *maintenance of registers and forms for the purpose of these rules;*
 - (f) *the period within which and the authority to which applications for revision of any order passed by any authority be preferred under any rule made under this section and the fees to be paid therefor and powers of such authority for disposing of such applications.*

SUGGESTIONS:

By exercising power under Section 23C (2) (b) of the Mines and Mineral (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, it can be suggested and it is desirable that all the **States may frame identical rules for establishment of the weigh-bridges. Central Government may frame model rules for States to adopt.**

- (i) For recovery of royalty and also to control illegal mining, it is desirable to **establish computerized weigh-bridges** at exit point in case where there is a cluster of mines;
- (ii) In case where mines are scattered and there is considerable distance between the mines, it is desirable that there should be **a computerized weigh-bridge within a radius of 15 to 20 kms. and that should be compulsorily made at exit point for all trucks carrying minerals;**
- (iii) There should be a specific Rule empowering the concerned Officer to check the vehicles as well as minerals at any point within the State and in case where a truck is found without legal permit received from the authorized weigh-bridge, to seize the same and to take action as per the rules; and

- (iv) In any case, **if** it is not feasible for the State Government to have weigh-bridge, it may authorize private persons to have their computerized weigh-bridge with a specific direction that whenever a truck passes, its weight and all the relevant information are sent to the main station. The State Government may authorize such persons to recover reasonable fees from the transporters.

This would help in curbing illegal mining, transportation of minerals and also the State Government can recover proper royalty. In any case, a **proper online system** is required to be developed to regulate transportation of vehicles carrying minerals and such vehicles should be fitted with **Global Positioning System (GPS) and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)** devices for effective monitoring of movement of the vehicles.

In the State of Andhra Pradesh, this Commission has observed that for recovering royalty, the concerned officers solely rely upon the weight stated by the mine owners/license holders. Mineral weight is not taken in the presence of officers of the department. This is highly improper because the concerned officers of the department have to rely solely upon the statement made by the mine owners/license holders. Indeed it is stated that the officers of the department can verify weight from

the consumers so as to ascertain how much minerals have been purchased or received from the mines owners/license holders.

In the opinion of this Commission, the aforesaid procedure cannot be the basis for recovery of royalty or for controlling illegal mining as in the present day scenario it is difficult to rely upon such statements made by the transporters, mine owners or consumers who have purchased minerals.

CORRUPTION:

No doubt for achieving the proper result, corruption is required to be controlled. The experiment of computerized weigh-bridge in the State of Gujarat is criticized because of corruption as reported in newspaper - the Time of India. **(May be exaggerated)**

Weeding out corruption and bringing in transparency have failed to achieve the desired result because of corruption at various levels. For this purpose, it would be necessary to refer to news reported in the **Times of India on 7-5-2011**, which reads as under:

"No check post to weed out corruption?"

"A project, which got mention in World Bank's Development Report 2001 as a model for others to emulate to "weed out corruption and bring in transparency" may have failed to achieve its purpose. Ten years later, the project, which involved computerization of check posts at the cost of Rs.200 crores, seems to be infected with a toxic "corruption virus"

"For products like marble, iron, steel and other sensitive products, where government suspects tax evasion, these forms are to be procured online. But the state commercial tax department's badly maintained website leaves traders with two options - to either await their turn to log in to the website and run the risk of incurring losses or grease the palms of officials at check posts."

"In exchange for a few thousands, the check post officials allow trucks to come or leave the state without such forms. This has resulted in huge tax income losses for the state coffers."

"The website's problems have made traders helpless. They can't wait for days to get a chance to log in to the website and get the form especially when the option of bribing officials at check posts is readily available. The nexus between notorious tax inspectors and local police officials at many entry-exit points of the state is well known among the transporters who help the traders bring goods without the forms," said a source."

Hence, to avoid such a situation, computerized weigh-bridges should be properly manned and web-site problems should be maintained and controlled.

In any case, computerized forms should be easily made available to the traders/transporters.

CHECK POSTS:

At all exit points, check posts should be established for examination/verification of mineral(s) in transit, records and documents including challan.

In this respect the following suggestions require consideration. This suggestion is made for having a rule similar to rule 7 of Gujarat Mines (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2005.

**Establishment of check posts and barriers and
weighment and inspection of minerals in transit**

- (i) If the State Government considers it necessary to do so with a view to checking transport and storage of mineral(s) raised without lawful authority, it may direct the setting up of check-post or erection of barrier or both at any place or places within the state by an order in writing. Provided that setting up of a check post or erection of a barrier or both shall be notified in the Official Gazette.
- (ii) Any officer authorized by the State Government in this behalf, may check any carrier carrying mineral(s) at any place and the persons in charge of the carrier shall furnish a valid challan or transit pass in prescribed Form and other particulars such as bill or receipt or delivery note on demand by officer in charge,

- (iii) At every check post or barrier set up under above sub-rule (i) of Rule 7 or at any other place when so required by the officer in charge of the check post or the barrier or any other authorized officer, the person in charge of the carrier shall stop the same for examination of the mineral in transit and also inspection of records and documents relating to minerals in possession of such person in charge of the carrier. The person in charge of the carrier shall if so required by the officer in charge of the check post or the barrier or any other authorized officer shall furnish his name and address as also that of the owner of the carrier and the name and address of both the consigner and the consignee. After checking the mineral and carrier the officer in charge of the check post or the barrier or any other authorized officer shall put his signature on the valid challan or transit pass.
- (iv) The officer in charge of the check post or the barrier; or the authorized officer shall have power to seize the mineral along with the carrier in transit, the dispatch of which is not covered by a valid challan or transit pass or the person in charge of the carrier refuses to make the payment of penalty as may be prescribed.

The officer in charge of the check post or any authorized officer may direct the person in charge of the carrier to carry the mineral to the nearest police station or check post or barrier of the department;

Provided that if the person in charge of the carrier refuses to carry the mineral and the carrier to the nearest police station or check post or barrier of the department, the officer in charge or any other officer empowered may seize the carrier and take the same in his possession.

- (v) Whenever a carrier together with the mineral is seized by an authorized officer, he shall give an option to the owner or in charge of the carrier to pay an amount equivalent to the value of the mineral(s) in lieu of such seizure. In case of failure of owner or person in charge of the carrier to exercise such option, legal action may be initiated against him by any authorized officer.
- (vi) The officer in charge of the check post or the barrier or any other authorized officer shall give a receipt of such mineral and carrier seized by him to the person from whose possession it is seized.

Finally, **modernized check posts** at all strategic points would contribute to regulate and check illegal transportation of minerals.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS:

How the roads are constantly used by the lease/license holders, it would be worthwhile to reproduce some observations made by **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hegde, Lokayukta, Karnataka State, in the Report dated 18-12-2008 at Page No.55 and by in Report on illegal mining activities in Bellary, Hospet and Sandur region (BHS) at Page No.116**, which read as under:

".... During the course of my journey, I noticed that roads in and out of Hospet and Sandur are practically not motorable by passenger vehicles, because of the heavy load and frequency of the vehicles carrying minerals and also in view of the fact that these vehicles carry minerals in open bodied vehicles, on either side of the road, vegetation has been damaged heavily."

".... The use of heavy machines has been increased manifolds. The increase in crushers at mines head, stock yards and many other places which are working round the clock, the noise pollution have crossed all times. The truck movement on hilly areas, bad roads and movement mainly in nights, the peace of the area has been completely lost. Most of the villages in Sandur, Hospt and

Bellary Taluks and also beyond, which falls on the "iron route", are highly affected. The impact of the movement of vehicles is felt up to Sea coast in western and eastern part of the plateau. The roads in Western Ghats have been completely destroyed due to the movement of iron ore loaded heavy duty trucks."

In the area where there are mines for transporting the mines lease holders are constantly using roads for transporting minerals. Round the clock they also use heavy machines and bring crushers at mine heads, stock yards and at many other places. By constant use of roads for transporting minerals and for other purposes there cannot be any doubt that it adversely effects environment.

For this purpose, it is to be stated that when there are cluster of mines situated in one locality, then it is advisable to have **roads maintained by the lease/licence holders** upto a certain limited area. If the roads are not maintained by the lease / licence holders, then appropriate toll tax should be recovered from the lease / licence holders for proper maintenance of roads.

INADEQUATE STAFF

To the questionnaire sent to the various States, it has been admitted by the States that for controlling illegal mining, there is the shortage of staff.

The State of Karnataka has pointed out that only limited numbers of officers are available to supervise the mining activity and its transportation. The staff is also not provided with wireless communication system for better co-ordination and swift action upon illegal mining and its transportation.

The State of Maharashtra has pointed out that shortage of manpower is a reason for illegal mining activity and inadequate manpower, poor infrastructure can be said to be contributing towards the failure to some extent, in curbing illegal mining.

The State of Orissa has also point out that **there is a need for enhancing staff, setting up modern check gates, making use of IT** in monitoring transportation etc for effectively curbing mining activities.

PART : II
INTRODUCTION
CONSERVATION (PRESERVATION)
AND
SYSTEMATIC DEVELOPMENT OF IRON ORE

One of the species of National Wealth is iron ore. Conservation of this mineral is of prime importance for industrial development. Indian legislature has recognized it in Section: 18 of the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957.

Section : 18, inter-alia, directs the Central Government to take all such steps as may be necessary for:

- (a) the conservation (Preservation)
- (b) and systematic development of minerals in India

Systematic development of minerals in India would require:

- (a) exact estimate of reserves available
- (b) reasonable estimate of resources from where probable reserves can be estimated.

This, inter-alia, would require opening of new mines. For that purpose, exploration is necessary.

For this, it would be worthwhile to refer to:

A

(REPORTS FOR EXPLORATION)

- (i) DOCUMENT ON STRATEGY FOR EXPLORATION, EXPLOITATION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR IRON ORE IN INDIA, PUBLISHED BY THE SUB-GROUP ON IRON ORE in India (January, 2006)
- (ii) MINERAL POLICY ISSUES IN THE CONTEXT OF EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE OF IRON ORE IN INDIA - REPORT - FEBRUARY 2008 (INDIAN COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS)
- (iii) ECONOMICS OF SPONGE IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION (SEPTEMBER, 2008) BY STEEL AND NATURAL RESOURCES STRATEGY RESEARCH, VASANT KUNJ, NEW DELHI
- (iv) IRON ORE – STATUS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS” by M. S. Jairam, Director, Geological Survey of India
- (v) IBM REPORT, 2009, AND PROVISIONAL FIGURES, AS ON 1-4-2010, SUPPLIED BY IBM, FOR IRON ORE

B**(ILLEGAL MINING)**

- (vi) 19TH REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL & STEEL which highlights menace of illegal mining.
- (vii) Menace of Illegal Mining due to export of Iron Ore
- (viii) VIEWS OF
 - (a) State of Karnataka
 - (b) State of Maharashtra
 - (c) State of Orissa, and
 - (d) Article “Drawn of Wealth” reported in THE HINDU dated 14th March, 2011
 - (e) Preservation of Iron Ore and Illegal Mining due to export
- (ix) Final Conclusions

A
(REPORTS FOR EXPLORATION)

(I)

DOCUMENT ON STRATEGY FOR EXPLORATION, EXPLOITATION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR IRON ORE IN INDIA, PUBLISHED BY THE SUB-GROUP ON IRON ORE in India (January, 2006), requires to be referred to wherein, it has been, inter-alia, reported as under :-

Geologically, iron ore is owned from following **types of deposits**.

1. Banded Iron Formation of Precambrian age
 - a. Archean schist belts: Jharkhand, Orissa, Karnataka, Chhatisgarh, Goa (high grade deposits)
 - b. Granulite terrain of S. India: (Iron Ore Formation) – Tamilnadu and Kerala.
2. Sedimentary Iron Ore Deposits of siderite and limonite composition (30–40% Fe) associated with Iron stone shales of Lower Gondwana age in coal field areas of Bihar, W.B. and Assam.
3. Lateritic ores derived from the sub-aerial alteration of gneisses, schists, basic lava etc. under humid tropical condition.
Deccan Trap, Chhotnagpur gneisses (30–40% Fe)

4. Apatite Magnetite Rocks of Singhbhum Copper Belt:
Occur in form of a zone associated with granodiorite on the hanging wall side of Copper lodes.
5. Titaniferous and Vanadiferous Magnetite deposits occurring in form of lensoidal bodies associated with intrusive ultramafic – gabbroic rocks of Singhbhum (Jharkhand), Mayurbhanj, Kendujhar (Orissa) and Southern districts of Karnataka (Hasan and Tumkur districts)

Magnetite contains microscopic inclusions of Coulsonite (Cr : 4–5%) (Fe : 55–60%), (V : 2–7%) (Ti: upto 12%)

6. Fault and Fissure filling Deposits of magnetite within gneisses found at Veldurti and Ramallakota in Kurnool dist., AP (Fe : 50–65%, SiO₂ : 3–18%)

India is endowed with large and rich resources of iron ores. Iron Ore, a product of enrichment of Precambrian Banded Iron Formation (BIF) is the principal ore mined for iron and steel making. Major iron ore deposits in India are distributed in several geographical locales which could be designated as “zones” on the ground of their geographical settings and based on their proximity to the existing Steel Plants and Ports. (Fig. 1) Thus, five zones designated as Zone – I to Zone – V have been identified in the country on geological, geographical and commercial grounds.

Zone : I group of deposits occur in the Bonai Iron Ore range of Jharkhand, Orissa and adjoining areas of Eastern India.

Zone : II group comprises the rich deposits of the 225 km long NS trending narrow belt in the states of Chattisgarh and Eastern Maharashtra.

Zone : III deposits occur in Bellary – Hospet region of Karnataka.

Zone : IV deposits cover the rich magnetite deposits of Bababudan – Kudremukh areas of the same state in South India.

Zone : V deposits cover the Iron ore of Goa state including south coastal Maharashtra.

In addition, magnetite rich banded magnetite quartzite occur in parts of Andhra Pradesh and also good deposits in Salem district, Tamil Nadu and neighbouring areas in Kerala. An Iron Ore Resources Map of India shows the distribution of these deposits along with their reserves / resources position.

World resources of Iron ore are placed at 370 billion tonnes against which Indian estimates are at 22 billion tonnes constituting 5.98% of the world total. As per the recently adopted United Nation's Framework Classification (UNFC) of Mineral Resources, the **total**

iron ore resources in the country are placed as 22,108 million tonnes, of which resources of hematite are 11,425.8 million tonnes and magnetite 10,682 million tonnes. Out of the total resources, **reserves of hematite are 6025 million tonnes** and magnetite 286 million tonnes, thus total iron ore reserves being 6311 million tonnes. Iron ore in the country occurs in different grades in form of lumps and fines. **As regards hematites, high, medium, low and other grades account for 921 million tonnes, 2200 million tonnes** and 1279 million tonnes respectively. Resources of low and other grades are required to be beneficiated for the qualitative enhancement of the reserve base.

... ..

"Further, all the iron ore deposits under leasehold category are mostly partially explored. If need arises, production capacities at the existing deposits can be enhanced to meet domestic / captive demand and also to increase exports to new markets.

**Resources Position as on 1st April, 2000
(Source : IBM Mineral Year Book, 2004)**

- India's total in situ resources of hematite and magnetite ores are estimated at **over 22 billion tonnes**, of these Hematite resources constitute 11,426 million tonnes whereas magnetite resources are placed at 10,682 million tonnes.

- Hematite is considered superior owing to its high grade nature, **but such high grade ores are very much limited. Reserves of hematite are estimated at 6025 million tonnes**, distributed mainly in the states of Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Goa.
- Indian deposits of hematite belong mainly to Banded Iron Formation found in archaean to early proterozoic supracrustal belts. The ore occurs in massive, laminated, friable and powdery forms.
- Hematite ore deposits are concentrated more (about 60%) in Eastern India in the states of Orissa, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.
- Magnetite, the other principal type of iron ore deposits, occurs in the similar Precambrian rock formations as hematite but essentially with magnetitic mineral composition of volcano-sedimentary derivation. Besides, magnetite (titaniferous & vanadiferous) also occurs as lodes associated with younger gabbro – anorthosite intrusives.
- About 80% of magnetite ore is found in south India – Karnataka, A.P., Tamil Nadu and Kerala. About 73% of these are found in Karnataka alone.

- Of these, hematite reserves constitute 6025 billion tonnes
and magnetite reserves form 287 billion tonnes
Total 6312 billion tonnes
- On breaking up the hematite ore reserves further,
High grade lumpy ore constitute 582 million tonnes
And High grade fines form 80 million tonnes
Total 662 million tonnes
- The vast reserves of remaining 5650 million tonnes of hematite ore are of medium to low grade.
- Additional overall resources as defined by UNFC system come in form of

Hematite ore	:	5400 million tonnes
Magnetite ore	:	10,395 million tonnes
- Based on exploration work carried out by different Organizations / Agencies during 2000 – 2003 period (Table : 4) total additional reserves estimated come to 678.287 million tonnes."

(II)**MINERAL POLICY ISSUES IN THE CONTEXT OF
EXPORT & DOMESTIC USE OF IRON ORE IN INDIA –
REPORT – FEBRUARY 2008 (INDIAN COUNCIL FOR
RESEARCH ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
RELATIONS)****CONCLUSIONS**

In concluding paragraph of the aforesaid Report, it has been stated that the frequently encountered argument that the country's steel industry will run out of iron ore resources within a couple of decades or so does not stand vindicated on scrutiny of the facts. There are strong reasons to expect from international experiences that increased investment in the mineral sector, especially in exploration, will lead to new reserves and resources. Further, the country will still have a lot of hematite iron ore below 55 per cent or iron (Fe), not accounted for currently. These resources may be relatively costly but need not to be written off and ignored. At current prices of iron ore, these assets offer highly attractive conditions for extraction and merchant business involving them. At higher scarcity value, they will gain further importance in future.

At present, **finer ore is being exported because there is no domestic demand for the same.** This structural imbalance currently experienced in the Indian

iron ore market will perhaps go away if the steel industry plans are to be considered. But plans indicate that we may have a problem exactly of the opposite kind with lumps turning surplus with shortages of fines. Of course, this situation will emerge only if the steel projects shape up as per plans. At present, the progress in almost all the major greenfield projects has been insignificant.

The estimates made in the study even under the most optimistic scenarios do not corroborate the rationality of the threat perception regarding iron ore availability. Exports will also be necessary to maintain a structural balance in the market between production and consumption of lumps and fines. Also, considering the specific problems of Goa / Redi region, exports from there will have to be continued. The bilateral agreements with countries like Japan and Korea would necessitate that such exports at the existing levels may be continued. Exports, thus, cannot be wished away. Exports of iron ore have been undertaken largely by merchant miners in the private sector. Any stoppage to exports could lead to closure of significant mining capacity as the volumes cannot be diverted to domestic use easily.

Closure of mines will involve naturally expected consequences involving loss of economic activities including jobs. A lot of investments made by the mining industry will also get into a jam. Further, at reduced

domestic prices, the mining industry will not be able to mobilize enough resources for investment into this sector. This will leave not only the mining capacity constrained but also outdated with modernization backlogs kept unattended. The move to export restrictions and encouragement to captive mining will also lead to several competition issues in the market. The small and medium size steel makers will have to pay higher prices for iron ore compared to those who will reap the full benefits of low costs and supply security associated with captive mines. It needs to be recognized that captive mining rights are not available at market prices and freely. Also, any benefits for integrating mining and steel making businesses are valid only when the iron ore prices are high in the market. Globally, despite the huge interests of the steel industry to acquire iron ore or coal mines, the mining industry is getting more and more specialized with the high degree of technological advances. They have also been effective in lowering costs of mining with their investments in modernizing mining operations and developing infrastructure. This has provided significant economic efficiency to the system. If opportunities are restricted for the Indian mining companies, they will be deprived of the economies of scale and will remain inefficient forever in global comparison.

(III)

ECONOMICS OF SPONGE IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION (SEPTEMBER, 2008) BY STEEL AND NATURAL RESOURCES STRATEGY RESEARCH, VASANT KUNJ, NEW DELHI.

PREFACE

In the preface to the said report by R. Gupta, Consultant, Steel and Natural Resources Strategy Research, dated 9.9.2008, it has been stated as under :—

“The rise of the minerals and minerals-based industries in the past few years has involved national governments globally in serious policy debates and decisions on many contentious issues related to these inter-dependent industries. India has not been an exception to this trend. At a time, when a new mineral policy is awaiting enactment, again on account of a lack of consensus on many critical matters, Indian policy makers have been engaged in the issues related to the **external trade and domestic use of iron ore. At one level, the government looks at iron ore from a conservationist point of view in a longer term framework and at another and in the immediate**, it is disturbed by the rise in steel prices causing inflation rate to rise to uncomfortable levels, seeking quick-fix solutions. Surprisingly, the government is being made to believe that the raw materials such as **iron ore and coal have**

been at the root of steel price rise and in turn is the prime mover of inflation in the country. Consequently, the government has taken strong fiscal measures to discourage iron ore exports. More such measures are being contemplated as per reports.

The government also must consider, from a long term policy perspective that most of the large and significant reserves of iron ore have been increasingly leased out to either government owned companies or to steel makers on captive basis. This will reduce the space available for the domestic merchant private iron ore miners in the days to come in a relative as also in absolute sense when their reserves will be depleted”

Apart from the Preface, in the aforesaid study, it has been, inter-alia, reported :—

Para : 1

“It is further to be seen that the **surge in steel capacity/production was fundamentally driven by China** who depended on the blast furnace route for steel making, leading to a rather more than proportionate demand for iron ore.”

While iron ore mining companies in many countries took the opportunity to raise production quickly to meet the rising Chinese demand, India, a traditional exporter of iron ore, was better placed to grab the opportunities in the spot market due to freight advantage over Brazil and

the underutilized capacities already in place in the mines. **As a result, India turned a significant exporter of iron ore fines in the world market with almost the entire quantity going to China.**

Para : 20

In India, SAIL, Tata Steel, JSPL and JSW (through JV with Mysore Minerals), among the major producers have captive access to iron ore. In the case of JSW Steel their captive supplies account for only about 20-30 per cent of the total requirement whereas it is total in the case of others. There are several small and medium size iron and steel companies at the moment who have captive iron ore. Many more such units are coming up with captive resources. These units are completely or partially insulated from the dynamics of the iron ore market and have no reason to justify their pricing decisions blaming it on the cost increases on account of iron ore.

Para : 21

The government also must consider, from a long term policy perspective that most of the large and significant reserves of iron ore have been increasingly leased out to either government owned companies or to steel makers on captive basis. This will reduce the space available for the domestic merchant private iron ore miners in the days to come in a relative as also in absolute sense when their reserves will be depleted.

Para : 22

While discussing iron ore in the context of its contribution to inflation, the quantities of iron ore that do not get into the market are accounted for in the weight whereas the fact that these are not sold and the cost of producing them is way below the market price is ignored. This inflates the overall impact of iron ore prices on WPI. The government, thus, projects an adverse scenario, especially exaggerating the impact of the open market transactions in iron ore on the estimation of WPI².

- ². The methods used to estimate WPI especially the products chosen with their weights in the case of iron ore, ferro-alloys and steel, etc. are completely nonsensical and depict clear lack of understanding of the iron and steel industry in the country. It is surprising how the government continues to follow this system and more importantly base major policy decisions on them.

Para : 27

There has been inadequate attention to the fact that **the iron ore industry in India is more in private hands** today than it used to be in the past. High degree of lethargy, leading to stagnation in investment for new capacity despite having access to massive resources has been a common observation. All this happened at a time when the private sector despite limitations of resources

raised production through investment has reduced the share of the public sector and also of the captive mines in the overall production and capacity of iron ore mining in India.

Para : 29

It is not so much **in the revenue foregone** by the industry (a matter to be discussed further) but the policy mindset that seems to be driving many of the government actions in the recent times, especially in the iron and steel sector. **The government, in this new situation, has to look beyond the old mindset of regulation which was associated with and characterized by a system with the public sector holding the critical share in business. It will be a more progressive and economically sustainable act if the government allows the more efficient private merchant industry to grow so that the steel industry can really benefit from the resources within the country. Steel Industry's competitive advantage cannot be stored up in untapped mines.**

In Para : 62, it has been observed as under :—

India's iron ore is still crucial for China's steel makers although one expects them to pay a relatively marginal role in the years to come due to the policy uncertainly created by the Indian government. The point to be noted is that if India remains a net importer of steel and if steel production is reduced in

China due to non-availability of Indian ore, the country's industry is likely to be hit much more than what one expects the conserved ores will deliver.

OPINION

However, in the opinion of this Commission, the above observation overlooks the fact that the Steel Industry in this country will require more and more Iron Ore for manufacturing Steel.

The government, in this new situation, has to look beyond the old mindset of regulation which was associated with and characterized by a system with the public sector holding the critical share in business. It will be a more progressive and economically sustainable act if the government allows the more efficient private merchant industry to grow so that the steel industry can really benefit from the resources within the country. Steel Industry's competitive advantage cannot be stored up in untapped mines.

Further, it also ought to have considered that if the industries are supplied sufficient iron ore and are encouraged for manufacturing steel and steel products, in future import of steel and steel products would not be required.

(IV)**IRON ORE RESOURCES AND EXPORTS**

It has been, inter-alia, stated in the Article – **“IRON ORE – STATUS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS”** by M. S. Jairam, Director, Geological Survey of India, as follows :–

"DEMAND FOR IRON ORE :

Iron ores produced in India go mainly either into domestic consumption or into export. Iron ore consumption is less than production hence fines generated during production are mostly exported. The growth of steel industry in India during the last three/four years also registered a significant upward trend and is expected to swim depending on overall economic growth rate. The Indian steel industry demonstrated robust growth after the deregulation of the steel industry in 1992. The prospective investors like Tata steel, Tata-Corus, Jindal Power and Steel, Global steel giants POSCO, Arcelar Mittal and other major industrial houses are to invest in the steel sector in India. According to the 11th Plan Working Group on Steel, demand for iron ore would rise to 130 million tonnes by 2011-12. The national steel policy has envisaged the target of steel production at 110 million tonnes by 2019-2020. A target set in the national steel policy suggests a production of 300 million tonnes of iron

ore by 2019-20 to meet export and domestic demand. Urbanization should contribute the development of the construction sector in emerging markets like in India which will further require the augmentation of steel production. For production of 1 ton of hot metal, the requirement of prepared oxide feed (sized lump iron ore, sinter, pellets etc) is usually considered at 1.6/1.5 ton. However, this factor increases with decrease of iron content in the feed.

IRON ORE ISSUES AND CONCERNS

There has been an ongoing debate on the prospect of the iron ore availability with the projected growth of steel capacity in India and whether there is enough iron ore left for export after taking into consideration the long term domestic needs of the country. There seems to be two divergent views – one group led by the mines owners, public and private; SMEs and FIMI, advocating for abundance availability of high grade iron ore resource in the country **while the user groups are voicing their concern on the non-availability of desired quality and quantity of iron ore on a sustained basis until further systematic exploration is undertaken to augment ‘Resources’ under ‘Proved Reserve Base’.** Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relation (ICRER) is also of the view of availability of abundance of iron ore reserves. In the backdrop of such issues and concerns, a realistic step has to be taken keeping in mind

the present resource and reserve position of iron ores, the availability of high grade iron ore, illegal mining problem and augmentation possibilities of iron ore by exploration. This may require streamlining of the present system with regards to regulations and exploration strategies as per the National Mineral Policy 2008. **Rapid depletion, export and inadequate Proved reserve of iron ore in the country would call for modern systematic exploration practices in both brownfield and greenfield tracts to build up additional reserves and resources. Prioritization on a national level is the need of the day.**

INDIAN RESOURCES SCENARIO

India is endowed with huge resource base of 25.24 billion tonnes of iron ore. Hematite and magnetite combined together; 'Reserves (111, 121, 122)' being at 7.06 billion tonnes and 'Remaining resources (211, 222, 331, 332, 333 & 334)' at 18.18 billion tonnes. Of the total reserve base of 7.06 billion tonnes, hematite accounts for 7.0 billion tonnes and magnetite at 0.60 billion tonnes.

The reserves and resources estimated by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) in different periods is presented in Table- 2:

Table - 2: Reserves and Resources of Iron ore in India

	Reserve (million tonnes)	Resource (million tonnes)	Total (billion tonnes)
HEMATITE ORE	7004	7626	14.63
MAGNETITE ORE	58.50	10561	10.61

As per UNFC system as on 1.4.2005, India possesses total haematite resources of 14,630 million tonnes of which 7,004 million tonnes are reserves and 7,626 million tonnes are remaining resources. The magnetite resources are placed at 10,619 million tonnes of which only 58.5 million tonnes constitute reserves.

The grade-wise and state-wise category-wise reconcilable reserves of haematite and magnetite are shown in the table – 3 and life indices in table – 4.

Table - 3: Reserves of iron ore (haematite and magnetite) (by grades and states)(In million tonnes)

States/ Grade	Recoverable Reserves (as on 1-4-2005)			
	Proved	Probable	Remaining Resources	Total
HAEMATITE				
Total	4945	2059	7626	14630
By grades				
Lump high grade	537	276	396	1209
Lump medium grade	1183	489	1887	3559
Lump low grade	471	678	899	1438
Lump unclassified	8	9	294	311

Fines high grade	146	98	107	351
Fines medium grade	1071	440	1084	2595
Fines low grade	965	131	539	1635
Fines unclassified	17	5	164	186
Lumps and fines high grade	213	33	127	373
Lumps and fines medium grade	171	189	92	452
Lumps and fines low grade	118	236	248	602
Lumps and fines unclassified	40	80	285	405
Blue dust	NA	NA	NA	NA
Black iron ore	NA	2	13	15
Others	0.7	0.9		
Unclassified	2	NA	NA	2
Not known	0.02	0.7	1487	1487
By States				
Andhra Pradesh	25	15	123	163
Bihar	-	-	55	55
Chhattisgarh	570	190	1970	2730
Goa	268	191	254	713
Jharkhand	2237	257	1541	4035
Karnataka	465	475	736	1676
Madhya Pradesh	21	13	171	205
Maharashtra	10	4	251	265
Orissa	1341	911	2509	4761
Rajasthan	7	4	19	30
Magnetite				
Total	14	44	10561	10619
By grades				
Metallurgical	0.4	0.2	2185	2186
Coal Washery	0.01	3	5	8
Foundry	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7
Others	0.2	0.7	24	25

Unclassified	13	39	8060	8112
Not known	0.3	0.1	286	286
By States				
Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	1463	1463
Bihar/Jharkhand	0.01	3	9	12
Goa	11	39	164	214
Karnataka	NA	NA	7811	7811
Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra	0.5	0.1	NA	0.6
Orissa	NA	0.2	0.05	0.2
Rajasthan	3	1	522	526
Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	481	481

NA: not available source: IBM

Table – 4: LIFE INDICES OF IRON ORE
(Unit in '000 tonnes)

Mineral	Total Resources as on 1.4.2005/ 1.4. 2010* (Resources considered for life index in Parenthesis)	Resources as on 1.4.2012 (Resources considered for life index after depletion of production from 2005-06 to 2011-12/& 2010-11 to 2011-12.	Estimated domestic production during 2011-12	Life index beyond 1.4.2012
Iron ore Haematite & Magnetite * Unit- Million- tonnes	25250 (12844)	23853 (11447)	200	57

- Figures as on 1.4.2010 source: IBM

[PAGE : 8]

To achieve the iron ore demand of the future, strategy should be changed for making available adequate iron ore resources by way of systematic exploration. The real necessity is for vigorous exploration and exploitation matching domestic requirements, export commitments, if any, value additions as well as infrastructure developments. **India must have clear strategy for next 20-25 years for augmenting the resources with proper orientation of exploration in geologically potential domains keeping in view the exploitation of the existing established resources.**

[PAGES : 17-18]

If we look at the Indian scenario it has been observed in many places that along with mining, iron ore deposits are being discovered and explored which ultimately has augmented ore resources. In 1980, the country had 17564 million tonnes of iron ore resources. The production of iron ore from 1980 to 1990 was 470 million tonnes but as on 1990 the resource stood at 22787 million tonnes and between 1990 and 2000, production was 656 million tonnes and in 2000 resources stood at 23588 million tonnes thus showing an increase in the iron ore resource. The resource increased even when GSI was not carrying out any iron ore investigation during this period and the increase was

mainly due to the exploration activity carried out by public sector and other private sector agencies. From 2000-2005, production stood at 532 million tonnes and in 2005 the resources were 25250 million tonnes thus indicating constant increase in iron ore resources if exploration also goes along with exploitation.

It is also worth mentioning that even after extensive mining the resource of hematite iron ore has increased by 3204 million tonnes in five years between 2000 and 2005. Even during this period reserves have also increased from 6025 million tonnes to 7004 million tonnes. The exploration was conducted mainly in the leasehold areas by the mining Companies. Out of 14630 million tonnes of total resources of hematite iron ore resources are 7004 million tonnes which mean there is scope to convert 7626 million tonnes of remaining resources to reserve through detailed exploration and feasibility studies. Of the total resources of 10619 million tonnes of magnetite ore reserves constitute only 206 million tonnes warranting immediate exploration to convert resources to reserve.

The life indices of the high grade lumpy ore (hematite) as on 1.4.2010 will be 10 years and requires immediate attention. Besides controlled utilization of this high grade lumpy ores emphasis should be given for detailed exploration involving close spaced drilling for enhancing current resource position of

high grade lumpy ore in the potentially virgin areas and to probe depth continuity of ores in the freehold as well as leasehold areas. The effort should also be made through R & D for improving the manufacturing processes of sponge iron and also for using more and more medium grade lumpy ore.

In addition, iron ore occurring in different geological formation, if assessed, will augment the iron ore resources of the country. Hence there is scope for assessment in new areas and reassessment in the areas where mining is under operation or under active consideration. The future exploration activities have to be carried out to augment resources over the known deposits which were not explored earlier in totality and in greenfield areas of geologically potential domains.

[PAGES : 22-23]

WAY FORWARD

The present resource and reserve of iron ore of the country can be augmented substantially by carrying out exploration in explored, partially explored and virgin areas. To support the envisaged growth of iron and steel industry for long time and to cater to the other domestic and export need of the country, the following steps are warranted for augmenting the resource and reserve base of the country;

1. Upgrade the probable reserve base to proved reserve (UNFC 111) by undertaking detailed exploration.
The use of fine and soft iron ores was not feasible earlier; hence proper assessment was not made for the said category, even at cut off grade of Fe-55%.
2. Bring the entire resources of haematite and magnetite to reserve category.
3. Most of the resource estimates of iron ore deposits were made at least three decades ago by national (GSI) and state exploration agencies. These earlier exploration schemes and the final estimates were dictated by the then purpose of exploration, the stage of exploration, the desired category of reserve/resource to be established at the stipulated level of accuracy, size and type of the deposit etc. Deeper level of exploration (beyond 50m vertical depth) has been advocated by many. Later exploration by others has modified these assessments marginally. The present UNFC classification of resource amply demonstrates the urgent need to launch exploration of the inferred category.
4. Undertake systematic exploration over the virgin area to discover newer deposits, which may be followed by systematic detailed exploration.

5. Identification of large deposit should be attempted both by model driven approach and inductive technique.
6. Geological potential for hosting yet undiscovered / concealed iron ore deposits and channel iron deposit (CID) in India is very high, thus requiring immediate attention for carrying out exploration by both national agencies and other private players.
7. To encourage private investment in exploration, the Government should :
 - Ensure total security and continuity of tenure as offered by the present system, which allows private ownership of mineral rights
 - Exploration activities should be encouraged by means of incentives, such as tax benefits
8. Leaseholders should complete the exploration in leasehold areas for assessment of iron ore resources/reserve as per new threshold values within the stipulated time period
9. Most of the deposits in the state of Orissa, Karnataka, Jharkhand etc. are under lease / Reserved/captive mines with public and private sector companies , whose resources were not fully assessed (till the bottom of ore bodies). Exploration should be completed in Reserved area and captive

mines area by the public sector agencies as per new threshold values within the stipulated time period

10. The extraction of iron ore through scientific method of mining, beneficiation and economic utilization.
11. Incentive to be given for adopting latest technology for direct use of fines in iron making or by agglomeration of fines to the form of pellets or sinters as fines forms considerable part of iron ore resource.

OPINION

Taking the aforesaid discussion in the article by Mr. M. S. Jairam, Director, Geological Survey of India, in view of this Commission, it is apparent that

- (i) the life indices of the high grade lumpy ore (hematite) as on 1-4-2010 will be 10 years and requires immediate attention; and
- (ii) if there is exploration of iron ore **resources** as suggested by N. R. Khan and domestic demand remains at **200000** metric tonnes per year, at the most, iron ore reserves would be exhausted within 57 years.

It is his suggestion that India must have clear strategy for next 20-25 years for augmenting the resources with proper

orientation of exploration in geologically potential domains keeping in view the exploration of the existing established resources.

- (iii) Further, this would require systematic exploration and excavation of iron ore through scientific method of mining, beneficiation and economic utilization. All this would take a long time.
- (iv) For export also, he has pointed out two diversion views (1) advocating export and (2) other user groups voicing their concern on the non-availability of desire quality and quantity of iron ore on sustain basis **until further systematic exploration is undertaken to augment resources under proved reserve base.**
- (v) **Rapid depletion, export and inadequate Proved reserve of iron ore in the country would call for modern systematic exploration practices in both brownfield and greenfield tracts to build up additional reserves and resources. Prioritization on a national level is the need of the day.**

Aforesaid suggestions require serious consideration.

(V)

RESERVES AND RESOURCES

It would be worthwhile to refer to **IBM REPORT, 2009 AND PROVISIONAL FIGURES, AS ON 1-4-2010, SUPPLIED BY IBM, FOR IRON ORE.**

"Iron & steel is the crux for industrial development in a country. The vitality of the iron & steel industry largely influences the economic status of a country. Iron ore being the essential raw-material for iron & steel industry, its mining arguably is the cynosure of all mining activities undertaken by any country. With the total resources of over 25 billion tonnes of hematite (Fe_2O_3) and magnetite (Fe_3O_4), India is one of the leading producers as well as exporters of iron ore in the world."

The total resources of Iron Ore are over 25 billion tonnes of hematite (Fe_2O_3) and magnetite (Fe_3O_4) :-

"Hematite and magnetite are the most important iron ores in India. About 60% hematite ore deposits are found in the Eastern Sector. About 87% magnetite ore deposits occur in the Southern Sector, especially in Karnataka. Of these, hematite is considered to be superior because of its high grade. Indian deposits of hematite belong to the **Precambrian Iron Ore Series and the ore is within banded iron ore formations** occurring as massive, laminated, friable and also in powdery form.

... .."

“As per UNFC system, the total resources of hematite as on 01.04.2005 are estimated at 14,630 million tonnes of which 7,004 million tonnes are under reserves category and 7,626 million tonnes under ‘remaining resources’ category.”

“As per UNFC system, the total resources of magnetite as on 01.04.2005 are estimated at 10,619 million tonnes of which reserves are merely 58 million tonnes while 10,561 million tonnes are remaining resources. Only 20% resources are of metallurgical grade while 79% resources are of unclassified, not known and other grades. The resources of coal washery and foundry grades are meager. Magnetite resources are mainly located in Karnataka (74%), Andhra Pradesh (14%), Rajasthan (5%), and Tamil Nadu (4%). Goa, Kerala, Assam, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Bihar and Maharashtra together account for the remaining 3% share.”

“PRODUCTION, STOCKS AND PRICES :

The production of iron ore constituting lumps, fines and concentrates was at 215.4 million tonnes in the year 2008–09, showing an increase of about 1% as compared to that in the preceding year owing to better utilization of resources and more demand.”

“Gradewise analysis of the current year’s output reveals that, out of total output of 215.4 million tonnes, **iron ore lumps constituted 95.6 million tonnes** or

about 44.4%, fines 119.2 million tonnes or about 55.3% and concentrates 0.6 million tonnes or about 0.3%. Of the total output of iron ore lumps, 41.1 million tonnes or 43% was of grade 65% Fe and above, 39.3 million tonnes or 41.2% of grade 62% to below 65% Fe, 8 million tonnes or 8.3% was of grade 60% to below 62% Fe and the rest 7.2 million tonnes or about 7.5% of the production was of grade below 60% Fe. In the case of iron ore fines, 20 million tonnes or 16.8% of the production was of grade 65% Fe and above, 65.6 million tonnes or 55% of grade 62% to below 65% Fe and balance 33.6 million tonnes or about 28.2% of grade below 62% Fe. The grade of iron ore concentrates produced in Goa was above 64.5% Fe. The average Fe content of iron ore was about 63.5% in both the years.....”

“Among the states, Orissa recorded the highest production of 74.1 million tonnes or about 34.4% of the country’s production in 2008–09. Karnataka attained the second place with a production of 45.9 million tonnes or 21.3% of the total production followed by Goa 33 million tonnes or 15.3%, Chhattisgarh 30.1 million tonnes or 14%, Jharkhand 21.2 million tonnes or 9.8% and Andhra Pradesh 9.9 millions or 4.6%.”

“In 2008–09, a total of 208.7 million tonnes of iron ore was despatched for exports and internal consumption as against 183.7 million tonnes in the previous year. Out of this, 57.5 million tonnes of iron ore comprised

dispatches for exports and 151.2 million tonnes for internal consumption in 2008–09. The corresponding figures for dispatches for exports and internal consumption in the preceding year were 56.1 million tonnes and 127.6 million tonnes, respectively.”

Following table would clearly indicate the production of Iron Ore for the 2006–07, 2007–08 and 2008–09.

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE – 2006–07 to 2008–09 – (By States)
(Quantity in '000 tonnes : value in Rs. '000) (Table : 5)

States		2006 – 07		2007 – 08		2008 – 09	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
India	Total	187696	142043084	213246	233790351	215437	251505200
	Lumps	88310	75495106	97850	120676600	95572	127678544
	Fines	98240	65930057	114870	112664926	119223	123285202
	Concentrates	1146	617921	526	448825	642	541454
Andhra Pradesh	Total	4985	3599272	9164	11369872	9910	11124971
	Lumps	2117	1351889	5186	7141476	4699	4922983
	Fines	2868	2247383	3978	4228396	5211	6201988
Karnataka	Total	40719	32130403	48990	56852999	45938	45622896
	Lumps	18946	14592134	21532	23294928	19008	18412090
	Fines	21773	17538269	27458	33558071	26930	27210806
Orissa	Total	64178	48069518	69883	7566652	74130	92599498
	Lumps	38300	33740106	41936	55905215	42767	63658574
	Fines	25878	14329412	27947	19771437	31363	28940924

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE (In Million Tonnes)

Year	Production of Iron Ore (In Million Tonnes) in India
2006	188
2007	213
2008	215

Table – 6(A) : Production of Iron Ore (2007–08)

INDIA	Below 60% Fe	60% – 62% Fe	62% – 65% Fe	65% Fe & above	Total
Lumps	8583	8294	39111	41862	97850
Fines	–	34431	60635	19804	114870

Table – 6(B) : Production of Iron Ore (2008–09)

INDIA	Below 60% Fe	60% – 62% Fe	62% – 65% Fe	65% Fe & above	Total
Lumps	7151	7974	39342	41105	95572
Fines	–	33655	65614	19954	119223

I**Annexure**

STATEWISE UNFC RESERVES/RESOURCES OF IRON ORE (HEMATITE)
As on 01.04.2010 (PROVISIONAL) (000' tonnes)

State Name	Reserve	Remaining Resources	Total Resources
All India	8,093,546	9,788,551	17,882,098
Andhra Pradesh	152,217	229,261	381,478
Assam	0	12,600	12,600
Bihar	0	55	55
Chhattisgarh	900,110	2,391,714	3,291,824
Goa	469,844	457,328	927,172
Jharkhand	2,304,142	2,292,478	4,596,620
Karnataka	876,866	1,281,811	2,158,678
Madhya Pradesh	56,814	174,632	231,446
Maharashtra	13,414	269,795	283,209
Meghalaya	0	225	225
Orissa	3,313,000	2,617,232	5,930,232
Rajasthan	7,139	23,420	30,560
Uttar Pradesh	0	38,000	38,000

STATEWISE UNFC RESERVES/RESOURCES OF IRON ORE (MAGNETITE)
As on 01.04.2010 (PROVISIONAL) (000' tonnes)

State Name	Reserve	Remaining Resources	Total Resources
All India	21,755	10,622,305	10,644,060
Andhra Pradesh	0	1,463,541	1,463,541
Assam	0	15,380	15,380
Bihar	0	2,659	2,659
Goa	15,675	206,998	222,673
Jharkhand	912	9,629	10,541
Karnataka	0	7,801,744	7,801,744
Kerala	0	83,435	83,435
Maharashtra	875	486	1,361
Meghalaya	0	3,380	3,380
Nagaland	0	5,280	5,280
Orissa	54	145	199
Rajasthan	4,240	522,590	526,831
Tamil Nadu	0	507,037	507,037

Note : Figures are rounded off.

II

Reserves/Resources of Haematite (Provisional)**As on 1.4.2010 (P)****(By Grade)**

(Thousand Tonnes)

State/Grade	Reserves	Remaining resources	Total Resources
All India (Total)	8,093,546	9,788,551	17,882,098
Lump High Grade	1,023,938	474,803	1,498,741
Lump Medium Grade	4,327,691	2,093,623	6,421,314
Lump Low Grade	245,847	1,380,139	1,625,986
Lump Unclassified Grade	69,233	323,420	392,653
Fines High Grade	228,492	130,293	358,785
Fines Medium Grade	711,153	1,395,805	2,106,958
Fines Low Grade	428,296	764,624	1,192,919
Fines Unclassified	1,055	155,297	156,352
Lumps & Fines High Grade	344,241	280,271	624,512
Lumps & Fines Medium Grade	305,700	355,287	660,987
Lumps & Fines Low Grade	235,520	504,191	739,711
Lumps & Fines Unclassified	148,443	225,604	374,048
Black Iron ore	4,520	18,469	22,989
Others	16,924	38,769	55,693
Not Known	2494	1,647,957	1,650,451

(P) : Provisional

*Figure rounded off**Source: National Mineral Inventory as on 1.4.2010*

III

Reserves/Resources of Iron ore (Magnetite)

As on 1.4.2010 (P)

(By Grade)

(Thousand Tonnes)

Grade	Reserves	Remaining resources	Total Resources
All India (Total)	21,755	10,622,305	10,644,060
Metallurgical	5,565	2,182,111	2,187,676
Coal Washery	856	7,719	8,575
Foundry	455	303	758
Others	2,213	293	2,506
Unclassified	12,041	8,151,582	8,163,622
Not Known	626	280,297	280,923

(P) : Provisional

Figure rounded off

Source: National Mineral Inventory as on 1.4.2010

B
(ILLEGAL MINING)

(VI)

**MENACE OF ILLEGAL MINING
AND
DESTRUCTION OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

19th Report of Standing Committee

It would be worthwhile to reproduce some relevant portions of the 19th Report dated 3-8-2008 of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel, in respect of illegal mining. The same, inter-alia reads as under:

In PART: I, CHAPTER: I, it has been observed that:–

“INTRODUCTORY: – India is endowed with rich mineral resources. With a history of mining activity dating back to the pre-Harappan period, it is today gearing up to become a leading producer and exporter of a range of minerals. In recent years, India has emerged as a leading producer of quite a few minerals, particularly industrial minerals. It is the world’s largest producer of mica and ranks 3rd in the production of coal, lignite and barytes, **4th in iron-ore**, 6th in bauxite and **manganese ore**, 10th in aluminum and 11th in crude sheet. India can take pride in possessing world’s oldest zinc technology.”

“1.2 Exploitation of the vast mineral resources to meet the growing requirement has been a major

economic activity contributing significantly to the country's industrial development and export trade. India's mineral export constitutes 16% of its total exports. Two States, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand account for 25 per cent of mineral production and 10 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Karnataka account for slightly less than 50 per cent of production.

- 1.3 **Ministry of Mines is responsible for the survey and exploration of all minerals** except natural gas, petroleum and atomic minerals and for the mining and metallurgy of non-ferrous metals such as aluminum, copper, zinc, lead, gold and nickel. It is also responsible for the administration of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 in respect of all mines and minerals other than coal, natural gas and petroleum. The Ministry has been carrying out survey and exploration through Geological Survey of India (GSI) and Minerals Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL). The IBM functioning under the Ministry of Mines is carrying out promotion and conservation of minerals other than natural gas, atomic minerals and minor minerals.

- 1.4 The Central Government can exercise powers for regulation of mines and mineral development to the extent, such regulation and development is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest, as per Entry : 54 of List : I of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The State Governments, on the other hand, have been given powers under Entry : 23 of List : II for regulation of mines and mineral development subject to the provisions of List : I with respect to regulation and development under the control of the Union. Parliament has enacted the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957) under Entry: 54 of List: I to provide for the regulation of mines and development of minerals under control of the Union.
- 1.5 In pursuance of the reforms initiated by the Government of India in July, 1991 in fiscal, industrial and trade regimes, the National Mineral Policy was announced in March, 1993. The National Mineral Policy recognized the need for encouraging private investment, including foreign direct investment and for attracting state-of-the-art technology in the mineral sector. Further, the policy stressed that the Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments, shall

continue to formulate legal measures for the regulation of mines and the development of mineral resources to ensure basic uniformity in mineral administration so that the development of mineral resources keeps pace, and is in consonance with the national policy goals.

- 1.6 Under the Indian Constitution while State is the owner of mineral resources, the Union Government has power to make law regulating exploration and mining. **Though the Indian Bureau of Mines has been mandated with the promotion and conservation of mineral resources of the country, yet the rampant illegal mining has been reported from various States. The menace of illegal mining has been raising its ugly head with impunity. This is amply clear from the fact that there have been 14,504 odd cases of illegal mining detected** in the various parts of the country which is not only indicative of illegal business thriving in the mineral industry **but of an existence of unholy nexus between the mineral mafias and the law enforcement agencies.**

- 1.7 Under the statutory provisions, no mining operations can be undertaken without a mining lease duly granted, executed and registered by the lessee with the State Government. Any mining activity undertaken outside the ambit of provision

of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act (MMDR Act) 1957 and the rules framed thereunder constitutes illegal mining.

1.8 Taking cognizance of illegal mining, the Ministry of Mines constituted a “Tandon Committee in 1988” for review of the existing Act and Rules and suggestion for further delegation of powers to the State Governments besides suggesting measures to prevent illegal mining. The Tandon Committee recommended amendments to MMDR Act and also recommended measures to prevent illegal mining. Accordingly, a number of amendments were effected in MMDR Act by the Government of India in 1999. **However, these amendments had failed to deter the illegal mining which continues to be unabated.**

1.9 **The conservation as well as systematic and scientific harnessing of mineral resources is the bedrock of economic development of a nation. However, unscientific and unlawful mining has been thriving endlessly causing not only immense loss to the national exchequer but destruction of national environment.** The Government in its efforts to promote and develop mining sector had taken a number of steps and commissioned studies from time to time under National Mineral Policy, 1993. But, the impact

thereof has been far from satisfactory and **the exploration and development of mineral wealth of the country remained unproductive** both economically and socially.

The Committee, therefore, desires that the Ministry should prepare a revised National Mineral Policy in consultation with the State Governments, concerned agencies/organizations and other stakeholders with adequate investment proposals to harness the vast mineral resources of the country and to effectively meet the challenges of future in our strides towards the status of a developed country.”

(VII)

**THE MAIN CAUSE OF MENACE OF ILLEGAL MINING
DUE TO
EXPORT OF IRON ORE AND MANGANESE ORE**

What is the cause of illegal mining undertaken by the persons engaged in the mining industry ? Technological excellence and economical gains have led to depletion of reserve of high grade iron ore irreversibly. **It would clearly appear from various reports that disproportionate unimaginable profit in export market appears to have attracted many persons in indulging in illegal mining.**

The menace of illegal mining raised its ugly head and is continuing with impunity because of lack of adequate staff, check posts and rampant corruption. The lengthy delayed procedure in imposing penalty (which itself is not deterrent) also encourages the same.

It might be noticed from the various reports that the main supply market is the export market. Export of iron ore and manganese ore to China appears to be the main cause of illegal mining of high grade iron ore.

In the Article “**What bleeds Bellary**” by Paranjy Guha T..., Ayaskant Das in the Issue dated 31.8.2010, appearing in **Down To Earth** site (<http://www.downtoearth.org.in/node/1739>), it has been

noted “From 2002–2003 onwards, as demand for iron ore from China rose, never–ending lines of trucks would each day transport iron ore from Bellary and the adjoining districts of Tumkur, Chitradurga (in Karnataka) and Ananthapur (in Andhra Pradesh) to ports along the south–western and south–eastern coasts.

... ..

Not long ago, only iron ore lumps were exported, but with the advancement of steel-making technology, the demand for iron ore fines from India grew exponentially. The infrastructure projects commissioned in the run up to the 2008 Beijing Olympics fuelled an unprecedented hunger for steel; prices of iron ore soared from around Rs.1,200 per tonne in 2002 to around Rs.6,000 per tonne in 2006–2007.

The quality of iron ore found in Bellary is one of the finest in the world, with an iron content of 60-65 per cent, known as 64 Fe. This ore is exported to countries like China and Japan where it is converted into pig iron and then steel. The demand for the fine ore spurred illegal mining. Officially, Bellary has 58 operational mines. **But 12,000 instances of illegal mining have been detected since 2000. According to one conservative estimate, illegal mining in the region has cost the state government Rs.3,000 crore between 2004 and 2006.”**

Statement of Chief Minister, Karnataka State:

This can be visualized from following excerpt from the report (Interim) of CEC in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 562/2009 filed by Samaj Parivartana Samudaya and others which reads as under:

"The Chief Minister, Karnataka made a statement on the Floor of the Karnataka Assembly, on 09.07.2010 regarding extent of Iron Ore being transported and exported illegally. The year-wise details of the Iron Ore for which permits were granted, the total quantity exported and the quantity illegally exported without any permit, as stated by Chief Minister, Karnataka in the statement, are as under:

Sr. No.	Year	Permitted (M.T.)	Exported (M.T.)	Difference (M.T.)
1	2003-04	25,27,001	45,76,964	20,49,963
2	2004-05	64,51,665	1,16,91,183	52,39,518
3	2005-06	92,99,600	1,14,71,092	21,71,492
4	2006-07	60,55,833	1,08,00,478	47,44,645
5	2007-08	89,73,490	1,47,34,538	57,61,048
6	2008-09	76,64,125	1,10,60,251	33,96,126
7	2009-10	60,71,482	1,31,99,419	71,27,937
Total →		4,70,43,196	7,75,33,925	3,04,90,729

It is seen from the above statement that during the period 2003-04 to 2009-10, as much as 304.91 lakh metric tonnes of iron ore have been exported without

valid permits. Further, 71.28 lakh metric tonnes, out 304.91 lakh metric tonnes, was illegally exported in the year 2009-10. At a conservative rate of Rs. 5000 per metric tonnes (f.o.b. value), the **nominal value of the illegally exported iron ore from Karnataka comes to Rs. 15,245 crores.** These figures starkly highlight the massive scale on which illegal mining was going in Karnataka.”

It is apparent from the aforesaid statement of the Chief Minister of Karnataka State that menace of illegal mining thrived because of export to China. It is of great concern that as against the permission to extract iron ore for around 47 million tonnes, 77.5 million tonnes of iron ore came to be extracted and exported, mainly to China. These figures are only for high grade iron ore which can be exported.

(VIII)

For verifying whether **inadequate staff and export of iron ore** are the causes for illegal mining, this Commission sent the **questionnaire** to the various states for their views on the subject of illegal mining.

**OPINIONS / VIEWS OF STATES OF KARNATAKA,
MAHARASHTRA AND ORISSA**

(a)

VIEW OF KARNATAKA STATE :

Following questionnaire and answer given by Karnataka State further fortifies conclusion that huge profit margin available from the export market is the main cause of illegal mining.

"5(a) Do you think boom in the export demand for iron ore and manganese ore is the primary factor responsible for illegal mining activities in your State?

Ans. Due to the high price for Steel and Iron products at international market resulted in demand for export of Iron Ore. **The export quality of Iron Ore attracts huge profit margins.** This envisaged not only lessee to export the mineral even common people also involved into this business in the name of trading, processing and transportation of Iron Ore **resulting into illegal mining activities."**

"5(b) Do you suggest that a blanket ban on export of iron ore and manganese ore would help to prevent illegal mining activities in the State ?

Ans. **The banning of export of Iron Ore will really help the growth of individual steel plants which provided lot of employment to the local people and enhances GDP of the country.** All the more state natural resources is conserved for sustainable mining activity and depending industrial growth. **Hence banning of export of Iron Ore is desirable for the benefit of country."**

"5(c) What would be consequences, if such a ban is imposed ?

Ans. If ban on export of Iron Ore is imposed the extraction of Iron Ore will be limited to the demand of the industries with in the country. Thereby adverse impact on of ecology and environment can be prevented. **Further, it can control the illegal mining activity to a greater extent.** As the Iron Ore is a natural Resource **it can be conserved for future generation,** and also results in to development of Indigenous technology for the production of Iron and Steel products."

"5(d) Whether illegal mining activities and trade of minerals illegally mined is taking place under the patronage of any political parties, extremist

elements or powerful local leaders or any other extra - constitutional elements ? If so, indicate such elements.

Ans. It may be observed that many of the mining lessee in one or the **other way are stamped with political parties many of them are in a key position in the political parties.** Their local followers likely to involve into illegal mining activities in the name of Trading, transportation etc., to the Politicians who are in the mining activity may influence the official machinery."

"7(a) Whether poor infrastructure, ineffectiveness and inadequate manpower in the State Directorate of Mines & Geology (or such agency) is one of the causes for failure to control the illegal mining activities?

Ans. This office has the jurisdiction over the entire district but limited numbers of officers to supervise the mining activity and transportation. In this office jurisdiction there are more than 100 mining leases and 150 quarry leases are there, **it is desired to have office in all the talukas and in the places where more mining activity is concentrated with adequate staff and vehicles for better management of mining activity.** It is also desired

to create a network of check posts in all vital places for better control over transportation of minerals.

Every office to be provided with modern survey equipments like DGPS, total survey units, for precise demarcation of boundaries adequate number of powerful vehicles to intercept illegal transporters. Supporting with cranes JCB's and trucks to confiscated and shift unauthorized minerals and vehicles. The staff should be provided with wireless communication system for better coordination and swift action upon illegal mining and transportation.”

(b)

VIEW OF MAHARASHTRA STATE

Following questionnaire and the answers from Maharashtra State will also support the aforesaid conclusion:

“4(b) Whether any analysis has been done for determining the causes of illegal mining activities in your State ? Which factor(s) do you think are most responsible for the causes of illegal mining activities?

Ans. The spurt in the instances of illegal mining of manganese and iron ore can be attributed to the growing demand of Steel especially during the prior to the **Bejing** Olympics. **Bulk imports by China to fulfill their requirements led to increase in illegal mining and transport.**

The price rise of manganese **was almost 15 – 20 times during the period.** The low grade manganese which fetched a price of Rs.200–300/– tonne was sold for about Rs.4000–5000/–. The export demand followed by steep price rise are the primary causes for illegal mining.”

"Q. No. 5 EXPORT DEMAND

(a) Do you think boom in the export demand for iron ore and manganese ore is the primary factor responsible for illegal mining activities in your State?

Ans. It is true that **export demand for iron and manganese ore in the neighboring China has led to increase in mining activity and contributed to instance of illegal mining of these minerals."**

"Q.No.4(c) What steps would you like to suggest at the level of State and Central Government Authorities for curbing illegal mining ?

Ans. **Compulsory registration of all the minerals handling agencies to get an exact account of minerals procured and consumed**, imports and exports would be helpful in curbing illegal mining.

Establishing of mineral check posts in sensitive areas would also help in curbing illegal transport of minerals.

Measurement of Mines (quantity of minerals excavated) with the help of sophisticated equipments like Total Station. **Usage of latest technology (Remote Sensing) for monitoring the mining activities."**

"Q.No.5(b) Do you suggest blanket ban on export of iron ore and manganese ore would help to prevent illegal mining activities in the State ?

Ans. No."

"Q.No.6 Do you think there are limitations of the State Government Authorities to control and prevent illegal mining activities ? If so, indicate what are the limitations and restrictions to act for effectively curbing illegal mining activities ?

Ans. Adequate steps with available man power and resources are being taken by the State Government. **The shortage of designated man power for curbing of illegal mining does effect control and prevention of illegal mining to a certain extent.** Additional staff and vehicle requirements for prevention of illegal mining is under process."

"Q.No.7(a) Whether poor infrastructure, ineffectiveness and inadequate manpower in the State Directorate of Mines & Geology (or such agency) is one of the causes for failure to control the illegal mining activities ?

Ans. **Inadequate manpower, poor infrastructure can be said to contribute towards the failure to some extent, in curbing illegal mining."**

(c)

VIEW OF ORISSA STATE**"Q.5 EXPORT DEMAND**

(a) Do you think boom in the export demand for iron ore and manganese ore is the primary factor responsible for illegal mining activities in your State ?

Ans.: The increase in prices of ore due to global demand gave rise to increased mining activities and is perhaps the primary factor providing motives & incentives for illegal mining activities.

(b) Do you suggest blanket ban on export of iron ore and manganese ore would help to prevent illegal mining activities in the State ?

Ans.: In terms of iron ore it is the fines which are primarily exported while lumpy ore is consumed domestically. While a blanket ban on exports may **cause a drop in prices and thus lower incentives for illegal mining a holistic view needs to be taken** on this issue. An effective way perhaps could be to introduce a windfall tax on surplus profits with the proceeds going to the State Governments for development activities especially in mining areas.

(c) What would be consequences if such a ban is imposed ?

Ans. (a) The ban will **transfer 'surplus' from mine owners to consumers or industries**

(b) May result in production levels decreasing

(c) Will initially create problems in disposal of fines for which adequate demand is not there at present. **On the other hand may result in development of technology to use fines in the long run.**

(d) Decrease pressure on infrastructure like road & rail **as infrastructure in mining areas has not increased commensurately** with the mining activities due to the boom in prices.

(d) Whether illegal mining activities and trade of minerals illegally mines is taking place under the patronages of any political parties, extremist elements or powerful local leaders or any other extra – constitutional elements ? If so, indicate such elements.

Ans.: Due to huge profits **generated from mining activities, both legal or illegal, local mafias are getting involved** in mining related activities such as transportation and trade of ore etc. and **such elements having political connections or**

patronage cannot categorically be ruled out. For such persons of Keonjhar District were booked under NSA during the year 2010.”

“Q.6 Do you think there are limitations of the State Government Authorities to control and prevent illegal mining activities ? If so, indicate what are the limitations and restrictions to act for effectively curbing illegal mining activities ?

Ans.: As stated earlier illegal mining activities can be checked through coordinated efforts of State Government and Central Government agencies. **There is a need for enhancing staff, setting up modern check gates,** making use of IT in monitoring transportation etc for effectively curbing mining activities.

State Government officials may be empowered to confiscate the properties along with minerals involved in illegal mining and mineral trade under the provisions section 21 (4A) of M&M (D&R) Act, 1957.

In case of illegal transportation of minerals across the State border, punitive action on mineral smugglers is not possible owing to lack of definite declaration of jurisdiction.

The MMDR Act, 1957 should specifically define illegal mining activities and provide provisions of mining activities and determination of the lease by the State Government.”

"Q.7(a) Whether poor infrastructure, ineffectiveness and inadequate manpower in the State Directorate of Mines & Geology (or such agency) is one of the causes for failure to control the illegal mining activities ?

Ans. The State Directorate of Mining and geology needs **to be strengthened in terms of manpower and infrastructure to regulate mining activities and control illegal mining and to take immediate action where such cases are detected."**

(d)

ARTICLE : "DRAWN OF WEALTH"

Further, it would be worthwhile to refer to the article "**DRAWN OF WEALTH**" reported in **THE HINDU** on Monday, March 14, 2011 written by Prafulla Das which reveals that in Keonjhar District in the State of Orissa, has immense forest as well as mineral wealth. About 30 per cent of its total area has dense forest cover. It sits over vast mines of iron ore, manganese, chrome and other minerals. But its population has benefited little from these. The district has remained at the bottom in terms of development indices. Illegal mining that cost the State huge revenue losses, environment pollution, malaria and some unknown diseases, man-elephant conflicts and so on have plagued it in recent years.

FACILITATORS

For years, the law has taken a back seat in Keonjhar with the mine mafia, private companies, contractors, transporters and **criminal gangs looting the mineral resources at will across the district.** Unregulated mining has wreaked havoc in the region in the past nine years.

What is most shocking is that those in power have been aware of the theft of minerals. Thousands of mineral-laden vehicles rumble along the district's roads from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. Rules framed to check illegal

mining and trading in minerals are flouted, often with the connivance of the administration.

The mafias operate in a well-organised manner.

To facilitate illegal mining, many posts in the Departments of Mines, Forests and Police are kept vacant. **The fact that there have been only six Class IV employees in the Mines Department to handle as many as 20 weighbridges meant for mineral-laden vehicles makes this clear.** Moreover, the number of weighbridges has been too small to cope with the volume of minerals being handled. The government has admitted this in the wake of the expose.

CONCLUSIONS

It is apparent from the statement of the Chief Minister of Karnataka State that menace of illegal mining thrived because of export to China. It is of great concern that as against the permission to extract iron ore for around 47 million tonnes, 77.5 million tonnes of iron ore came to be extracted and exported, mainly to China. These figures are only for high grade iron ore which can be exported.

What emerges, from the views of States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Orissa, is as under :

(A) STATE OF KARNATAKA :

1. The export quality of Iron Ore attracts huge profit margins.

2. The banning of export of Iron Ore will really help the growth of individual steel plants which provided lot of employment to the local people and enhances GDP of the country.
3. Further, it can control the illegal mining activity to a greater extent. As the Iron Ore is a natural Resource it can be conserved for future generation, and also results in to development of Indigenous technology for the production of Iron and Steel products.
4. It may be observed that many of the mining lessee in one or the other way are stamped with political parties many of them are in a key position in the political parties.

(B) STATE OF MAHARASHTRA :

1. Bulk imports by China to fulfill their requirements led to increase in illegal mining and transport.
2. The price rise of manganese was almost 15 – 20 times during the period. The low grade manganese which fetched a price of Rs.200–300/– tonne was sold for about Rs.4000–5000/–. The export demand followed by steep price rise are the primary causes for illegal mining.

3. It is true that export demand for iron and manganese ore in the neighboring China has led to increase in mining activity and contributed to instance of illegal mining of these minerals.
4. The shortage of designated man power for curbing of illegal mining does effect control and prevention of illegal mining to a certain extent.
5. Inadequate manpower, poor infrastructure can be said to contribute towards the failure to some extent, in curbing illegal mining.

(C) STATE OF ORISSA :

1. In terms of iron ore it is the fines which are primarily exported while lumpy ore is consumed domestically. While a blanket ban on exports may cause a drop in prices and thus lower incentives for illegal mining a holistic view needs to be taken on this issue.
2. Due to huge profits generated from mining activities, both legal or illegal, local mafias are getting involved in mining related activities such as transportation and trade of ore etc. and such elements having political connections or patronage cannot categorically be ruled out. For such persons

of Keonjhar District were booked under NSA during the year 2010.

3. The State Directorate of Mining and geology needs to be strengthened in terms of manpower and infrastructure to regulate mining activities and control illegal mining and to take immediate action where such cases are detected.

(e)

**PRESERVATION OF IRON ORE
AND
ILLEGAL MINING DUE TO EXPORT**

From the aforesaid discussion, what emerges is as under :

- (i) Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel;
- (a) **Though the Indian Bureau of Mines has been mandated with the promotion and conservation of mineral resources of the country, yet the rampant illegal mining has been reported from various States. The menace of illegal mining has been raising its ugly head with impunity.**
- (b) **However, amendments in MMDR Act had failed to deter the illegal mining which continues to be unabated.**
- (c) **The conservation as well as systematic and scientific harnessing of mineral resources is the bedrock of economic development of a nation. However, unscientific and unlawful mining has been thriving endlessly causing not only immense loss to the national exchequer but destruction of national environment.**

- (ii) Central Empowered Committee appointed by the Apex Court for verification of illegal Mining; the reports pertaining to illegal mining in States of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are exhausted highlighting the fact that illegal mining is due to export.
- (iii) interim reports of Justice Hegde, Lokayukta, Karnataka for illegal mining in the State of Karnataka are exhaustive also highlighting the fact that illegal mining is due to unimaginable export value of iron ore.
- (iv) views of State of Karnataka, State of Maharashtra and State of Orissa (as stated above),

that we have failed to take appropriate steps/actions **for conservation and systematic and scientific harnessing of iron ore** and manganese which is and would be bedrock of development of a nation and that export of iron ore to China is the main cause for illegal mining and its trade.

Further, the mineral which is a national wealth which takes billions of years for its formation is being drained out of the country by way of export. This may be because of **(i) high export prices and (ii) the existence of unholy nexus between the mineral mafia's and the law enforcement agencies.**

Iron ore is the back-bone of modern civilisation. This mineral wealth is required to be preserved. If it is not preserved, future generations would be required to import it for manufacturing machines, automobiles, trains, ships etc.

Hence, for preventing illegal mining and for preserving iron ore, for the time being, export of iron ore is required to be banned. The reasons are:

- (i) Undisputedly minerals are a national asset which requires to be properly safeguarded for providing sustained benefits to the entire community for succeeding generations. In any case at least for 3 – 4 generations, we are duty bound to develop and conserve the natural resources, namely, iron ore in the interest of nation. For this purpose, there should be proper mine management plan.
- (ii) For this, it would be worthwhile to refer to the observations made by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India, (2004) 12 SCC 118), which reads as under :

"Principle 15 of Rio Conference of 1992 relating to the applicability of precautionary principle, which stipulates that where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost effective measures to

prevent environmental degradation, is also required to be kept in view. In such matters, many a times, the option to be adopted is not very easy or in a straight jacket. If an activity is allowed to go ahead, there may be irreparable damage to the environment and if it is stopped, there may be irreparable damage to economic interest. In case of doubt, however, protection of environment would have precedence over the economic interest. Precautionary principle requires anticipatory action to be taken to prevent harm. The harm can be prevented even on a reasonable suspicion. It is not always necessary that there should be direct evidence of harm to the environment."

Applying the aforesaid observations, it can be stated that when there are threats of serious irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used for postponing effective measures to prevent damage. Precautionary principle requires anticipatory action to prevent further harm and depletion of iron ore reserves.

- (iii) Undoubtedly, the menace of illegal mining has been raising its ugly head with impunity and at present, it remains uncontrolled. As observed by the Standing Committee unscientific and unlawful mining has been thriving endlessly **causing not**

only immense loss to the national exchequer but also destruction of national environment.

(iv) Considering the present day scenario and staff available with this IBM and State Governments, **it would be difficult to control illegal mining of high grade Iron Ore and its exports. Because the export of Iron Ore is in billions of Rupees, it would be easy to the traders including leaseholders, transporters and other persons to bypass Rules and Regulations and continue in illegal mining by adopting corrupt practices. It would be absolutely difficult to control corruption in the present-day scenario.**

(v)(a) One view is, we are having sufficient reserves of Iron Ore which can meet the demand of the industries in India as well as of the export. However, resources fully explored as they stand are likely to last at the most 57 years as per the report of Mr. Jairam quoted hereinabove. This also is dependent upon systematic planned exploration.

(b) He has also observed that **"the life indices of the high grade lumpy ore (hematite) as on 1.4.2010 will be 10 years and requires immediate attention."**

(c) In any case, the estimate depends upon resources and probable availability of iron ore from various

fields. To achieve the iron ore demand of the future, strategy should be changed for making available adequate iron ore resources by way of systematic exploration and India must have clear strategy for next 20 to 25 years for augmenting the resources. **It is true that these are high hopes and may take years together for having proper strategy for exploration of iron ore resources.**

- (vi) It has also been contended that if there is further exploration then there is likelihood of getting more reserves of Iron Ore and that is the experience of other countries. However, Exploration of resources is one thing and Exhaustion of reserves is another thing. Exploration of resources is to march in a different direction. It has to be a long drawn project which can be hardly connected with the problem of Exhaustion of reserves. Menace of illegal mining has direct connection with Exhaustion of reserves, **Thus, Exhaustion of reserves of Iron Ore and Manganese Ore is a matter of great concern at present.**

It has to be remembered that domestic demand for Iron Ore for production of steel is bound to increase in the present day scenario. More and more industrialists are likely to come forward for production of steel.

For export, Mr. Jairam has pointed out two diversion views (1) advocating export and (2) other user groups voicing their concern on the non-availability of desired quality and quantity of iron ore on a sustainable basis **until further systematic exploration is undertaken to augment resources under proved reserve base.**

Rapid depletion, export and inadequate Proved reserve of iron ore in the country would call for modern systematic exploration practices in both brownfield and greenfield tracts to build up additional reserves and resources. Prioritization on a national level is the need of the day.

- (vii) For domestic consumption, it has been pointed out that number of giant industrialists like JSW Steel Ltd. (Karnataka), Tata Steel Ltd. (Jharkhand), Ispat Industries Ltd. (Maharashtra), Essar Steel Ltd. (Gujarat), Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. (Chhattisgarh), Lloyds Steel Industries Ltd. (Maharashtra) and Jindal Stainless Steel etc. are engaged in this field today and they can develop technique for using iron ore for manufacturing steel and steel products.

It is to be stated that during Global Investors Meet - 2010, State of Karnataka has approved following iron and steel plants.

- (1) NMDC Ltd.
- (2) Bramhani Industries Ltd.
- (3) POSCO - INDIA Pvt. Ltd.
- (4) ARCELOR Mittal India Ltd.
- (5) Bhushan Steel Ltd.
- (6) Surya Vijayanagar Steel & Power Ltd.
- (7) Hazira Steel Ltd.
- (8) JSW Steel Ltd.
- (9) Tata Metaliks Ltd.
- (10) VIC Steels Pvt. Ltd.
- (11) ADUNIK Metaliks Ltd.
- (12) SURANA Industries Ltd.
- (13) Shree Renuka Energy Ltd.
- (14) Ravindra Trading & Agencies Ltd.
- (15) Mahalakshmi Profiles (P) Limited,
- (16) Kalawai Ispat and Power Pvt. Ltd.
- (17) VSL Mining Company Pvt. Ltd.
- (18) Mineral Enterprises Ltd.
- (19) Karnataka Steel Pvt. Ltd.
- (20) Shakti Steel and Power Industries Pvt. Ltd.
- (21) Aradya Steels Pvt. Ltd.
- (22) Swastik Steel (Hospet) Pvt. Ltd.
- (23) Vishwanath Sugars Ltd.
- (24) PMB Metaliks Pvt. Ltd.
- (25) SBQ Steels Ltd.

In this set of circumstances for internal consumption, iron ore is required to be preserved.

As observed by the Apex Court in the case of State of T.N. Vs. M/s. Hind Stone etc. (supra), the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, is aimed, at the conservation and the prudent and discriminating exploitation of minerals. Surely, in the case of a scarce mineral, to permit exploitation by the State or its agency and to prohibit exploitation by private agencies is the most effective method of conservation and prudent exploitation.

If we want to conserve for the future, we must prohibit, in the present unjustified, illegal exploration of iron ore and its export.

In the aforesaid set of circumstances, particularly, considering the present days' scenario in the country, it is apparent that **92% of iron ore fines is exported to China to fulfill its requirements. This led to increase in illegal mining, trading and transportation. This has increased menace of Mafia controlling mining activities including trading, transportation and export of iron ore because it has given unimaginable huge profits with less cost and efforts. For this the efforts are put only by exploited labourers working in the field.**

Further, even though common people who were not at all concerned with mining activities are in the business

in the name of trading, processing and transportation of iron ore which has resulted into increase in illegal mining.

Not only this, some persons are connected with political parties and many of them who are in key positions are involved in illegal mining activities in the name of trading, transportation etc.

It is true that iron ore fines is primarily exported and lumps ore is consumed domestically. **Blanket ban on import may cause drop in prices and this would immediately reduce illegal mining.** This would lead to transfer of surplus of iron ore from mine owners to the consumer industries. There may be some initial problem. But finally this may result in development of technology to use fines in few years by industrialists of this country.

(viii) What emerges from the views expressed by the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Orissa to the questionnaire, and the Articles referred to above, it is apparent that **the export quantity of iron ore attracts huge profit margins. Even common people are involved into this business in the name of trading, processing and transportation of iron ore resulting into increase in illegal mining activities.**

- (ix) Bulk imports by China to fulfill its requirements led to increase in illegal mining and transport. The price rise of manganese was almost 15-20 times. The low grade manganese which fetched a price of Rs.200/- to 300/- per tonne was sold for about Rs.4000/- to Rs.5000/-. **This is a primary cause for illegal mining.**
- (x) It is the fines which are primarily exported while lumpy ore is consumed domestically and blanket ban on exports may cause a drop in prices. **Thus, it would result into lower incentive for illegal mining.**
- (xi) The banning of export of **iron ore will help the growth of individual steel plants** which would provide lot of employment to the local people and will control illegal mining activities to a greater extent.
- (xii) This would also result into development of technology to use fines in a long run.
- (xiii) It is pointed out that at present staff is inadequate to control illegal mining. Unless adequate staff is appointed by the State Governments in the Mines and Mineral Department and also adequate supervisory staff is appointed with Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), it would be absolutely difficult to

control illegal mining. **If the controlling machinery is weak and is understaffed, the illegal mining activities would continue unabated.**

- (xiv) As per News-paper Article, **criminal gangs are looting the mineral resources at will in the State of Orissa.** Similarly, in the States of Karnataka and Maharashtra the Mafias operate in a well-organized manner. It is also apparent that due to huge profits generated from mining activities, **local Mafias are getting involved in** mining related activities such as transportation and trade of iron ore etc. Once Mafias are controlling mining operations, they indulge in all criminal activities which not only increases the crimes but it also results into social disorder.
- (xv) Considering huge profits which is earned in mining activities by exporting iron ore, not only it increases illegal activities **but because of money power, it influences State Policies. In such state of affairs, it would be difficult to break unholy nexus between law keepers and law breakers because the corruption is likely to flourish.**
- (xvi) Further, on the assumption that export of iron ore benefits the country is myth, because thereby the

country can import steel products from China, is an argument by overlooking the fact that industries in the country, if encouraged, can produce steel and steel products easily.

(xvii) **Finally, money earned by illegal activities is large enough to corrupt law enforcing agencies.**

Therefore, till the procedure for grant of lease, renewal of lease/licence, establishment of check post and sufficient weigh bridges with adequate staff and frequent visits to check the mines by the concerned officers, is adopted as suggested above, it would be impossible to control illegal mining.

In these set of circumstances, **the State should not bend its policies and permit export so as to drain out national wealth and permit activities which adversely affects forest area, environment and encourages exploitation of labourers, even of minors by various methods.** Such illegalities would continue because : there is inadequate staff : no desire to follow the rules and regulations by the lessees : no will to implement the rules and regulations by the concerned offices and finally, power to take deterrent action is not with one body.

Hence, for the time being, till procedure as stated above is streamlined and illegal activities are

controlled, export of iron ore and manganese may be banned.

This can be reviewed, relaxed and/or liberalized, once effective enforcement agency is in place to see that no illegal mining of these items takes place and also after reasonable estimate of reserves is available and demand of industries for production of steel and steel products in this country, is assessed.

(IX)**FINAL CONCLUSIONS**

Undoubtedly, minerals constitute a nation's wealth. It is required to be used with utmost care and caution so that succeeding generations can also utilize the same for development. Section 18 of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 casts duty on the Central Government to take necessary effective steps for conservation (preservation and development) of minerals in the India. If we want to preserve minerals for the future, we have to prohibit its unjustified and illegal exploitation for personal gains.

Few reasons why illegal mining continued unabatedly for the years together are as under:

- (i) Misuse of Rule 24A(6) of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960.
- (ii) Non-enforcement of Section 24(1) of the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, which empowers Central Government and State Government Officers to enter and inspect any mine and to survey and take measurements in any such mine, may be because of shortage of staff;
- (iii) There are no proper check posts and computerized weigh bridges at the exit points which can prevent

onward march of illegally mined minerals. This also results into nonpayment of proper royalty.

- (iv) In some areas, Mafias have taken control of mining operations.
- (v) High export prices resulting in unimaginable profits, has tempted number of persons to indulge in such illegal mining activity.

A — For controlling the illegal mining for the years together, The Standing Committee has suggested that there should be proper checks. Its following observations need to be borne in mind.

- (a) The Committee have serious apprehensions that the malaise of the illegal mining will continue to raise its ugly head and the very purpose of streamlining the procedure for grant of mining leases **would be defeated if the cases of grant of mining lease are not disposed of quickly.**

The Committee desires the Ministry / IBM to seriously look at the problem and to ensure that the cases of grant of mining leases are disposed of as early as possible. The Committee would like to be apprised in this regard."

The Standing Committee (Parliamentary) on Coal and Steel (2006–07), has observed as under:

- (b) The Committee need not emphasize that timely disposal of mining lease application is in the overall interest of mineral exploration and any **delay in this regard could be interpreted as encouragement to the menace of illegal mining.**
- (c) The Committee, therefore, reiterates that the Ministry should take urgent steps to streamline the procedures as to minimize the delay in the grant of mining lease.

B — Hence, remedial suggestions, which are discussed above, may be treated as an urgent need of the day. The same are, in short, as under:

- (I) For streamlining the procedure for renewal of mining lease, Rule 24A (1) and (6) of the Mineral Concessions Rules, 1960, are required to be amended as under:-

Amendment of Rule 24A(1)

- (a) An application for the renewal of a mining lease shall be made to the State Government in Form J. at least twelve months before the date on which the lease is due to expire, through such officer or authority as the State Government may specify in this behalf.
- (b) **In case of forest land, simultaneously with the application for the renewal of a mining lease**

under Rule 24(A) (1) (a) appropriate application should be filed before the concerned Forest Officer for approval.

- (c) Further, if required, simultaneously with the application for renewal of mining lease under Rule 24(A) (1) (a) appropriate application should be filed to State Pollution Control Board for its clearance.**

Amendment of Rule 24A(6)

“If an application for renewal of a mining lease made within the time referred to in Sub-Rule (1) is not disposed of by the State Government before the date of expiry of the lease, the period of that lease shall be deemed to have been extended **by a further period of one year or till the State Government passes the order thereon, whichever is earlier.**”

(II) For controlling illegal mining:

- (i) beyond lease area or
- (ii) mining without lease or licence.

It is necessary to amend the provisions of Section 24(1) of the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 and Rule 26 and 27 of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 by adding the provisions as under:

Amendment of Section 24(1)

(a)

(aa) verify whether the boundary pillars are properly structured and are easily visible; and reports thereof should be kept on record.

Amendment of Rule 26

(1) to (3)

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of Sub-Rule (1), where it appears that the applicant is indulging in illegal mining or encroachment upon the non-lease area or has extended or changed, in any manner, the boundaries or boundary marks of lease area, the application for renewal shall be liable to be rejected.

Amendment of Rule 27

(1) to (4)

(4A) If the lessee / licensee is found to have encroached upon the non-lease area, in any manner, including shifting of boundaries or boundary marks, and / or if the boundary pillars are not maintained, the lease / license shall be liable to be determined after giving 30 days' show cause notice.

Further, Amendment is required in Circular issued by Government of India, Ministry of Mines, Indian Bureau of Mines, Circular No. 2 of 2010 dated 06.04.2010 by adding clause 9 & 10 as under:

- (9) **The distance between two pillars should not be more than 20 mtrs. and that the pillars should be of concrete.**
- (10) **It should be mandatory for the concerned officer/s to visit the mine/s at least once a month, verify whether the boundary pillars are properly affixed and are easily visible, and the report/s thereof should be kept on record.**

AND

If the report is incorrect, the explanation of the concerned officer who visited last should be sought for and if not found satisfactory, departmental action should be taken.

(III) CHECK POST / COMPUTERISED WEIGH BRIDGE AND MAINTENANCE OF ROAD / TOLL TAX AND INADEQUATE STAFF:

It is desirable that all the States may frame identical rules for establishment of the weigh-bridges by exercising powers under section 23C (2) (b) of the Mines and Mineral (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957. The Commission has made suggestions regarding the establishment of weigh bridges as mentioned in its report.

The Commission has also made suggestions with regard to the establishment of check post with adequate staff as discussed earlier in its report.

If controlling machinery is weak and understaff, illegal mining activities would continue unabated.

If Staff is adequate, it would control illegal mining to a large extent and the State can also recover proper Royalty payable.

With regard to the maintenance of road, it is suggested that when there are cluster of mines situated in one locality, then it is advisable to have roads maintained by the lease / licence holders upto a certain limited area. If the roads are not maintained by the lease holders, then appropriate toll tax should be recovered from the lease / licence holders for proper maintenance of roads.

C — DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

- (i) The steel industries in this country will require more and more iron ore for manufacturing steel and steel products.

Number of industrialists like JSW Steel Ltd. (Karnataka), Tata Steel Ltd. (Jharkhand), Ispat Industries Ltd. (Maharashtra), Essar Steel Ltd. (Gujarat), Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. (Chhattisgrah), Lloyds Steel Industries Ltd. (Maharashtra) and

Jindal Stainless Steel etc. are engaged in this field today and they can develop technique for using iron ore for manufacturing steel and steel products.

MOU is also executed by other industrialists with the State of Karnataka as stated above.

- (ii) On going through the Article by Mr. M.S. Jairam, Director, Geological Survey of India and the figures supplied by I.B.M., it is apparent that:
 - (a) the life indices of the high grade lumpy ore (hematite) as on 1-4-2010 will be 10 years and requires immediate attention; and
 - (b) if there is proper streamlined exploration of iron ore **resources** as suggested by N. R. Khan and domestic demand remains static at **200000** metric tonnes per year, at the most, iron ore reserves would be exhausted within 57 years. It is his suggestion that India must have clear strategy for next 20-25 years for augmenting the resources with proper orientation of exploration in geologically potential domains keeping in view the exploration of the existing established resources.

Aforesaid suggestion would require systematic exploration and excavation of iron ore through scientific method of mining, beneficiation and economic utilization. All this would take a long time.

Further, future demand of Iron Ore, in this country, is not taken into consideration.

D — Hence, for Preservation of Iron Ore, Export is required to be banned.

It appears from the reports of :

- (i) Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel;
- (a) **Though the Indian Bureau of Mines has been mandated with the promotion and conservation of mineral resources of the country, yet the rampant illegal mining has been reported from various States. The menace of illegal mining has been raising its ugly head with impunity.**
- (b) **However, amendments in MMDR Act had failed to deter the illegal mining which continues to be unabated.**
- (c) **The conservation as well as systematic and scientific harnessing of mineral resources is the bedrock of economic development of a nation. However, unscientific and unlawful mining has been thriving endlessly causing not only immense loss to the national exchequer but destruction of national environment.**

- (ii) Central Empowered Committee appointed by the Apex Court for verification of illegal Mining; the reports pertaining to illegal mining in States of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are exhausted highlighting the fact that illegal mining is due to export.
- (iii) interim reports of Justice Hegde, Lokayukta, Karnataka for illegal mining in the State of Karnataka are exhaustive also highlighting the fact that illegal mining is due to unimaginable export value of iron ore.
- (iv) views of State of Karnataka, State of Maharashtra and State of Orissa (as stated above),

that we have failed to take appropriate steps/actions **for conservation and systematic and scientific harnessing of iron ore** and manganese which is and would be bedrock of development of a nation and that export of iron ore to China is the main cause for illegal mining and its trade.

Further, the mineral which is a national wealth which takes billions of years for its formation is being drained out of the country by way of export. This may be because of **(i) high export prices and (ii) the existence of unholy nexus between the mineral mafia's and the law enforcement agencies.**

Iron ore is the back-bone of modern civilisation. This mineral wealth is required to be preserved. If it is not preserved, future generations would be required to import it for manufacturing machines, automobiles, trains, ships etc.

It is true that iron ore fines is primarily exported and lumps ore is consumed domestically. **Blanket ban on import may cause drop in prices and this would immediately reduce illegal mining.** This would lead to transfer of surplus of iron ore from mine owners to the consumer industries. There may be some initial problem. But finally this may result in development of technology to use fines in few years by industrialists of this country.

If we want to conserve for the future, we must prohibit in the present.

Hence, for preventing illegal mining and for preserving iron ore, for the time being, export of iron ore is required to be banned. The reasons are:

- (i) Undisputedly minerals are a national asset which requires to be properly safeguarded for providing sustained benefits to the entire community for succeeding generations. In any case at least for 3 – 4 generations, we are duty bound to develop and conserve the natural resources, namely, iron ore in the interest of nation. For this purpose, there should be proper mine management plan.

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Applying the aforesaid observations, it can be stated that when there are threats of serious irreversible

damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used for postponing effective measures to prevent damage. Precautionary principle requires anticipatory action to prevent further harm and depletion of iron ore reserves.

- (iii) Undoubtedly, the menace of illegal mining has been raising its ugly head with impunity and at present, it remains uncontrolled. As observed by the Standing Committee unscientific and unlawful mining has been thriving endlessly **causing not only immense loss to the national exchequer but also destruction of national environment.**
- (iv) Considering the present day scenario and staff available with this IBM and State Governments, **it would be difficult to control illegal mining of high grade Iron Ore and its exports. Because the export of Iron Ore is in billions of Rupees, it would be easy to the traders including leaseholders, transporters and other persons to bypass Rules and Regulations and continue in illegal mining by adopting corrupt practices. It would be absolutely difficult to control corruption in the present-day scenario.**
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Exhaustion of reserves. Menace of illegal mining has direct connection with Exhaustion of reserves, **Thus, Exhaustion of reserves of Iron Ore and Manganese Ore is a matter of great concern at present.**

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Rapid depletion, export and inadequate Proved reserve of iron ore in the country would call for modern systematic exploration practices in both brownfield and greenfield tracts to build up additional reserves and resources. Prioritization on a national level is the need of the day.

- (vii) In the aforesaid set of circumstances, particularly, considering the present days' scenario in the

country, it is apparent that **export of 92% of iron ore fines to China to fulfill its requirements, led to increase in illegal mining, trading and transportation.**

- (a) **This has increased menace of Mafia controlling mining activities including trading, transportation and export of iron ore because it has given unimaginable huge profits with less cost and efforts. For this the efforts are put only by exploited labourers working in the field.**
- (b) Even though common people who were not at all concerned with mining activities are in the business in the name of trading, processing and transportation of iron ore which has resulted into increase in illegal mining.
- (c) Not only this, some persons are connected with political parties and many of them who are in key positions are involved in illegal mining activities in the name of trading, transportation etc.
- (viii) What emerges from the views expressed by the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Orissa to the questionnaire, and the Articles referred to above, it is apparent that **the export quantity of iron ore attracts huge profit margins. Even common people are involved into this business in the name of trading, processing and transportation**

of iron ore resulting into increase in illegal mining activities.

- (ix) Bulk imports by China to fulfill its requirements led to increase in illegal mining and transport. The price rise of manganese was almost 15-20 times. The low grade manganese which fetched a price of Rs.200/- to Rs.300/- per tonne was sold for about Rs.4000/- to Rs.5000/-. **This is a primary cause for illegal mining.**
- (x) It is the fines which are primarily exported while lumpy ore is consumed domestically and blanket ban on exports may cause a drop in prices. **Thus, it would result into lower incentive for illegal mining.**
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- (xii) This would also result into development of technology to use fines in a long run.
- (xiii) It is pointed out that at present staff is inadequate to control illegal mining. Unless adequate staff is appointed by the State Governments in the Mines and Mineral Department and also adequate supervisory staff is appointed with Indian Bureau of

Mines (IBM), it would be absolutely difficult to control illegal mining. **If the controlling machinery is weak and is understaffed, the illegal mining activities would continue unabated.**

- (xiv) As per News-paper Article, **criminal gangs are looting the mineral resources at will in the State of Orissa.** Similarly, in the States of Karnataka and Maharashtra the Mafias operate in a well-organized manner. It is also apparent that due to huge profits generated from mining activities, **local Mafias are getting involved in** mining related activities such as transportation and trade of iron ore etc. Once Mafias are controlling mining operations, they indulge in all criminal activities which not only increases the crimes but it also results into social disorder.
- (xv) Considering huge profits which is earned in mining activities by exporting iron ore, not only it increases illegal activities **but because of money power, it influences State Policies. In such state of affairs, it would be difficult to break unholy nexus between law keepers and law breakers because the corruption is likely to flourish.**
- (xvi) Further, on the assumption that export of iron ore benefits the country, because thereby the country

can import steel products from China, is a myth and an argument by overlooking the fact that industries in the country, if encouraged, can produce steel and steel products easily.

(xvii) **Finally, money earned by illegal activities is large enough to corrupt law enforcing agencies.**

Therefore, till the procedure for grant of lease, renewal of lease/licence, establishment of check post and sufficient weigh bridges with adequate staff and frequent visits to check the mines by the concerned officers, is adopted as suggested above, it would be impossible to control illegal mining.

In these set of circumstances, **the State should not bend its policies and permit export so as to drain out national wealth and permit activities which adversely affects forest area, environment and encourages exploitation of labourers, even of minors by various methods. Such illegalities would continue because : there is inadequate staff : no desire to follow the rules and regulations by the lessees : no will to implement the rules and regulations by the concerned offices and finally, power to take deterrent action is not with one body.**

In the result, for the time being, till procedure as stated above is streamlined and illegal activities

are controlled, export of iron ore and manganese may be banned.

This can be reviewed, relaxed and/or liberalized, once effective enforcement agency is in place to see that no illegal mining of these items takes place and also after reasonable estimate of reserves available and demand of industries for production of steel and steel products in this country, is assessed.

Date : 14.7.2011

**(M. B. SHAH)
(Former Judge, Supreme Court of India)
Chairman
Commission of Enquiry
for
Illegal Mining of Iron Ore & Manganese**

**Memorandum of Action taken
on the
Interim Report of
Justice M.B. Shah Commission of Inquiry for
Illegal Mining of Iron Ore and Manganese**

Ministry of Mines

**Memorandum of Action taken on the interim Report of the Justice MB Shah
Commission of Inquiry for Illegal Mining of Iron Ore and Manganese**

1. The Government of India has set up Shri Justice M. B. Shah Commission of Inquiry for Illegal Mining of Iron Ore and Manganese vide Notification No. S.O. 2817(E) dated 22nd November, 2010. The Shah Commission has been setup with following terms of reference:

- i. to inquire into and determine the nature and extent of mining and trade and transportation, done illegally or without lawful authority, of iron ore and manganese ore, and the losses resulting there from; and to identify, as far as possible, the persons, firms, companies and others that are engaged in such mining, trade and transportation of iron ore and manganese ore, done illegally or without lawful authority;
- ii. to inquire into and determine the extent to which the management, regulatory and monitoring systems have failed to deter, prevent, detect and punish offences relating to mining, storage, transportation, trade and export of such ore, done illegally or without lawful authority, and the persons responsible for the same;
- iii. to inquire into the tampering of official records, including records relating to land and boundaries, to facilitate illegal mining and to identify, as far as possible, the persons responsible for such tampering; and
- iv. to inquire into the overall impact of such mining, trade, transportation and export, done illegally or without lawful authority, in terms of destruction of forest wealth, damage to the environment, prejudice to livelihood and other rights of tribal people, forest dwellers and other persons in the mined areas, and the financial losses caused to the Central and State Governments.

The Commission has also been empowered to recommend remedial measures to prevent such mining, trade, transportation and export done illegally or without lawful authority, and to this purpose the Commission may, if it deems fit, submit interim reports to the Central Government on any of the matters specified in the notification and shall also recommend specific steps that may be required to be taken to urgently curb the menace of such illegal mining, trade and transportation.

2. In terms of its powers, the Commission, has submitted its first Interim Report on 14.7.2011 recommending some urgent remedial measures to prevent further illegal mining, its trade, transportation and export, which include amendments proposed in the MMDR Act, 1957, amendments to Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, amendments in Guidelines issued by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), and policy changes and measures for strengthening the State Government machinery.

3. In terms of sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952, the appropriate Government shall cause to be laid before each House of Parliament the report, if any, of the Commission on the inquiry made by the Commission under sub-section (1) together with a Memorandum of the action taken thereon, within a period of six months of the submission of the report by the Commission to the appropriate Government.

4. The recommendations of the Shah Commission have been considered in the Ministry of Mines and actions taken in respect of the recommendations of the Shah Commission are given below:

Action taken report

Sl No.	Recommendations of Justice MB Shah Commission of Inquiry	Action taken on the recommendation
1	The Commission has recommended that Rule 24A(1) of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 may be amended to include two new sub-clauses (b) and (c) on making it mandatory for an applicant to simultaneously apply for Forest clearance and State Pollution Control Board clearance with concerned authorities, at the time of applying for renewal of mining lease with the State Government	Agreed. However, as both the intended procedures for application does not pertain to the MMDR Act or Rules framed there under, but rather to the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 and possibly the Air (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974, the recommendations of the Commission for simultaneous application for Forest clearance and State Pollution Control Board clearance with concerned authorities at the time of applying for renewal of mining lease with the State Government, i.e. 12 months prior to the expiry of the lease, has been forwarded to the Ministry of Environment and Forests in the Government of India for incorporating in

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		the Rules or Guidelines to the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, the Air (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1981, and the Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974.
2	The Commission has recommended that with respect to deemed extension of mining leases under Rule 24A(6) of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, the period of deemed extension in case of failure of State Government to dispose the application for renewal of mining lease, the period of such deemed extension should be limited to a period of only one year or till the State Government passes any orders in the matter.	<p>Not agreed.</p> <p>Rule 24 A (6) was first introduced in the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, vide amendments on 10.2.1987 and laid down that if an application for first renewal was not disposed with in the time limit of six months then it would stand deemed extended for a period of one year or the date of State Government orders, which ever is earlier. This provision was not available for any subsequent renewals. With subsequent amendment in Rule 24A(6) on 20.2.1991 the provision for deemed extension for one year was allowed for all renewal applications (without limiting to first renewal cases) where State failed to pass orders within time limits. Then with further amendments on 27.9.1994, Rule 24A(6) allowed deemed extension (without defining period) till the State Government passed orders. The present recommendation of the Commission seeks to revert back to the provisions existing in Rule 24A(6) post 20.2.1991 amendments whereby in such cases where the State Government fails to take a decision on renewal for mining leases with in the specified time limit, such applications shall be deemed extended for a period of only one year.</p> <p>The Ministry is of the opinion that such a move would encourage corruption enabling the use of threat of delay to gain undue pecuniary advantages. For a miner the cost of shutting down a mining operation and restarting it would be a major disincentive, and will push him to corruption. Not only that the impact on raw material availability would also be detrimental. The deemed extension provision is only to facilitate State Governments to take a decision so that a miner is not unduly penalised by the</p>

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		State Governments inability to take a decision. However, during this period the State Governments are free to take a decision on granting or rejecting renewals depending upon the merits of the case. For this reason, the Ministry of Mines does not accept the recommendation of the Commission as it is not a practical solution, and it may lead to impacting mineral production in the country.
3	The Commission has held that several instances of illegal mining have come to the notice of various Committees where. In order to improve regulation for proper boundary demarcation and prevent mining beyond lease area or mining without lease, the Commission has recommended making it mandatory for Central and State Government officers authorized under Section 24 of the MMDR Act, 1957, to verify whether the boundary pillars are properly structured and are easily visible, and ensure that reports are properly recorded, by adding a new clause in sub-section (1) of section 24 of the MMDR Act, 1957.	<p>No action required as provisions already exists at present. Under the existing clause (b) of section 24(1) of the MMDR Act, 1957, authorized persons (Central and State Government officers) are already empowered to conduct survey and take measurements, which include verification of the structure of the boundary pillars, and its visibility. However, as the IBM or the State Directorate of Mining and Geology do not have a legal mandate to approve the veracity of a boundary pillars since this subject lies entirely in the domain of Revenue Department of the State Government which manages the cadastral maps/records, the survey activities mandated under the MMDR Act then would largely pertain to the mining lease area only and include merely a physical verification of the presence of boundary pillars etc. as per lease deed/ mining plan and not its veracity with respect to land records. Further, the existing Rule 27(1)(g) of Mineral Concession Rules (MCR) 1960 and the covenants for the lessee/lessees in PART VII of the model lease deed in Form K cover the aspects of boundary pillars and demarcation as follows.</p> <p>Rule 27(1)(g) of MCR 1960: <i>“the lessee shall at his own expenses erect and at all times maintain and keep in good repair boundary marks and pillars necessary to indicate the demarcation shown in the plan annexed to the lease”</i>.</p> <p>Covenants of the lessee/lessees in item 2 under Part VII of the lease deed: <i>“The lessee/lessees shall at his/their own expense</i></p>

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		<p><i>erect and at all times maintain and keep in repair boundary marks and pillars according to the demarcation to be shown in the plan annexed to this lease. Such marks and pillars shall be sufficiently clear of the shrubs and other obstructions as to allow easy identification”.</i></p> <p>Considering the fact that section 24(1) (b) already provides powers to the IBM and the State Government to authorize officers to conduct survey and take measurements, which could include verification of the structure of the boundary pillars, and its visibility, and mandates on the mining lease holder to maintain accurate boundary pillars, the Ministry of Mines is of the opinion that amendment to section 24(1) by addition of a new clause is not necessary.</p>
4	<p>The Commission has recommended amendment in Rule 27 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, by adding a new clause to allow State Government to determine mining lease of such persons convicted of illegal mining and also amend Rule 26 of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, by adding a new provision for the State Government to reject application for renewal of mining lease by a person convicted of illegal mining</p>	<p>Agreed. In consultation with the Indian Bureau of Mines, a suitable proposal for amendment of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, is presently under process in the Ministry of Mines. The amended Rule would be notified after following due process of vetting of the draft amendment by the Ministry of Law and Justice.</p> <p>It is further stated that this recommendation of the Commission is line with the new draft MMDR Bill, 2011, approved by the Government on 30.9.2011, which provides that any person convicted of illegal mining would stand to lose not only his existing mineral concessions but also be debarred from obtaining any concessions in the future.</p>
5	<p>The Commission has observed that the boundary pillars need to be properly spaced out and visible, and for this purpose has recommended that distance between two pillars should not be more than 20 meters and that the pillars should be made of concrete. To ensure this, the Commission has recommended amendment in Circular No. 2 of 2010 dated 06.04.2010 issued by the IBM by adding clause 9 as</p>	<p>Agreed, subject to practical applicability as per the topography of the lease. Since mining leases are situated in different topography and types of lands e.g. thickly forest, rugged hilly terrain and plain waste land as well as arable land, in various shapes, it is not always possible to ensure a regular distance between the boundaries pillars. The Department of Forest is following an existing criteria for erecting boundary pillars in forest areas which</p>

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	<p>under.</p> <p><i>“(9) The distance between two pillars should not be more than 20 mtrs. and that the pillars should be of concrete”.</i></p>	<p>specify that:</p> <p>(i) the first pillar should be visible from the third pillar as these are in the thickly vegetated area.</p> <p>(ii) the boundary pillars should not be more than 100 meters apart</p> <p>(iii) on curves, distance between two pillars should not be more than 15 meters depending on the vegetation and the curvature.</p> <p>(iv) corner pillars should be Pyramid shaped with a base of 1 meter.</p> <p>Considering the fact that a large part of the mining lease areas can occur in forest areas, and for the sake of uniformity in law, in line with the guidelines issued by the Department of Forest, the Indian Bureau of Mines has issued an addendum to its circular dated no. 2/10 dated 23rd September 2011, which is also applicable for non-forest areas as follows:</p> <p>(a) The maximum distance between any two successive pillars should not be more than 100 meters,</p> <p>(b) All corner pillars should be pyramid shaped with base of 1 meter and height of 2 meter and should be placed 1 meter above the ground and 1 meter below the ground</p> <p>(c) Distance and bearing to the forward and backward pillars and latitudes and longitudes should be marked on all the corner pillars.</p> <p>While the additional guidelines of Indian Bureau of Mines dated 23.9.2011 seem to be sufficiently stringent, IBM has also been directed to consider the feasibility of ensuring that mining lease holders install boundary pillars at 20 meters interval.</p>
6	<p>To ensure that the IBM performs its duties assiduously, the Commission has recommended further amendment in the Guidelines No. 2 of 2010 dated 06.04.2010 issued by the IBM, by adding clause 10 as follows:</p> <p><i>(10) It should be mandatory for the concerned officer/s to visit the mine/s</i></p>	<p>Agreed, subject to practical applicability.</p> <p>Considering the limited staff strength of inspecting officers in IBM (as the number of inspecting officers in Indian Bureau of Mines are 50 where as number of iron and manganese mines are about 1000 spread all over the country), it may not be a feasible for inspecting officers to visit every mine</p>

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	<p><i>at least once a month, verify whether the boundary pillars are properly affixed and are easily visible, and the report/s thereof should be kept on record.</i></p> <p><i>AND</i></p> <p><i>If the report is incorrect, the explanation of the concerned officer who visited last should be sought for and if not found satisfactory, departmental action should be taken.”</i></p>	<p>monthly once. However, taking into account the need for including sufficient check by IBM officers for ensuring maintenance of boundary pillars during routine inspection, the aspect of checking boundary pillars shall be strictly followed and recorded. Further, the accountability on the part of the inspecting officer of IBM to ensure whether the mining operations are within the ML area demarcated by boundary pillars and keeping the data on record, alongwith the recommendation of the Commission for initiating departmental action against IBM officers in case of incorrect reporting has been accepted in toto. IBM has been directed to issue suitable guidelines for scheduling checks for IBM's inspection officers to ensure installation of boundary pillars by the lessee alongwith regular inspections, and take necessary action under Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988.</p>
7	<p>The Shah Commission has pointed out that for controlling illegal mining and for recovery of royalty, it is necessary to have effective functioning check posts and computerized weigh bridges, since the Commission feels it is not proper to rely only on the reporting by mine owner or the transporters. Recognizing the importance of framing rules under Section 23 C of MMDR Act, 1957, it has desired systemic solutions such as :</p> <p>(a) that the Central Government may frame model rules for State to adopt.</p> <p>(b) establishment of computerized weigh bridges at exit point for mining clusters or within radius of 15 to 20 Kms from mining areas.</p> <p>(c) developing online system to regulate transportation of minerals using GPS and RFID devices.</p> <p>(d) modernization of check posts</p> <p>(e) encouraging maintenance of</p>	<p>Agreed. The action, as sought by the Shah Commission, pertains to State Governments, which the Ministry of Mines has been following up with the State Governments on regular basis through a systemic mechanism of Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee, set up in the Ministry of Mines with important mineral producing State Governments and concerned Ministries/Departments as members (action taken so far is given at Annexure). The Ministry of Mines intends to periodically review the action taken on this recommendation of the Shah Commission with the State Governments in quarterly meetings of the said Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee.</p>

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	roads by lease holders, and (f) increased use of Information Technology by the State Directorates of Mining and Geology	
8	The Commission in its interim report has stated that the main cause and incentive for illegal mining of iron and manganese ore is the huge profit possible due to exports. For this reason, the Commission has recommended a total ban on export of iron ore and manganese ore.	<p>Export of minerals, including iron ore and manganese ore is guided by Export- Import Policy, which is administered by the Department of Commerce in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the Government of India, and the MMDR Act and Rules framed there under do not bar export of mineral. The issue has been referred to the Department of Commerce.</p> <p>The Ministry of Mines is of the opinion that while demand for iron ore due to exports is a reality it cannot be held that exports are the reason for illegal mining rather it is lack of governance at State Government levels which has largely contributed to illegal mining. The Ministry is of the view that a ban on export of iron ore may not be feasible.</p>

ANNEXURE

ACTION TAKEN BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO CURB ILLEGAL MINING IN THE COUNTRY IN TERMS OF THE ACTION POINTS RECOMMENDED BY THE SHAH COMMISSION

In respect of the issues on which action has been recommended by the Shah Commission, the Ministry has taken the following action:

- (a) State Governments were asked to frame rules to control illegal mining as per Section 23 C of MMDR Act.
- (b) State Governments were requested to set up Task Forces at State and District level to control illegal mining since the year 2005.
- (c) To reinforce mechanism to control illegal mining, the State Governments were advised to:-
 - Set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities.
 - Frame State Mineral Policy on the basis of model Mineral Policy drafted by the Ministry of Mines and to adopt transparent concession grant policies to reduce scope for illegal mining.
 - To adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.
 - Ministry of Mines has so far held five meetings with the State Governments to specifically review the action taken by the State Governments on illegal mining on 3.8.2009, 27.11.2009, 22.2.2010, 16.4.2010 and on 21.9.2010. Subsequently the issue has been included as a regular item of the Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee.
 - In a meeting of all State Mining Secretaries convened on 21.09.2010, action taken by State Governments to curb illegal mining were reviewed and the following important decisions were taken to tighten regulation of mining activities:-

- (i) State governments to immediately start the process of strengthening their Directorate of Mining and Geology, which has been made a part of the action plan to be monitored by Central Government,
 - (ii) Coordination and information sharing with Railways, Customs and Port Authorities to be activated immediately through State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committees at the highest level,
 - (iii) Yearly targets for inspection of endemic areas of illegal mining by Special Task Force constituted in coordination with IBM,
 - (iv) Best practices followed by a State Government to curb illegal mining to be adopted by all State Governments,
 - (v) Standardization of maps for the purpose of grant of mineral concessions, use of GPS based technologies and speeding up digitization of cadastral maps,
 - (vi) To ensure compulsory registration and reporting by miners, Traders/stockiest for better accounting of minerals.
- A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee has been set up under Secretary (Mines) on 4.3.2009. This Committee has held six meetings (on six monthly basis), on 24.7.2009, 22.12.2009, 18.6.2010, 22.12.2010, 3.5.2011 and 20.9.2011 to consider all mining related issues, including specifically, matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining. Members include important mineral producing State Governments, Ministry of Environment and Forests, and Ministry of Steel. Railways, Customs, and Ministry of Shipping have also been included as special invitees.
 - Some of the important outcome of the meeting pertaining to illegal mining are given below:
 - All State Governments were requested to computerize the system for collection of royalty and issue of transport permits on similar basis as the Online Royalty Pass System implemented by (n)Code Solutions, a Division of Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company (GNFC) Ltd.
 - All State Governments were requested to include representatives of Railways, Customs, Ports and in case of iron ore producing States, representative of Ministry of Steel in the State Coordination-cum-

Empowered Committees set up in the State, for better monitoring of the transportation and export of ore.

- All State Governments were asked to send list of mineral concession cases pending with Ministry of Environment and Forests for clearances.
- All State Governments were asked to impose the special condition under Rule 27(3) of Mineral Concession rules, 1960 for ensuring that all the mining lease holders assess the resources in their leases as per the UNFC.
- The State Governments were requested to be more actively engaged in improving the quality of mineral administration, by taking the following steps:-
 - increasing personnel at railway sidings ;
 - removal of restrictions on loading of ores in sidings not used optimally;
 - improving security features of the transit passes (for this purpose, the system of a single permit per rake would need to be implemented);
 - take action against overloading of trucks which is a substantial factor in royalty evasion besides being responsible for deteriorating road quality in mining areas and increasing transport inefficiency;
 - putting in place in-motion weigh-bridges and modernization of checkgates;
 - registration of loading contractors and transporters;
 - better enforcement through intelligence sharing, enforcement squads, joint inspection, mining cell in police organization etc.
- Mainly because of the proactive stance taken by the Central Government on the issue, the following developments have been reported:
 - Eighteen States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) have framed

Rules under Section 23C of the MMDR Act, 1957 for controlling illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals.

- Twenty one States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttrakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) have set up Task Force at State and/or District level to check illegal mining.
- Ten State Governments (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal) have set up a Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee to monitor action taken on illegal mining at the apex State level body.
- States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu have undertaken digitization of the mining area to varying extent to prevent mining beyond lease areas.
- State Governments of Rajasthan and Orissa have reported to have commenced using satellite imagery to identify the correct lease boundaries.
- State Governments of Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Orissa have reported to have started use of holograms/ bar codes in the transport permits to detect illegal transportation of minerals.

CHAPTER : 1**PART : I****ILLEGAL MINING IN THE STATE OF GOA**

By Notification dated 22nd November, 2010 issued by the Central Government, this Commission of Inquiry is appointed for the purpose of making inquiry of illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore in contravention of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980), the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) or other rules or licences or guidelines issued thereunder referred to as illegal mining.

It is stated in the said Notification that there are reports that mining, raising, transportation and exporting of iron ore and manganese ore illegally or without lawful authority in the various States are being done in one or more of the following forms, namely :—

- (a) mining without a licence;
- (b) mining outside the lease area;
- (c) undertaking mining in a lease area without taking approval of the concerned State Government for transfer of concession;
- (d) raising of minerals without lawful authority;

- (e) raising of minerals without paying royalty in accordance with the quantities and grade;
- (f) mining in contravention of a mining plan;
- (g) transportation of raised mineral without lawful authority;
- (h) mining and transportation of raised mineral in contravention of applicable Central and State Acts and rules thereunder;
- (i) conducting of multiple trade transactions to obfuscate the origin and source of minerals in order to facilitate their disposal;
- (j) tampering with land records and obliteration of inter-State boundaries with a view to conceal mining outside lease areas;
- (k) forging or misusing valid transportation permits and using forged transport permits and other documents to raise, transport, trade and export minerals;

AND WHEREAS the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary to appoint a Commission of Inquiry for the purpose of making an inquiry into a definite matter of public importance, namely, mining of iron ore and manganese ore in contravention of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, (69 of 1980), the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and other Central and State Acts and the Rules and

guidelines issued thereunder and raising, transportation and exporting of such ores illegally or without lawful authority at various places within the country;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of powers conferred by section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Shri Justice M. B. Shah, retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

2. The terms of reference of the Commission shall be –

- (i) to inquire into and determine the nature and extent of mining and trade and transportation, done illegally or without lawful authority, of iron ore and manganese ore, and the losses therefrom; and to identify, as far as possible, the persons, firms, companies and others that are engaged in such mining, trade and transportation of iron ore and manganese ore, done illegally or without lawful authority;
- (ii) to inquire into and determine the extent to which the management, regulatory and monitoring systems have failed to deter, prevent, detect and punish offences relating to mining, storage, transportation, trade and export of such ore, done illegally or

without lawful authority, and the persons responsible for the same;

- (iii) to inquire into the tampering of official records, including records relating to land and boundaries, to facilitate illegal mining and identify, as far as possible, the persons responsible for such tampering; and
- (iv) to inquire into the overall impact of such mining, trade, transportation and export, done illegally or without lawful authority, in terms of destruction of forest wealth, damage to the environment, prejudice to the livelihood and other rights of tribal people, forest dwellers and other persons in the mined areas, and the financial losses caused to the Central and State Governments.

3. The Commission shall also recommend remedial measures to prevent such mining, trade, transportation and export done illegally or without lawful authority;
4. The Commission shall have all the powers under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952) and shall follow its own procedure subject to the provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder relating to the procedure of the Commission.

5 & 6.

7. The Commission may, if it deems fit, submit interim reports to the Central Government before the expiry of the said period on any of the matters specified in the notification and shall also recommend specific steps that may be required to be taken to urgently curb the menace of such illegal mining, trade and transportation.
8. The Commission may take the services of any investigating agency of the Central Government in order to effectively address its terms of reference.
9.

FINDINGS

From the inquiry conducted by this Commission, it is apparent that all modes of illegal mining, as stated in the above Notification, are being committed in the State of Goa.

SUMMARY

In this report, nature of illegalities committed by the occupants of the mines alongwith the remedial measures, in short, are as under :

1. (a) Immediate action for placing the information with regard to leases on the website of each State.
- (b) Implementation of Section 24 of MM(DR) Act, 1957 by regular inspection by the Mines Department of the State and also by IBM
- (c) Procedure for grant of lease/renewal

2. Violation and non-observation of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, National Forest Policy, 1988, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
3.
 - (a) Intentional Misuse of Rule 24A of MCR, 1960,
 - (b) Condonation of delay apparently arbitrarily and without jurisdiction which amounts to favouring for reasons best known,
 - (c) No approval of the Central Government was taken, even though it was must at the relevant time.
4. Illegalities in mining operations in violation of Rule 38 of MCR, 1960

For the encroachment, export, other illegalities including responsibilities and the complaints received Second Report will be submitted later on.

PART : II**A. INSTEAD OF NOURISHING 'DEMOCRACY', ARE WE MARCHING TOWARDS ANARCHY?**

Before dealing with the facts, it would be worthwhile to state the experience of personal visits to mines, which is as under :-

In the Secretariat a public meeting for making representations regarding illegal mining was organized by the Department of Mines and Geology, State of Goa on 17.9.2011.

In the said public meeting, it was thought that those who were knowing something about illegal mining, would make representations. The experience was contrary.

After one person made representation about illegal mining, hue and cry was raised by other persons stating that :-

- a) Illegal mining should be permitted to be continued; and
- b) In any case illegal mining should be regularized.

Because :-

- (i) Number of families depend upon illegal mining;

- (ii) Number of truck-owners are doing business in transporting minerals and their livelihood would be adversely affected, if illegal mining is stopped or banned.
- (iii) Mining is the main industry which generates employment for the labourers.

Result is :-

- (a) Hired persons brought by the mine-owners in the said public meeting, leads to believe that the democracy is misused. It is believed by some persons that the liberty is given to them to loot the national wealth. This tendency may finally lead to anarchy and chaos.
- (b) Question would be – **“Are we going to continuously regularize illegality?”**
- (c) If all illegal mining are to be legalized, then **what is the use of law?**
- (d) Further, it was apparent that concerned departments of the State and IBM have failed to control illegal mining for the reasons best known to them.
- (e) May be due to corruption

B. PRACTICE / PROCEDURE, IN STATE OF GOA, OF DEALING WITH THE FILES FOR PASSING ORDERS:-

This Commission has received some files with regard to condonation of delay and other relevant matters.

For understanding and appreciating the discussion in subsequent chapters, it is necessary, at the outset, to state that in the State of Goa, Single File System has been followed wherein the file initiated at the office of Director (Mines) or Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, moves to Government (Secretary) and then to concerned Minister/Chief Minister. Thereafter, orders are issued.

Hence, the entire contents of the matter remain available when the final approval is accorded by the concerned Ministers or Chief Minister (whichever is applicable). All the decisions taken at various levels are based on the full knowledge of issues and contents of matters. It is, therefore, apparent that knowing well the favourable orders as discussed hereinafter, were issued in violation of various enactments.

C. DIRECTION OF HON'BLE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

As early as on 18.7.2003, the Bombay High Court, at Panaji - Goa in the judgment in the case of Shri Laxman Venkatesh Savoikar and others V/s. State of Goa through Chief Secretary and others delivered on 18.7.2003 in Writ Petition No.77 of 2001, (2004 Goa L.R. 121), in para 13, has directed as under:-

- “(I) No new place for dumping overburden, waste, rejects, etc. will be commenced, worked or started without the permission and approval as required under Chapter III of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988;*
- (II) No new mining dump will also be operated without first obtaining clearance under the Goa Irrigation Act, 1973;*
- (III) Permissions to be granted bearing in mind the Rules under which there has to be distance maintained between the mine rejects and the canal as defined under the provisions of the Goa Irrigation Act, 1973. The requirement under the provisions of the Goa Irrigation Act, 1973 shall be in addition to the requirements under the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 to the extent that the dump is to be outside the leased area;*

- (IV) *Respondents No.6 and 7 are directed to monitor the work of plantation over the existing dump as required for restoration of land under the Rules and to submit report to this Court every October end;*
- (V) *Canal Officer to see that after every monsoon, desiltation is done in terms of conclusion No.7, and at any rate to be completed before November of every year;*
- (VI) *Respondents No.10 to 14, whether they are carrying on mining operations in the area or not, considering the undertaking to comply with all the conclusions as set out in para 6 hereinabove if they have leases in the areas;*
- (VII) *Respondent No.1 is directed to nominate in each Taluka, where mining operations are carried on. One Mamlatdar to specifically deal with complaints of damages to agricultural land, crop loss, etc., The said Mamlatdar to dispose of the complaint received within six months, by assessing the damages, if any. If it is contended by any of the mining companies by carrying on the mining activities in that area, that the damage or loss caused is not on account of their operations, but that of another or others, that shall not deter the Mamlatdar from deciding the compensation,*

and directing the Company or all such Companies to deposit the whole amount or in proportion that the Mamlatdar thinks fit and proper to the extent the Mamlatdar finds them liable. Liberty to those mining companies to thereafter recover the same from the mining company whom they contend is liable by taking action under law. In case the applications are not disposed of within six months from the date they are registered, Chief Secretary of Respondent No.1 State of Goa to take steps including disciplinary proceedings, if any, against the Mamlatdar for failing to discharge their duties under the provisions of the Land Revenue Code.”

It is seen that the aforesaid directions are not observed. In support thereof, one complainant has found violations of the aforesaid order.

In the month of June, 2011, the complainant personally visited the catchment area of Advoi Nallah and noticed that :-

- “1. Some rejection dumps are active;*
- 2. Due to movement of heavy earth moving machineries cracks are developed to dumps;*
- 3. No protective measures are taken to arrest wash-off;*

4. *No plantation on dumps;*
5. *Some mining companies are in the process of removing old stabled dumps;*
6. *Three seasonal Nallah/rain water course are destroyed by putting rejection;*
7. *Big cavities are developed on the dumps;*
8. *Height of dumps is above permissible limit;*
9. *Mining companies are protecting their High-Grade ore dumps by goods quality tarpaulins; and*
10. *Large number of trees are cut and destroyed with the help of earth moving machineries."*

For the above illegalities, a complaint is filed by S. Desai, Sattari, Goa to the Mamlatdar of Sattari on 22.6.2011. But no action is taken as per his contentions.

PART : III**INFORMATION
REGARDING MINING LEASE ON WEBSITE**

To make mining operations more transparent, it is necessary to display the information for each lease on the departmental website of the State.

This Commission had sent notices for giving information to number of lease holders on the basis of addresses supplied by the State Departments including Goa, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Number of envelopes sent to lessees were returned on the ground that addresses were incorrect.

To avoid such situation, all the information pertaining to mining leases operated in various States are required to be displayed by the State Governments on a website which would pave the way towards proactive disclosure of information across the government departments. The Mines department is required to display the names of the lease holders/licence holders, tenure of the lease and allowed depth of the mining activity and other conditions as per various Acts including the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 the Forest (Conservation), Act, 1980, etc. In short, the State Governments be asked to make all the information about mining leases public and display the same on a website.

This would also be in compliance with Section 4 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

(It is to be stated that in a major decision, the Gujarat Information Commissioner (GIC) has ordered that all the information pertaining to mining lease in the State be displayed by the Government on website.)

Further, to avoid such situation of non-observation of Section 4 of Right to Information Act, 2005 and also to make mining operations more transparent, it is necessary to display the information as stated below for each lessee on the departmental website :

1. ML No. (T.C. No., in case of Goa State) and Year
2. Name and address of the lease holder
3. Name and address of the original concessionaire/ lessee
4. Date and order of transfer of lease in favour of present lessee
5. Name and address of the raising contractor, if permitted
6. Total Extent of Leased area (Ha.)
7. Division of leased area
 - (a) Private Land (Ha.) (Give all Survey Nos. and name of owners of private land)
 - (b) Govt. Land (Ha.) (Give all Survey Nos.)
 - (c) Forest Land (Give all Survey Nos.)

- (d) Evacuee's Land (Give all Survey Nos.) in case of Goa State
 - (e) Comunidade Land (Give all Survey Nos.) in case of Goa State
 - (f) Tribal Community Land (Give all Survey Nos.)
 - (g) Others ... (Give all Survey Nos.)
8. Display Lease Sketch with Latitude – Longitude and Depth of the Main Pit (as on date...)
 9. Date of expiry of first lease, first renewal, second renewal and so on
 10. Date of submission of Form 'J' [In case of Goa, after amendment of Goa, Daman and Diu Mining Concessions (Abolition and Declaration as Mining Leases) Act, 1987]
 11. Delay condonation, if any, Order No. and Date
 12. Delay condoned by whom?
 13. First Renewal – Order No., Date and Period (in years)
 14. Second Renewal – Order No., Date and Period (in years)
 15. Rejection/Pending Renewal (Yes/No)
 16. Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 – Approval – Govt. Order No. and Date (First and present)

17. MoEF – Order No. and Date (for F.C.)
18. Environmental Clearances – MoEF Order No. and Date
19. Total quantity of production for which EC (upper limit) is given (per year)
20. Increase, if any, in Production (...From ...To)
21. Distance (Km.) from Wildlife Sanctuary/National Park (Crow Fly Distance)
22. Yearly Production (in M.T.) – Year-wise
23. Grade of ore of Production (If various grades, all grades with quantity should be displayed) – Year-wise
24. Royalty paid (Rs.) – Year-wise and Grade-wise
25. VAT paid – Year-wise
26. Quantity of Ore exported or for domestic consumption (Specify, if both are applicable with quantity) – Year-wise
27. Distance from lease to tributary river/main river or any other natural stream (Provide distance also)
28. State, if any, Human Habitation inside the leased area

29. Court Case, if any, particulars, Case No., Year, Court
30. Other conditions with regard to EC under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
31. Other conditions, State Government may include as per conditions of various approvals

SUGGESTED MEASURES

- (a) Appropriate Rule can be made for this purpose;
- (b) Till the rule is framed, direction be given to put expeditiously all the aforesaid information on the website of State Government, and
- (c) Mines Department of all the States should continuously verify from the website of the google earth the outer boundaries of the leased area with respect to GPS co-ordinates as provided in the original lease grants. This can be done even if there is the minimum staff in the Head Office.
- (d) Such verification would reduce or control illegal mining, encroachment and transport.

PART : IV**SECTION 24 OF THE MM(DR) ACT, 1957 WAS NOT OBSERVED AT ALL. NO INSPECTION WAS CARRIED OUT OF IRON ORE MINES.****A. INSPECTION OF GOA IRON ORE MINES**

- (i) Section 24 of the MM(DR) Act, 1957 empowers the Central Government and a State Government to inspect any mine for the purpose of ascertaining the position of working, actual or prospective, of any mine or abundant mine or for any other purpose connected with the MM(DR) Act, 1957 or the Rules framed thereunder.
- (ii) The Government of India has issued an order for authorization of powers under Section 24 (i) and (ii) of MM(DR) Act, 1957 to the Director of Industries and Mines, State of Goa and his subordinate officials. The copy of the order has been further enclosed by the Government of Goa, Department of Mines vide letter dated 19.5.1994 to the Director of Industries and Mines, Panaji for information and necessary guidance. The said order has been published in the Gazette of India. By this order, the Director of Industries and Mines, State of Goa has been conferred the powers of Section 24 of the MM(DR) Act, 1957.

- (iii) Director of Mines, State of Goa is authorized officer, who can enter and inspect mine, survey and measure the area of any mine in the State of Goa, entitled to weigh and also measure the stocks of minerals lying at any mine. The officer is also authorized to ascertain about the person having the control of each mine or connected with the activity of such mine he desires. This is a statutory privilege so that the mining activities can be regulated.
- (iv) It is clear from the record available with the Commission, the DMG has not inspected any mine in exercise of powers vested under the above Section 24 of the MM(DR) Act, 1957.
- (v) Director of Mines & Geology (DMG), State of Goa, has not carried out inspection of mines at least since last five years. Only isolated cases, where they have received complaints from locals due to inconvenience caused by mining activity, have been attended. No regular monitoring and compliance of the Regulation and Statutes, as required, have been done.

B. ABSENCE OF HARMONY IN TWO DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT OF GOA

- (i) The Commission during investigation has found that in reference to administration and to regulate the mines, and more particularly, operating mines, there is absence of harmony in two different departments, viz. the Department of Mines and Goa State Pollution Control Board, (hereinafter referred to as “GSPCB” for short) a subordinate wing of the Environment Department.
- (ii) It is observed that in 28 cases of mining leases, both the departments have sent information regarding working or non-working of mines to the Commission individually and apparently without consulting to each other. Department of Mines has said that a particular mine i.e. T.C. is not working but on the other hand, the said mine (T.C.) is shown as working / operating mine by GSPCB. Obviously, such informations are submitted without field verification. This also indicates that the leases are not inspected for a long period by the officials of both the Departments.
- (iii) Apparently, such contradiction in maintaining the Government record positively tempts a lease-

holder to indulge into activity contrary to law, and hence, would be prejudicial to the State and lease-holder will take undue advantage of the factual contradiction in Government record.

- (iv) On perusal of the record of 28 such leases submitted by the Departments, it emerges that the contradiction in Government record is apparently visible, mostly for the leases occupied by lessees like, Sesa Goa, Damodar Mangalji & Co., V. S. Dempo, V. M. Salgaonkar, Kunda Gharse, Sociado Timblo Irmos, Prafula Hede and Chowgule & Co., etc. The list of the 28 leases is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE: A**. In the list enclosed, 13 leases are shown as non-working and 15 as working by Mines Department and the figures are vice-versa as per details submitted by GSPCB. Such contradiction in record reveals inefficient administration, no field inspection and others.

- C.** It is pertinent to note here that from the informations collected at the public hearing held on 17.9.2011 at Panaji, Goa, complaints received in the Commission from the public and others and on examination of the record submitted by the Mines and other Departments, it is observed that there is total collapse of fabrics of monitoring and regulatory mechanism in the State. In this regard, some observations of serious nature are made as under :-
- (i) In the years of 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, there is large quantity of difference between production (despatch) under permitted quantum and actuals. This excess difference has been conveniently shown as “ore retrieved” from old dumps. On careful examination, it is noticed that such excess production claimed to be from old dumps is actually the ore extracted on proxy from the running mines. Actual minerals were removed from mining pits of regular mines but shown as dump handling. This could not have happened had the State Government, Director of Mines were vigilant enough to monitor and regulate through frequent field inspection. Actual loss in this regard would be submitted in Second Report.
 - (ii) Another glaring example is non-compliance of the conditions of EC, Lease Agreements (if any signed between the department and the lessee/s) and other statutory provisions of Mining Laws. There is air and water pollution beyond tolerance limits. This has not been checked and controlled in the areas where the cluster of mines are located.

- (iii) It is further stated here that in the past there was “Single File System” wherein file initiates at the office of the Director of Mines and gets final approval from Hon’ble Minister concerned including the Hon’ble Chief Minister after passing through the Secretary (Mines). It is amply clear that the Hon’ble Minister of Mines and Hon’ble Chief Minister were well aware about non-compliance of conditions and other illegalities / irregularities happening in the mining sector. Complaints regarding water pollution, natural streams, rivers, ponds, agriculture destruction and failure of horticulture crops are well known to the entire administration. But no inspection has been carried out resulted into fear-free environment which has caused loss to the ecology, environment, agricultural, ground water, natural streams, ponds, rivers, biodiversity, etc.
- (iv) It is brought to the notice of this Commission that there is a shortage of field staff in the Mines Department but at the same time it is noticed that the existing staff has also not been properly utilised. It is also brought to the notice that mining is a second largest revenue earning activity in the State. If this being the fact, the State should have taken immediate action in the beginning of year 2000 itself to recruit sufficient field staff. It tentamounts to ignore and allow illegal mining activities to keep scope for corrupt practices.

- D.** The Government of India had received the complaints/ information as regard to the illegal mining activities in various States and therefore State-wise number of inspections were conducted by the IBM / Special Task Force. In the State of Goa, during the year 2009–10, Task Force of IBM carried out inspection of 21 mines. It is stated that out of 21 mines, in one of the cases of “Illegal mining carried out by applying heavy machinery and Gunda power at village Mirankal of Ponda Taluka Goa” was noticed. The outcome of the inspection of this case has been reported as “Isolated case of illegal mining in small scale. Area needs to be surveyed to establish the identity of the owner. State Government to take action”. It is learnt that till date, no action has been taken by DMG, State of Goa.
- (i) On going through the report of the Task Force, it is noticed that no proper inspection / action has been taken out either by the Task Force or by DMG, State of Goa. The whole exercise ultimately resulted into eye-wash. In fact, this Task Force is without any Force. Collective responsibilities are no one’s responsibility. The Task Force did not make any dent in the rampant illegal mining in the State.
- (ii) In the recent past, on the basis of some complaints received by the office of DMG, the Flying Squad of DMG have attempted to carry out site inspection in 19 villages. Illegal mining activities were found by Task Force. From the

details made available by the informant/complainant, it is found that in 19 villages, illegal mining activities have been noticed but unfortunately, on account of inefficiency on the part of the officers, no details were ascertainable of either owner or the relevant survey number, in which the illegal mining activities were being carried out. This happened in case of mines in village Cotarli of Sanguem Taluka and Codar of Ponda Taluka. Only in six cases, the person accused has been named. The approximate quantity (in tones) was found in all 19 different villages. However, in 16 cases only, it became possible to ascertain the survey number of the land. The details made available to the Commission by an informant are enclosed at **ANNEXURE : B.**

- (iii) On complaint of a mine, T.C. No.11/56 was inspected of lessee Late Shipada Gharse and a complaint being (i) CR 1 of 2011 for the offence punishable under Section 379 of IPC has been registered with Cupem Court by the Department and at two different sites, total quantity of 93,034 Tonnes was found. Prima-facie, one Bipinchandra Kantak Kala Mines is found responsible.
- (iv) In such cases, the market value of the entire material seized ought to have been recovered from the wrong doers with exemplary penalty.

CONCLUSION

It is possible to pose a question as to whether inaction on the part of the officials of IBM and more particularly DMG of State of Goa of not inspecting mines in exercise of powers vested under a statute (Section 24 of MM(DR) Act, 1957) is a case of dereliction of duties or it is a deliberate omission which resulted into illegal mining and huge loss to Government Exchequer. It is observed that in number of occasions complaints have been received by Government of Goa through responsible persons about the illegal mining activity. Despite that, no inspections were carried out. It is clear that to avoid action the duty to inspect mines might have been evaded by DMG for such a long period i.e. more than 5 years. Hence, action should be initiated against Director and subordinates officers for their misconduct and dereliction of duties under Conduct Rules.

PART : V**A. PROCEDURE FOR GRANT OF LEASE/RENEWAL**

The procedure for granting of lease/renewal of lease requires to be streamlined and should be made transparent so as to avoid delay in disposal of the application. For this purpose, procedure can be evolved by amending the Rules, if required and such applications should be decided by a committee headed by Additional Chief Secretary of the State and Secretaries of concerned departments as members of the Committee.

For grant of lease / renewal of the mining lease, a committee consisting of one person from different departments, such as,

- (1) Secretary of the Mines Department;
- (2) Secretary of the Revenue Department;
- (3) Secretary of the Forest Department; and
- (4) Secretary of the Environment Department.

This would result in transparency in grant/renewal of mining lease and avoid delay in grant/renewal of lease. This is necessary because at present, mining operations in the country are increasing rapidly because of demand and for earning huge profit.

This remedial measure is also in conformity with the observations of the Apex Court in the case of

Elizabeth Jacob Vs. District Collector, Idukki & Ors. in Civil Appeal No.8032 of 2001, dated 21st August, 2008. The relevant part thereof is as under :-

“13. This case demonstrates, though in a very limited manner, the lack of co-operation and co-ordination between government departments. All departments should function in the interest of the public and for public good. Merely because a particular department or an authority functions under a particular statute, it does not follow that they should or could ignore the provisions of other statutes. Inter-departmental co-operation and coordination is vital for the smooth and successful functioning of the Government. But unfortunately there is thriving inter-departmental rivalries and a mutual non-caring attitude towards the functioning of other departments and enforcement of other statutes. **Non-cooperation between Revenue department and Forest department, Revenue department and Mines & Minerals department, Forest department and Mines & Mineral department, are too well known. Unless immediate and serious steps are taken for improving the co-ordination, co-operation and understanding among various departments, offenders will escape, violators will walk away, national resources will be swindled, and public interest will suffer. Be that as it may.**”

B. Auction of lease hold rights :-

Considering

- (i) the present interpretation of law;
- (ii) tremendous increase in mining activities;
- (iii) demand of minerals; and
- (iv) number of entrepreneurs entering the mining business in the country,

it is necessary that leasehold rights for mining should be granted by public auction. This would increase the income of the State and also there would be total transparency in grant of lease. There would be reduction of corruption/favoritism.

Further, with regard to the auction of the natural resources/natural assets, the directions of the Apex Court, in case of **Centre for Public Interest Litigation and others vs. Union of India and others in Writ Petition (Civil) No.423 of 2010** decided on February 02, 2012, are required to be followed. In any case for grant of mining lease of iron ore and manganese (**which is not renewable**) which is the backbone of modern civilization and is in demand since centuries, requires to be strictly followed. In the aforesaid case, the Court observed as under :-

“The State is empowered to distribute natural resources. However, as they constitute public property/ national asset, while distributing natural resources, the

State is bound to act in consonance with the principles of equality and public trust and ensure that no action is taken which may be detrimental to public interest. Like any other State action, constitutionalism must be reflected at every stage of the distribution of natural resources. In Article 39(b) of the Constitution it has been provided that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community should be so distributed so as to best sub-serve the common good.”

This Commission has observed that natural resource namely iron ore has made only few persons billionaires who are holding leasehold interest in mining of iron ore and tribals/villagers from where the minerals are transported / exported are suffering adverse environmental effects, their drinking water remains polluted and roads remains badly damaged/congested. Nobody has bothered for remedying their difficulties on the ground of alleged lack of funds.

In today's scenario, public auction of lease hold interest is bound to tremendously increase income of the State whereby it can utilize the increased income for remedying the difficulties faced by the public.

ANNEXURE : A

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF OPERATOR	MINES DEPARTMENT	GSPCB
1	2	3	4	5
1	15/41	Dempo Mining Corpo.	Not Working	Working
2	8/50	R. R. Painguskar	Not Working	Working
3	30/50	Prafula Hede	Working	Not Working
4	2/51	M. S. Talulicar	Working	Not Working
5	3/51	V. S. Dempo & Co.	Not Working	Working
6	60/51	Francis Miguel	Working	Not Working
7	69/51	Sesa Goa Ltd	Not Working	Working
8	70/51	R. S. Shetty	Working	Not Working
9	38/52	Hira Bombo Gauns	Working	Not Working
10	62B/52	V. M. Salgaonkar	Not Working	Working
11	95/52	Damordar Mangalji	Not Working	Working
12	14/53	Socie. Timblo Irmos	Working	Not Working
13	23/53	Emco Goa	Working	–
14	41/54	Ahiliabai Sardesai	Working	Not Working
15	45/54	Sova	Working	Not Working
16	4/55	Marzook & Cadar	Working	Not Working
17	31/55	Chowgule & Co.Ltd	Worked for April '11	Not Working
18	34/55	Zarparkar Parkar	Working	Not Working
19	42/56	Kunda Gharse	Worked upto Oct' 11	Not Working
20	2/57	Mahebaleshwar Garco	Working	Not Working

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF OPERATOR	MINES DEPARTMENT	GSPCB
1	2	3	4	5
21	3/57	Kunda Gharse	Not Working	Working
22	20/57	M/s. Socie. Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	Not Working	–
23	14/58	Timblo Irmos	Working	Not Working
24	31/58	Badal Sanylo	Not Working	Working
25	48/58	K D S Talaulikar	Not Working	Working
26	20/60	M/s. Elary Minerals & Co.	Not Working	Working
27	8/61	Medachem Bat	Not Working	Working
28	2/ FeMn/ 71	Damordar Mngalji	Not Working	Working

ANNEXURE : B
ILLEGAL MINING REPORTED BY TASK FORCE

Sr. No.	Name of the Accused	Name of the Village	Taluka	Survey No.	Approx. Qty. (In Tonnes)	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Shri Ambaji Patil and Shripati Ambaji Patil	Rivona, Colomba	Sanguem	114	6930	Details not available
2	Shri Madhavrao Shivajirao Dessai	Algote, Sacordem	Sanguem	59/1	5958	
3	Shri Gurunath Kashinath Dabholkar & Ors.	Dharbandora	Sanguem	161/1	672	
4	Shri Rajaram Naik	Ambelim	Sattiri	7	33249	
5	Shri Thoto Mahadev Gaonkar & Ors.	Niracal	Ponda	233	380	
6	Shri Antonio Maria De Scipiao Fernandes	Neorlim	Sanguem	90/1	1688	
7	Not known	Codar	Ponda		4458	
8	Not known	Cotarli	Sanguem		4200	
9	Not known	Udorna	Quepem	22	89600	
10	Not known	Massorde	Sattiri		N.A.	

Sr. No.	Name of the Accused	Name of the Village	Taluka	Survey No.	Approx. Qty. (In Tonnes)	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Shri Sandeep Pawaskar	Costi	Sanguem	52(p) & 2(p)	91748	Details not available
12	Not known	Maulinguem	Bicholim	38	735	
13	Not known	Sanquelim	Bicholim	47	6510	
14	Not known	Dhawaskarwada/ Sarvan	Bicholim	170	93	
15	Not known	Dharbandora	Sanguem	171	3024	
16	Not known	Codli	Sanguem	39(p) & 46(p)	588	
17	Not known	Dudal	Sanguem	9	N.A.	
18	Not known	Sarvan	Bicholim	124	3888	
19	Shri Pandurang Bhagwat Naik	Santona	Sanguem	12(p) & 14(p)	24102	
T O T A L :					277823	

CHAPTER : 2**MINING OF IRON ORE IN ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE IN GOA****Violations of :**

- (i) Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**
- (ii) Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974**
- (iii-a) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980**
- (iii-b) National Forest Policy, 1988**
- (iv) Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981**
- (v) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**
- (vi) Biological Diversity Act, 2002**

Resulting in not discharging special duty imposed by Article 48-A and 51-A (g) of the Constitution of India.

1. The **Constitution of India Article 48-A** casts a special duty by providing that the “State shall endeavor to promote and improve the environment and **to safeguard forests and wild-life of the country.**”
2. **Article 51-A (g) of the Constitution** casts the fundamental duty on every citizen of India to **protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild-life**, and to have compassion for living creatures.

3. Despite very close organic link amongst the subjects of forest, wild-life and environment, the regulatory authorities have been treating them largely without co-ordination and common concern. Non-forest use of forest land mandatorily requires prior approval of Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
4. The word “**forest**” has been defined by the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in its order dated 12.12.1996 in **WP (Civil) No.202/1995** in case of ***T.N. Godavarman Thirumalpad V. Union of India, reported in 1997 AIR 1228***. Use of some portion of the land from the National Parks, Sanctuaries and eco-sensitive zones for non-wild-life/project purposes require prior approval of the National Board for Wild Life under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Iron ore mining having covered under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notifications, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, prior approval of MoEF is required. The appraisal is done by the Expert Appraisal Committee. Supreme Court node is also required in cases where it has been directed that without the permission of the Court, it shall not be done.
5. Six major legislations applicable and related to environment, wild-life, forest, air, water, bio-diversity, etc. for the iron ore and manganese ore leases are :

- (i) Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
- (ii) Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- (iii-a) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- (iii-b) National Forest Policy, 1988
- (iv) Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- (v) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- (vi) Biological Diversity Act, 2002

6. **The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (EPA)**

Section 3(1) empowers the Central Government “to take all such measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of **protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing, controlling and abating environmental pollution.**”

- (a) **Section 3(2)(v) of EPA** empowers the Central Government to take such measures in respect of **“restrictions of areas in which any industries, operations or processes, or class of industries, operations or processes shall not be carried out or shall be carried out subject to certain safeguards.”**
- (b) **Section 3(3) of EPA** enables the Central Government to constitute authorities for the exercise of the powers and functions of the Central Government and to issue directions. The Central

Government has constituted the **Central Empowered Committee (CEC) under Section 3(3) in respect of protection and management of forests and wild-life.**

- (c) Under **Section 3 of EPA**, the Central Government have after following due procedure, issued very detailed **EIA Notifications dated 27.1.1994 (As amended on 4.5.1994, 10.4.1997, 27.1.2000, 13.12.2000 and 14.9.2006)**. In brief, it provides that iron ore mining shall require **prior Environment Clearance** from the regulatory authority (MoEF) before any construction work or preparation of land by the project management.
- (d) The Schedule to the EIA Notification provides the list of projects and activities requiring prior **Environment Clearance**. Mining of minerals is the first entry in the list and column (5) states that **“General Conditions”** shall apply.
- (e) The **General Conditions** at the bottom of the Schedule provide that “Any project or activities specified in Category “B” will be treated as Category “A”, **if located, in whole or part, within 10 kms. from the boundary of Protected Areas.**” The “Protected Areas” under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972; Chapter IV (Ss. 18–36) covers **National Parks and Sanctuaries.**

- (f) Para 2 of the EIA Notification provides for prior Environment Clearance for iron ore mining projects (Category “A”) including expansion, modernization, renewal, etc.
7. **The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is very important** and brief legislation of only six sections. **Section 2** provides that *“notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, for the time-being in force in a State, no State Government or other authority except with the prior approval of the Central Government may de-reserve any reserved forest or allow any forest land to be used for non-forest purposes.”* Under **Section 3, Forest Advisory Committee (FAC)** is constituted to advise the Central Government with regard to **grant of approval and any other matter connected with the conservation of forests**. Mining is non-forest activity and requires the prior approval of the Central Government. After the commencement of this Act, any grant or even renewal of any mining lease in forest area requires prior approval of the Central Government (MoEF) as held in various Courts’ Orders. Such as, **G Raghavdas vs. Government of Andhra Pradesh, AIR 1987 AP 166 (P. 440 etc); T.N. Godavarman vs. Union of India, (2002) 10 SCC 606; Ambica Quarry Case, (1987) 1 SCC 213; Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra vs. State of UP, AIR 1988 SC 2187.**

8. **National Forest Policy, 1988**

1. *Preamble*

1.1 ... *Conservation includes preservation, maintenance, sustainable utilization, restoration and enhancement of the natural environment.*

2. *Basic Objectives*

2.1 *The basic objectives that should govern the National Forest Policy are the following:-*

- *Maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and, where necessary, restoration of the ecological balance that has been adversely disturbed by serious depletion of the forests of the country.*
- *Conserving the natural heritage of the country by preserving the remaining natural forests with the vast variety of flora and fauna, which represent the remarkable biological diversity and genetic resources of the Country.*
- *Checking soil erosion and denudation in the catchment areas of rivers, lakes, and reservoirs in the interest of soil and water conservation, for mitigating floods and droughts and for the retardation of siltation of reservoirs.*

2.2 *The principal aim of Forest Policy must be to ensure environmental stability and maintenance of*

ecological balance including atmospheric equilibrium which is vital for sustenance of all life forms, human, animal and plant. The derivation of direct economic benefit must be subordinated to this principal aim.

9. Another important legislation is the **Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (WLPA)**. The Act seeks to constitute a Wild Life Advisory Board in each State; regulate hunting of wild animals and birds; lay down the procedure for declaring areas as Sanctuaries, National Parks and others.
 - (a) **Section 5A of WLPA** provides for constitution of the **National Board for Wild Life (NBWL)** under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Vice Chairmanship of the Minister in-charge of Forest and Wild Life and experts, officials and non-officials. It is charged with the duty to promote the conservation and development of wild life and forests. **Under Section 5B of WLPA**, the **National Board for Wild Life (NBWL)** is empowered to constitute its **Standing Committee** for performing such duties as may be delegated by NBWL.
 - (b) **Under Section 5C of WLPA**, it is the duty of the **National Board for Wild Life (NBWL)** to promote the conservation and development of wild-life and forests. It provides **functions of National Board**. The relevant provisions are as under:–

“2(a) framing policy and advising the Central Government and the State Government on the ways and means of **promoting wild life conservation** and effectively controlling poaching and illegal trade of wild life and its products;

(b) making recommendations on the setting up of and management of **national parks, sanctuaries and other protected areas** and on matters relating to **restriction of activities in those areas;**

(c) carrying out or causing to be carrying out **impact assessment of various projects and activities on wild life or its habitat;**

(d) reviewing from time to time, the progress in the field of **wild life conservation** in the country and suggesting measures for **improvement** thereto; and

(e) preparing and publishing a **status report** at least once in two years on wild life in the country.”

Under Section 5C, it is a duty of the National Board to promote the conservation and forests and to take such measures as it thinks fit. For this purpose, under Sub Section 2, policies are required to frame. It is also entitled

to make recommendations for setting up of the management of National Parks, Sanctuaries and other protected areas and on matters relating to restriction on activities in those areas.

On the basis of the said provisions, approval of the National Board is required to be obtained before carrying out activities of mining in the eco-sensitive zone. For this purpose, a decision is taken in the National Board for Wildlife in 2002.

10. EC Clearance Conditions provide that it is the duty of the concerned officers under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 alongwith their amendments and rules to enforce the EC clearance Conditions.
11. **The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974**

The Pollution Control Board is empowered to grant 'Consent to operate' and establish the Industrial Units under Section 25 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The relevant provision of the said Section is reproduced as under :—

“(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, no person shall, without the previous consent of the State Board,—

- (a) establish or take any steps to establish any industry, operation or process, or any treatment and disposal system or an extension or addition thereto, which is likely to discharge sewage or trade effluent into a stream or well or sewer or on land (such discharge being hereafter in this section referred to as discharge of sewage); or*
- (b) bring into use any new or altered outlets for the discharge of sewage; or*
- (c) begin to make any new discharge of sewage;*

Provided that a person in the process of taking any steps to establish any industry, operation or process immediately before the commencement of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 1988, for which no consent was necessary prior to such commencement, may continue to do so for a period of three months from such commencement or, if he has made an application for such consent, within the said period of three months, till the disposal of such application.”

Further, the Board has powers to issue directions to any lessee which are bound to comply by him. The relevant Section 33A of the Act is reproduced as under :—

“Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, but subject to the provisions of this Act, and to any directions that the Central Government may give in this behalf, a Board may, in the exercise of its powers and performance of its functions under this Act, issue any directions in writing to any person, officer or authority, and such person, officer or authority shall be bound to comply with such directions.

Explanation:

For the avoidance of doubts, it is hereby declared that the power to issue directions under this section includes the power to direct-

- (a) the closure, prohibition or regulation of any industry, operation or process; or*
- (b) the stoppage or regulation of supply of electricity, water or any other service.”*

Further, in case of failure to comply with the provisions of Water Act, punishment and penalty are provided **u/s. 45A.**

12. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The Pollution Control Board is empowered to grant ‘Consent to operate’ and establish the Industrial Units under Section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of

Pollution) Act, 1981. The relevant provision of the said Section is reproduced as under :—

“Subject to the provisions of this section, no person shall, without the previous consent of the State Board, establish or operate any industrial plant in an air pollution control area :

Provided that a person operating any industrial plant in any air pollution control area, immediately before the commencement of section 9 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 1987, for which no consent was necessary prior to such commencement, may continue to do so for a period of three months from such commencement or, if he has made an application for such consent within the said period of three months, till the disposal of such application.”

Further, the Board has powers to issue directions to any lessee which are bound to comply by him. The relevant Section 31A of the Act is reproduced as under :—

“Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, subject to the provisions of this Act, and to any directions that the Central Government may give in this behalf, a Board may, in the exercise of its powers and performance of its functions under this Act, issue any directions in writing to any person, officer or authority, and such person, officer or authority shall be bound to comply with such directions.

Explanation :

For the avoidance of doubts, it is hereby declared that the power to issue directions under this section, includes the power to direct –

- (a) the closure, prohibition or regulation of any industry, operation or*
- (b) the stoppage or regulation of supply of electricity, water or any other service.”*

Sections 37 and 39 provide penalty and punishment in case of non-compliance with the provisions of Section 21 or Section 22 or with the directions issued under Section 31A.

13. It requires to be highlighted that when any lessee desires to operate / establish any mine, he has to mandatorily obtain prior Consents under the Water and Air Acts. If any mining lease is operated or established without having consents under the provisions of the Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981 since their notification, it amounts in violation of the said provisions of the Acts, attracting penal liability and liability for closure.
14. The project unit proprietor shall submit an application for “Consent to Operate” under the Water Act and the Air Act in the form as prescribed under the Goa Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1988, and

the Goa Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1988.

15. With regard to mining units, the Board has initiated to grant consent to operate / renewal to consent to operate, under the Water and the Air Acts, to those mining units that possess valid Environmental Clearance issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India. The Board should have acted independently and ought not to solely rely upon EC before granting consent to operate.

The Environmental Clearance issued to the mining units by the MoEF, have stipulated a number of conditions that are to be complied with by the mining units and to be monitored and regulated by the GSPCB, Environment Wing of MoEF, Regional Office of Bangalore and finally, Mines Department, Goa.

Further, in the Orders of consent to operate issued to mining units, the Board should stipulate that the respective mining unit must comply with all the conditions as stipulated in the Environmental Clearance issued by the MoEF to the Mining Units.

16. The Goa State Pollution Control Board is an Authority constituted in terms of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The Board is an Authority set up in terms of the provisions of both these Acts.

Essentially, the two Acts have been enacted by the Legislature in order to provide for protection, control and prevention of Air and Water pollution. The Board has been provided enough power and authority to deal and punish the offences committed under both the Acts.

This has not been exercised by Goa State Pollution Control Board and has allowed the situations at its lowest ebb by permitting the mining units to violate the conditions prescribed under the EC and its own conditions.

17. Further, when a party desires to establish or set up certain undertakings, establishments or processes, such party is required to have certain prior permissions including 'Consent to Establish' and 'Consent to Operate' under the aforesaid two Acts and other permissions relating to Environmental Clearance under the Environment Protection Act, Forest Clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; CRZ Permissions under CRZ Regulations, Permissions from local authorities, such as, the Municipality, the Corporation, the Planning and Development Authority under the Town and Country Planning Act, Panchayat Body under the Panchayat Raj Act, so on and so forth, **as the case may be, wherever applicable.**
18. Whenever the party has failed to obtain the requisite Consents from the Pollution Control Board under the Air

and Water Acts or has violated any condition imposed thereto or has failed to comply with the condition imposed by the Board in the consent to operate, then the Pollution Control Board can prohibit / issue closure directions in terms of Law, or even withdraw/revoke the Consent and also initiate prosecution against the such lessees. Allowing to continue and non initiation of prosecution against the violators (lessees) has caused fear free atmosphere and ways for illegalities.

19. The permissions issued under each of these Acts are issued in terms of the functions accruing and /or assigned to the Authority under various Acts. The lessee is liable to obtain all statutory approvals under the various Acts and Rules, Regulations and Notifications issued from time to time.

The Mines Department which is authority to allow mining is required to be satisfied that all the clearances/approvals are obtained by the lessee before operation of mining starts. The burden to ensure that the party has obtained all the necessary permissions for the purpose of carrying on or undertaking an activity is essentially the duty of the State Government through the Department of mines which has permitted or granted lease for winning of iron ore. It is this department that is required to ensure that no mining is carried out until all other permissions required under all other laws are fulfilled.

20. All other Authorities which are required to give individual permissions/clearances having regard to the provisions of their respective Acts and Rules under which they are set up and the kind and nature of the permissions/clearances required under those Acts and Rules shall monitor matters arising within their own jurisdictions and are required to take action in case of failure to comply with the conditions.
21. National Board for Wild Life (NBWL) adopted “The Wild Life Conservation Strategy-2002” and took a decision in the meeting held on 21.1.2002 under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister **to notify the areas within 10 kms.** from the boundaries of national parks and sanctuaries and the wild-life corridors **as eco-sensitive areas.** The decision has been communicated on 5.2.2002 to the Chief Wild Life Warden, **Government of Goa.** In the said communication, the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) requested the State Government to list out such areas and furnish detailed proposal for their notification as eco-sensitive areas under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. **This has not been done till date but has allowed mines to operate.**
22. The MoEF vide its letter dated **27.5.2005** and subsequent **reminders** to the Chief Secretaries of all the States / Union Territories, requesting them to **submit detailed proposals at the earliest for declaration of**

eco-fragile/eco-sensitive zones falling within 10 kms. from the outer boundary of the national parks and sanctuaries areas.

The National Wild Life Action Plan (NWLAP) 2002–2016 indicates that “Areas outside the protected area network are often vital ecological corridor links and must be protected to prevent isolation of fragments of biodiversity which will not survive in the long run. Land and water use policies will need to accept the imperative of strictly protecting ecologically fragile habitats and regulating the use elsewhere.” The Action Plan also indicates that “all identified areas around Protected Areas and wild-life corridors to be declared as ecologically fragile under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.”

23. The purpose of declaring Eco-sensitive Zones around National Parks and Sanctuaries is to create some kind of “shock absorber” for the Protected Areas. It should act as a transition zone from areas of high protection to areas involving lesser protection.
24. Eco-sensitive zones around Protected Areas may be kept flexible in exceptional cases and Protected Area specific. The width of the Eco-sensitive Zone and type of regulations may differ from one Protected Area to other. In general, the width of the Eco-sensitive Zone could go upto 10 kms. around a Protected Area (or beyond 10 kms. where there are sensitive corridors) are presently as

provided in the “Wild Life Conservation Strategy-2002”. The distribution of an area of Eco-sensitive Zone and the extent of regulation may not be uniform all around and it could be of variable width and extent but should not be **below the threshold** which may affect the protected area.

25. The Goa Foundation has filed a Writ Petition before the Hon’ble Supreme Court for the safeguard of the eco-sensitive zones. In the order dated 4.12.2006 in **Writ Petition No.460/2004** in case of **Goa Foundation V/s. Union of India**, the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India directed as under :—

“The MoEF would also refer to the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life, under Sections 5 (b) and 5 (c) (ii) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, the cases where environment clearance has already been granted where activities are within 10 km. zone.”

26. If the mine owner has applied for diversion of forest area at least two years in advance and if the MoEF still might have not taken a final decision in matter, the mine owner can apply for Temporary Working Permit ("TWP" for short).
27. TWP is not a creature of any statute. It is a practice sanctified by a catena of decisions of the Apex Court. In **T.N. Godavarman Thirumalpad V/s. Union of India**,

the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has observed that from 1.1.2003 to 31.12.2004, TWP had been granted for mining in the national parks, sanctuaries and forest area. This was done despite the order passed by the Apex Court restraining mining activities in these areas. It was, therefore, reiterated that:

".... without compliance with the environmental laws, in particular, the permission under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, no temporary working permission or temporary permit or any other permission by whatever name called shall be granted for mining activities in the aforesaid areas."

28. By its order dated 4th August, 2006 in I.A. Nos.1413, 1414, 1426, 1428, 1440, 1439, 1441, 1444, 1445, 1454, 1459 and 1460 in the Godavarman matter, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India laid down the conditions precedent for the grant of TWPs as well as the procedure for their grant. TWPs could be granted only where the following conditions are satisfied:—

- (i) *TWPs can only be granted for renewal of mining leases, and not where the lease is being granted for the first time to the applicant user agency;*
- (ii) *The mine is not located inside any National Park/ Sanctuary notified under Sections 18, 26A or 35 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972;*
- (iii) *The grant of TWP would not result in any mining activity within the safety zone around such areas*

referred to in (ii) above, (as an interim measure) one kilometre safety zone would be maintained subject to the orders that may be made in I.A. No.1000 regarding Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary.

29. In the aforesaid order, six other conditions and a detailed elaborate procedure for issue of TWP were laid down. It is made clear that the authority for grant of Forest Clearance under the F C Act, 1980 is with the Forest Advisory Committee and for the Wild Life matter; it is with the Standing Committee of the NBWL under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The State Government and its agencies have merely to forward the completed papers with their recommendations or otherwise.

30. In spite of the clear provisions of Section 3(2)(v) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the EIA Notifications, para 2 (supra) conferring the jurisdiction, power and authority on the Central Government (MoEF) to grant or refuse the prior Environment Clearance for any iron ore mining activity within 10 kms. of National Parks, Sanctuaries and Protected Areas and Section 5C(2)(b) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972; (NBWL – restriction on activities in National Parks, Sanctuaries and other Protected and eco-sensitive Areas), it appears that there have been large scale violations of these provisions resulting in illegal mining in Goa State.

31. Further, in the background of Supreme Court Order, the Ministry of Environment & Forests, vide its letter No.L-11011/7/2004-IA Notes-II/N, dated 27.2.2007 have asked for the details of all the mining projects which have been granted environmental clearance since January, 2004 for the projects located within 10 kms. from the boundaries of National Parks / Sanctuaries so as to refer the same to the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life (NBWL).
32. As per the direction of Supreme Court Order, in total, 49 EC approvals which pertain to 74 mining leases should have been placed before the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wile Life. The list of 74 Mining Projects is prepared based on the letter of the Chief Conservator of Forests (MoEF) Regional Office, Bangalore. From this record and discussion with concerned authorities, it is observed that no decision is taken yet on this issue by MoEF. The subject matter is not followed by Regional Office, Bangalore as well as State Government, Goa for best reasons known to them even after a lapse of considerable time and substantial irreparable environmental damage caused to Eco-Sensitive Zone (fragile zone) of Western Ghats of Goa State by extracting millions of tons of iron ore from more than 124 mines, or so. This will go to a long way and would result into change of eco-system.

33. Further, in the case of expansion of two leases, EC is accorded subject to clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (a) Goval Sonshi Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Cosme Costa and Sons in Pissurlem, Sattari, North Goa (Area : 62.00 Ha.), (T.C. No.110/53) and
 - (b) M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd., Sattari, North Goa (Area : 23.95 Ha.), (T.C. No.28/51) the Environmental Clearances were accorded subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. There was no condition imposed in first EC but during expansion of projects, the above referred conditions were imposed.
34. Hence, stipulation of conditions while according Environmental Clearances in 49 cases out of 72 leases by MoEF before 4.12.2006, for the projects (iron ore mining leases) **falling within the boundaries of 10 kms. from the National Parks/Sanctuaries is quite inconsistent, arbitrary and even without proper verification of records.**

This can be attributed to the failure on the part of the MoEF having not considered this issue with its seriousness even after a decision of National Board for Wild Life and order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Mining operations have been continuing even before or without the Environmental Clearance and/or NBWL Clearance.

35. There are 25 EC approvals in which no condition has been imposed regarding approval of competent authority under NBWL as shown below (Table : 6). It is observed that many of leases in this table falls in the category of 10 kms. distance of eco-sensitive zone. Further, investigation is required in all the cases listed in **Table : 6**, since Mines Department did not furnish information even after best efforts from the Commission. Hence, in all such cases, undue favour is extended to lessee and immediate action should be taken. There should be further enquiry in this regard as to why conditions were not imposed in these cases and action against the official should be initiated.
36. **Mining lease of T.C. No.28/51 of M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.** of Botevadeacho Dongar Iron Ore Mining Project located at Pissurlem, Sattari (North Goa), **no approval is reported to have been obtained from the NBWL but the mine is working.**
37. As per EC approved by MoEF, **no permission has so far been granted by the CWLW but mining is taking place in the leases without the approval of CWLW** (Table : 7)
38. **After Order dated 4.12.2006 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India**

It is observed that 98 EC approvals have been granted to the mines in Goa. (As per the letter dated 10.10.2011 of Chief Conservator of Forests, Regional Office, Bangalore

to Mrs. Nalini Bhatt, MoEF). Out of these, 5 Environmental Clearances pertain to further expansion of the Mining Projects for which Environmental Clearances have already been granted. Thus, the number of Mining Projects for which Environmental Clearances have been granted after 4.12.2006 is effectively 93.

- (i) In 61 EC approvals for 64 mining leases (out of 93 EC approvals) it is stipulated that EC Clearance is subject to the approval of Competent Authority under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. **(Table : 9)**. Hence, all the 61 EC approvals need to be referred to the Standing Committee of NBWL. It is noted that this has not been done. To mitigate the impact of cluster mining on the protected area, the production should be brought down equivalent to the year 2000 to 2001.
- (ii) In 6 EC approvals, permission from NBWL is stipulated. It is noted from the records that no such approvals of NBWL is taken in any of the mining lease. The State of Goa should look into this matter and Clearances should be made effective. Action should be taken against the leases which are either working or worked in part in violation of this Condition by recovering the export price of ores. Action against the officials concerned should also be initiated. The list of the 6 Mining Project is given in **Table : 10**.
- (iii) In 1 EC approval, it is stipulated that permission from CWLW is required. **(T.C. No.24/57)**
- (iv) In 25 EC approvals, no condition is stipulated. **(Table 6)**

39. Among those who have not obtained approval of competent authority under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972; they should not be permitted to operate the mines even though they have Environmental Clearance. But some mines are reportedly working with the approval of the CWLW contrary to MoEF condition. The condition that Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the Competent Authority clearly means that the Environmental Clearance becomes effective only after obtaining the approval of the Standing Committee of NBWL. As per the clarification of the DIG (WL) MoEF working of all these mines which are not having approval of Standing Committee becomes illegal. To ensure that the mining does not take place before the approval of the Competent Authority, the State Government should take immediate action by keeping all the 61 Environmental Clearances in abeyance with immediate effect and make them effective from the date of approval under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 by the Competent Authority (Standing Committee of NBWL).
40. For T.C. No.24/57, the condition stipulated is – Environmental Clearance is subject to the approval of the CWLW, State of Goa. This is in contrary to the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Environmental Clearance was granted vide Ministry's letter No.J-11015/344/2005 – IA. II (M) dated 19.2.2007 (2006). Expansion

was granted to the same Mining Project vide Ministry's letter No.J-11015/344/2005-IA. II (M) dated 19.2.2008. In both the Clearances, it is stipulated that Environmental Clearance is subject to the approval of the CWLW, Government of Goa. This is an undue favour extended to the lessee by indicating CWLW as approval authority contrary to all other cases of similar nature during the same period.

41. On verification of the records and discussions held with the concerned, it seems that the MoEF has not taken final decision for the 93 Environmental Clearances for **111 mining leases in State of Goa for seeking approval of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life**. A substantial irreparable damage has already been caused to this eco-sensitive zone in Goa which is one of Hot Spot of Mega Biodiversity on the earth by extracting large quantity of Iron Ore. This could have been avoided, had there been timely action taken in the matter.
42. Recently, Dy. Conservator of Forests (Monitoring and Evaluation) [DCF, (M & E)], Goa communicated the approval of CWLW for mining as stipulated in Environmental Clearance granted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in respect of T.C. No.84/52, situated at Pale Village, Victorium Taluka subject to certain conditions to the Director, M/s. Bandekar Brothers (P) Limited vide his letter No.6-13(172)-97-

FD/161, dated 11.4.2011. This matter was brought to the notice of DIG (WL) by Chief Conservator of Forests, Regional Office, Bangalore. Acting on this letter, the DIG (WL) vide her letter No. F. No.6-69/2011 WL, dated 30th May, 2011 had informed the CWLW, Government of Goa that **the permission granted to M/s. Bandekar Brothers (P) Limited is not in conformity with the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and, therefore, needs to be cancelled.** She has further informed the CWLW that the competent authority, in such cases, is the Standing Committee of NBWL and, therefore, detailed proposal (10 copies) as per the prescribed pro-forma available in the website of Ministry (<http://www.envfor.nic.in>) alongwith the clear maps, etc. be submitted to the Ministry for placing them before the Standing Committee of NBWL.

43. The DCF (M & E), Goa vide his letter dated 23.9.2011 has communicated to the Director, M/s. Bandekar Brothers (P) Limited that the approval / clearance of the CWLW stands cancelled with immediate effect as per the letter from the Ministry of Environment and Forests and advised him to submit proposal in the prescribed format for the consideration of the Standing Committee of NBWL. The attention of CWLW, Goa was drawn to all other such cases where the approval of the Standing Committee of NBWL had not been obtained by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Regional Office, Bangalore.

44. **There is no legal power / authority vested with the Chief Wild Life Warden to accord approvals in eco-sensitive zones under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.** Also he has not been authorized by the National Board for Wild Life (NBWL) or Standing Committee. As per the letter No.6-69/2011 WL, dated 30.5.2011 of Prakriti Srivastava, Dy. Inspector General (WL), Ministry of Environment and Forests (Wildlife Division), **the Competent Authority in such cases is Standing Committee of NBWL.** The Clearances by the CWLW in all the 17 cases and others, if any, are undue favour shown to the lessees and misuse of power.
45. The list of the similar mines, for which CWLW has issued approval contrary to the conditions stipulated by MoEF while giving Environmental Clearances, is given in **Table : 11.**
46. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, vide its order dated 4.8.2006 has directed the States not to grant any Temporary Working Permits/Permission (TWP) whatever the name it may be called in the protected areas and within one km. from the boundary of the National Parks/ Sanctuaries. In this regard, certain mines have been closed on the recommendations of the Forest Advisory Committee (FAC). It is to be noted here that if TWP for mining within 1 Km. from boundary of protected area can be banned, then it is imperative that regular mining shall not be allowed at all. But it is/was being allowed in the State of Goa.

47. Illegality in case of T.C. No.31/55

- (a) The illegalities / irregularities committed by M/s. Chowgule and Company Private Limited (T.C. No.31/55), a mining concession over an area of 98.08 Ha. in Gavanem, Ambelim, Xelpo–Curado Villages of Sattari Taluka requires to be highlighted. The said concession has been declared as mining lease under the MM(DR) Act, 1957 in pursuant of the enactment of Goa Abolition Act, 1987. **There is no renewal so far for the said mining lease under the MM(DR) Act, 1957 even after lapse of 24 years. The mining lease has been operated under alleged deemed extension.** Meanwhile, the proposal submitted for diversion of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 by the lessee which was recommended by the State Government was finally rejected vide letter No.8–544/89–FC, dated 28.3.2000 of MoEF. In the said rejection order, it was stated that the lessee should reclaim the already broken up area of 3.9125 Ha. forest land at his own cost. The DCF, South Goa in his letter dated 18.10.2011 states that no such reclaiming has been done by the lessee so far.
- (b) Further, there is a fresh encroachment in forest land towards the southern side of the freshly delineated lease area. It is pertinent to note here that **the lessee has obtained Environmental**

Clearance vide letter No.J-11015/230/2006 IA. II (M), dated 17.5.2007 of MoEF. While obtaining the Environmental Clearance, the lessee has submitted wrong information regarding surrender of 60.6557 Ha. of leased area. From the records of the Director of Mines & Geology, Goa; it is observed that there is no such surrender done by the lessee and he has obtained the Environmental Clearance for the part of the leased area. The MoEF did not verify the records in this regard.

- (c) Further, the Environmental Clearance was given subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the Competent Authority. No such approval has been obtained and the mining lease was allowed to operate from the year 2007-08 to 2011-12. The production, in the said period, as submitted by Mines Department is as under :-

Production (in Metric Tonnes)

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
14,333	1,99,937	2,32,795	1,26,873	17,409

- (d) Therefore, it is apparent that the mine has been operated illegally. The entire production is illegal since there is no approval from the Competent Authority under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

It is pertinent to note here that out of 98.08 Ha. leased area, 79.5502 Ha. is forest land. Out of the forest land, 49.1458 Ha. falls in Madel Wildlife Sanctuary and remaining is the forest land. The Director of Mines & Geology, Goa has allowed the **mining for extraction of 5,91,347 Metric Tonnes of Iron Ore illegally.**

- (e) After a much unreasonable delay, the Director of Mines & Geology, Goa has issued a closure order dated 15.4.2011 for want of Wildlife Clearance, consent under Water and Air Acts. This delayed act of Director of Mines & Geology, Goa has caused an irreparable and irreversible damage caused to environment, ecology, bio-diversity, wildlife and huge loss to State Government. It is a fit case to take action against the lessee, the Director Mines as well as all other concerned officials of mines, forest and GSPCB.

48. Illegality in case of T.C. No.20/51

Carea Codilupri adam Tembo E Sauripar (Maulinguem) of R. T. Deulkar who is a legal heir of lessee of T.C. No.20/51 has played mischief while obtaining EC clearance. Firstly, it is to be stated that 75% of 87.218 Ha. of land is within the Wildlife Sanctuary and 13.86 Ha. is in forest area. He has, allegedly, “surrendered” 65.1072 Ha. land in wildlife sanctuary in violation of

Rule 29 of MCR, 1960. He has worked upon the land outside the leased area and extracted huge quantity of iron ore illegally. This is clearly visible from the Google Map. Further, the extraction of ore within leased area is also illegal since prior approval under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority is not obtained.

49. Illegality in case of T.C. No.2/57

Under the provisions of Goa Abolition Act, 1987, notification was issued in favour of Raguvir S. Garco at Sr. No.422 as a concession holder. Despite this, renewal application was processed in favour of legal heir of Mahabaleshvar S. Garco and delay is condoned. He is permitted to occupy and operate the mine without obtaining any permission from the Central Government as being first renewal and other violations. The lessee has also obtained EC from the MoEF. One of the specific conditions stipulated in EC is to obtain prior permission of competent authority under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 which has not been taken till date and the mine is being operated by extracting huge quantity of iron ore which is dealt in separate chapter.

50. Further, the Environment Wing of the MoEF is also equally responsible to state inconsistent conditions related to wild life matters while according clearance to lessees. It is to be noted here that as per the order of the

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 4.12.2006 in **WP (C) No.460/2004** and Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Competent Authority is Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life under Section 5 of the said Act. Despite the aforesaid provision, while giving clearance to mining leases, the CWLW had not referred to any provision of the WPA, 1972 which empowers him to accord approval. The most of approvals, which he has accorded, are cut and paste irrespective of distance, surrounding eco-system and other physical and Biological factors related to leases.

51. Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1987; Government of India issued Notification dated 27.10.1994 and Notification dated 14.9.2006 and amendments from time to time. It is mandatory on the part of lessees to prepare and submit EIA under these Notifications and to take Environmental Clearance for the mining projects. Almost all mines worked till the year 2005-06 without having the approval under the 1994 Notification. Subsequently, they have taken delayed Environmental Clearances. In some cases, it is observed that Environmental Clearances were taken under the 1994 Notification but was not renewed under the 2006 Notification which was mandatorily required. The Environmental Clearances taken for these leases, there was specific conditions stipulated for taking approval under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

The conditions stipulated by the Government of India, MoEF are as under :-

1. Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
 2. Environmental Clearance is subject to the approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa.
 3. Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of Standing Committee of NBWL.
 4. In some of approvals, it has been stated that approval is subject to outcome of WP 460/2004 of Goa Foundation.
 5. In some approvals, no conditions are stipulated (seems to be intentional) though mines fall within 10 kms.
52. From the records provided by the Mines Department, Forest Department, Regional Office, MoEF, Bangalore and the Goa State Pollution Control Board; it is observed that Mines Department has allowed the mining without having the compliance of above conditions (Conditions 1, 2 and 3 above) from the period 2005-06 to 2007-08 or so. The large quantities of iron ore had been extracted from the mines which is given in Table : 8. All the extractions of the iron ore during the period shall be considered as

illegal, irregular and unlawful. The export price for the said iron ore is required to be recovered with the exemplary penalties.

It is noted here that the Director of Mines, the Secretaries of Mines and Environment, the Scientists of the Regional Office, Bangalore, MoEF New Delhi, the Chief Conservator of Forest, in the MoEF Regional office, Bangalore, the Member Secretary and Chairman of Pollution Control Board were/are responsible for non-compliance of the conditions and loss to the State. Action should be initiated against them after having identification by name.

53. On the basis of the aforesaid laws, Regulations and Order of Supreme Court, it is found that many mines as mentioned hereinafter in different accompanying tables are working in violation of the aforesaid laws.
 - i. It is to be stated that till December, 2010, in all, 124 mines were working but at present, 90 mines are operated. All mines of iron ore are/were operating as on December, 2011 and before without approval of Standing Committee of NBWL, and in violation of order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and also some specific conditions stipulated by the MoEF.

ii. 33 mines are/were operating within one km. from the boundary of the nearest National Park, Sanctuary or Protected Areas without approval of NBWL. This is in total violation of various provisions of the Acts and laws above, the Wild Life Conservation Strategy, 2002 and a decision of the meeting held on 21.1.2002. Hence, the mining activities including transportation in these mines require to be immediately stopped. Thereafter, by following due process of law, leases should be cancelled. **Table : 1.**

iii. At present, on the basis of the record available, there are 7 leases falling within 1.5 km. from the outer boundary of the nearest Wildlife Sanctuaries. The adverse impact of such mines on the protected areas can not be ruled out. The National Board for Wild Life should especially take note of such mines and decide whether the mines should be closed or allowed with minimum required production so as to dissipate the adverse impact in a longer period.

Table : 2

The aforesaid figure of 7 mines would definitely increase, if the State Government sends the information which was sought from it. **However, State Government has sought time for furnishing information upto end of April, 2012.**

- iv. In compliance with the orders, the Regional Office of the MoEF, Bangalore has submitted a list of 49 projects pertaining to State of Goa which are falling within 10 kms. from the boundaries of National Parks/Sanctuaries. The list of 49 Environmental Clearance which pertains to 74 mining leases in which EC was granted (pre 4.12.2006) with its stipulated conditions is given in **Table : 3**.

In the aforesaid mines which are within 10 kms. from the boundaries of National Park / Sanctuary, the IBM ought not to have permitted extraction of iron ore more than the extraction which was permitted in the year 2000-01 and on that basis, MoEF should have restricted the production accordingly.

This excess production undoubtedly has affected environment, eco-system as well as polluted water and air in near about area.

- v. MoEF has granted Environmental Clearances in 31 cases (for 49 leases) with a stipulation of condition to get clearance from the Chief Wild Life Warden (CWLW) of the State even though the CWLW has no authority and competence to grant such clearance. (before the SC order dated 4.12.2006) **Table : 4**

- vi. MoEF has granted Environmental Clearances without stipulating or referring for approval by the Standing Committee of NBWL under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972; both before and after the Supreme Court Order dated 4.12.2006 (supra) **(Tables : 5 and 6)**, though many leases fall within 10 kms. from the buffer zone. From such approvals, it is apparent that approvals are in violation of law and arbitrary from which it can be concluded that undue favour is shown.

- vii. The MoEF has stipulated condition to obtain approval of Chief Wild Life Warden or Competent Authority under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. In 10 leases, it is observed that there is no approval obtained from the Chief Wild Life Warden or National Board for Wild Life which is applicable but the mines are operating. This is totally illegal and in violation of the conditions stipulated by MoEF. Such mines should immediately be stopped. Export / Market price (whichever is applicable) of the iron ore should be recovered besides initiating penal action against the lessees and concerned officers. **Table : 7**

- viii. (a) The MoEF has granted conditional Environmental Clearance by stipulating condition for prior approvals of the Standing Committee of NBWL or Chief Wild Life Warden,

or Competent Authority under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, etc.

- (b) It is observed that some lessees have not taken approvals at all while others have taken it after unreasonable delay.
- (c) Further, the mines which are running without approval is required to be stopped and the money should be recovered at the rate of export price or market price whichever is applicable. Other consequential action should also be taken. It is pertinent to state here that such illegal act can't happen without connivance of the politicians, bureaucrats and lessees. There is a complete collapse of the system.
- (d) During the period (when there is no approval of the CWLW or delayed approval) the mining continued and large quantity of iron ore was dispatched. The entire quantity produced in this period from those mines where there is no approval as stipulated by MoEF is totally illegal. **Table : 8**

ix. In 61 EC approvals where approval of competent authority under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is

stipulated. 61 EC approvals required to be referred to the Standing Committee of NBWL and the same has not been done. **(Table : 9)** Hence, the mines are running in violation of stipulated conditions of MoEF. Production capacity has also been increased by IBM and MoEF in total disregard of impact on protected areas in their eco-sensitive zone. The production level should be brought down equivalent to production in the year 2000–2001.

- x. 6 mining leases in which permission of NBWL was stipulated but no such permission/approval is found from the records. **(Table : 10)** All consequential actions as stated for similar cases should also be taken.
- xi. Chief Wild Life Warden has given approval for mining to 47 leases. In 17 cases, CWLW has granted approval for mining wherein he was not authorized to grant approval by the MoEF. **(Table : 11)** Such approvals are illegal. The mining activity should be stopped till proper approvals are obtained. Action should be initiated against all the officials, secretaries and minister who are involved in such approvals.

TABLE : 1

**MINING LEASES LOCATED WITHIN 1 KM. FROM
THE OUTER BOUNDARY OF NEAREST SANCTUARY**

Sl. No.	T.C NO.	Name of the Project Authority and T.C. Number	Ministry's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	8/41	Expansion of Huldol Dongor Bimbol Iron Ore Mine (58,239 TPA to 0.60 MTPA) (ROM) of Sheri Gangadhara Narasingadas Agarwal in Shigao, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/100/2005-IA. II (M) dated 26.10.2005 (1994)	97.50 (100.00)	E.C. GRANTED FOR TWO YEARS. Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for mining at distance 2 kms. from Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.
2	8/50	Expansion of Chiraband Vall Ore Mine (1786 TPA to 0.30 MTPA) of M/s. R. R. Painguskar, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/148/2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	79.66 (81.96)	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for mining within 10 kms. of the buffer zone of the Netravali National Park & Bhagwan Mahaveer National Park & Sanctuary.
3	27/53	Expansion of Sancordem – Malpona, Iron Ore Mine (0.7 MTPA) of M/s. V. M. Salgaconr and Brs. Pvt. Ltd. Village Sattari and Bicholim, South Goa.	J-11015/43/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005 Extension letter dated 13.03.2007	318.94 (324.89) 4 T.C. 19/52, 27/53, 39/56, 44/56	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for mining at a distance of 0.5 km. from Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	19/52	Expansion of Sancordem – Malpona, Iron Ore Mine (0.7 MTPA) of M/s. V. M. Salgaconr and Brs. Pvt. Ltd. Village Sattari and Bicholim, South Goa.	J-11015/43/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005 Extension letter dated 13.03.2007	318.94 (324.89) 4 T.C. 19/52, 27/53, 39/56, 44/56	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for mining at a distance of 0.5 km. from Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary.
5	35/52	Expansion of Colomba Iron Ore Mine (0.07 MTPA to 0.1 MTPA) of M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd., at Village Rivona, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/156/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005 (1994) AND J-11015/156/2005-IA. II (M) dated 02.01.2008	98.46	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for mining adjacent to Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary.
6	44/56	Expansion of Sancordem – Malpona, Iron Ore Mine (0.7 MTPA) of M/s. V. M. Salgaconr and Brs. Pvt. Ltd. Village Sattari and Bicholim , South Goa.	J-11015/43/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005	318.94 (324.89) 4 T.C. 19/52, 27/53, 39/56, 44/56	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for mining at a distance of 0.5 km. from Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary.
7	50/53	Expansion of Sigao Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd., located in Sigao, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/384/2005-IA. II (M) dated 28.3.2006 (1994)	174.41 3 T.C. 50/53 13/55 47/54	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa AND EC is subject to approval of the State Landuse Department, Govt. of Goa for diversion of agriculture land for N.A. use.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	68/53	Expansion of Moregal Mordi Iron Ore Mine (0.01 MTPA to 0.20 MTPA) of Smt. Berta de Rego E. Fernandes Ugeum, Sanguem , South Goa.	J-11015/150/2005-IA. II (M) dated 26.12.2005 (1994) AND Extension letter dated 17.09.2007	70.46	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the expansion in mining operations in the vicinity of the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary and the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.
9	41/54	Expansion of Kirlapale Iron Ore Mine (0.319 MTPA to 0.60 MTPA) Smt. Ahilabai Sardesai, located in Village Commenem and Bendoli, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/60/2005-IA. II (M) dated 11.11.2005 (1994)	82.50	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden shall be obtained for the expansion in mining operations in the vicinity of the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary
10	32/57	Madanrica Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 116.772 Ha. and production capacity of 0.10 MTPA) at Village Bati & Cumbari in Sanguem Taluka, South Goa District, Goa of M/s Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/616/2007-IA.II (M) dated 12.06.2008 (2006)	116.77	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority. Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining forest clearance for forest land under the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	68/59	Gogol-E-Galil Iron Ore Mine (ML Area 23.02 Ha. & production capacity of 0.10 MTPA) at Villages Bati & Cumbari, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa District, Goa of M/s Kantilal & Co Pvt Ltd.	J-11015/718/2007-IA.II (M) dated 12.06.2008 (2006)	23.02	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority. Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining forest clearance for forest land under the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980
12	13/55	Expansion of Sigao Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd., located in Sigao, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/384/2005-IA. II (M) dated 28.3.2006 (1994)	174.41 3 T.C. 50/53 13/55 47/54	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa AND EC is subject to approval of the State Landuse Department, Govt. of Goa for diversion of agriculture land for Non Agricultural use.

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	60/51	Caneli Dongor Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 82.60 Ha. & enhancement of iron ore production from 10,000 TPA to 0.40 MTPA) of M/s. Francis Miguel Marcarenhas at Village Vichundrem, Sanguem, South Goa	J-11015/370/2006-IA. II(M) dated 16.10.2007 (2006)	82.60	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
14	62/51	Expansion of Cuddegal Voril Soddo Iron Ore mine (0.45 to 0.70 MTPA) of M/s. Mineira Nacional Limitada at Village Santona, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/102/2005-IA. II(M) dated 4.5.2007 (2006)	91.09	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
15	26/57	Gavenem Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd., located in Xelpo and Ambelim, Sattari, North Goa.	J-11015/414/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17.8.2006 (1994)	100.00	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa.
16	31/55	Gavanem Iron Ore Mine of M/s. Chowgale & Company at villages Xelpo Curado, Gavanem and Ambelim, Taluka Sattari, District North Goa	J-11015/230/2006-IA. II(M) dated 17.5.2007 AND letter dated 17.08.2006	37.42 (98.08)	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	51/52	Expansion of Cazreachem Culnacudem Iron Mining Project of M/s. Raghuvir Sinai Gharse, located in Cudnem, Bicholim, North Goa.	J-11015/386/2005-IA. II (M) dated 23.3.2006 (1994)	79.53	No Conditions Stipulated
18	23/53	Expansion of Bimbol Iron Ore Mine (0.50 MTPA to 0.7 MTPA) Mollem, Kollem & Sigao, Sanguem, South Goa of M/s. Emco Goa Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/34/2005-IA. II (M) dated 16.2.2006 (1994) AND J-11015/34/2005-IA. II (M) dated 23.10.2007	146.04 (189.50) 2 T.C. 7/41 23/53	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for mining within 10 kms. of the buffer zone of the Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary.
19	30/50	Expansion of Godacoveda Jawalachem upor Iron Ore Mine (0.303 MTPA to 0.582 MTPA) of Dr. Prafulla R. Hede, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/158/2005-IA. II (M) dated 28.10.2005	82.52	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for mining within 1.5 kms. from Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary the core zone.
20	40/50	Costi Iron Ore Mine of M/s. V. D. Chowgule, located at Village Dudal and Santona, Tehsil Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/64/2006-IA. II (M) dated 24.11.2006 (1994)	167.78 2 T.C. 40/50 16/51	No Conditions Stipulated
21	16/51	Costi Iron Ore Mine of M/s. V. D. Chowgule, located at Village Dudal and Santona, Tehsil Sanguem, S. Goa.	J-11015/64/2006-IA. II (M) dated 24.11.2006 (1994)	167.78 2 T.C. 40/50 16/51	No Conditions Stipulated

1	2	3	4	5	6
22	87/53	Expansion of Shigao (Advona Toleamati E Galigura) Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Panduronga Timblo Industries, located in Shigao, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/343/2005-IA. II (M) dated 13.7.2006 (1994) Extension letter dated 17.09.2007	50.40	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa.
23	40/51	Expansion of Kalay Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. N. S. Navekar, located in Village Santona of Quirlapal, Sanguem Tehsil, South Goa	J-11015/101/2005-IA. II(M) dated 14.5.2007 (2006)	176.76 (176.75) 2 T.C. 40/51 12/52	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
24	12/52	Expansion of Kalay Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. N. S. Navekar, located in Village Santona of Quirlapal, Sanguem Tehsil, South Goa	J-11015/101/2005-IA. II(M) dated 14.5.2007 (2006)	176.76 (176.75) 2 T.C. 40/51 12/52	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
25	5/53	Expansion of Sem Denominaco Espevial Patiem Iron Ore Mine M/s. Manual Dacosta Iron Ore Mine (0.20 MTPA to 0.50 MTPA) , Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/29/2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	48.80 (95.09)	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for mining within 10 kms. of the buffer zone of the Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary and the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary.

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	39/56	Expansion of Sancordem – Malpona, Iron Ore Mine (0.7 MTPA) of M/s. V. M. Salgaonr and Brs. Pvt. Ltd. Village Sattari and Bicholim, South Goa.	J-11015/43/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005	318.94 (324.89) 4 T.C. 19/52, 27/53, 39/56, 44/56	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for mining at a distance of 0.5 km. from Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary.
27	29/55	Expansion of Sancoderma Iron Ore Mine (Trancaveliporgao Vatta Tarue Noreetbio Mine) (8467 TPA to 0.28 MTPA) of Shri A. V. S. Valingar, Village Agate, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/162/2005-IA. II (M) dated 26.12.2005 (1994)	42.72 (52.48)	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the expansion in mining operations in the vicinity of the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary and the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.
28	42/56	Carcariatemb Bombad Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 76.87 Ha. & production 0.80 MTPA) Village Tudou, Sanguem by Smt. Kunda R.S. Gharse M/s. Raghuvir Sinai Gharse	J-11015/341/2007-IA. II(M) dated 21.8.2008 (2006)	76.87 (78.07)	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
29	3/57	Expansion of Tollen Group of Mines (0.262 MTPA to 1.35 MTPA) of Smt. Kunda R. Gharse, Village Sanguem Chutudou, Patier, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/149/2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994) AND Extension letter dated 06.07.2007	261.79 (279.99) 3 T.C. 3/57 33/57 19/54	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden shall be obtained for the expansion in mining operations in the vicinity of the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary and the Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary.

1	2	3	4	5	6
30	33/57	Expansion of Tollen Group of Mines (0.262 MTPA to 1.35 MTPA) of Smt. Kunda R. Gharse, Village Sanguem Chutudou, Patier, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/149/2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994) AND Extension letter dated 06.07.2007	261.79 (279.99) 3 T.C 3/57 33/57 19/54	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden shall be obtained for the expansion in mining operations in the vicinity of the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary and the Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary.
31	19/54	Expansion of Tollen Group of Mines (0.262 MTPA to 1.35 MTPA) of Smt. Kunda R. Gharse, Village Sanguem Chutudou, Patier, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/149/2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994) AND Extension letter dated 06.07.2007	261.79 (279.99) 3 T.C 3/57 33/57 19/54	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden shall be obtained for the expansion in mining operations in the vicinity of the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary and the Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary.
32	50/58	Gotukwadecho Tembo Iron Ore Mining Project of Smt. Shankuntala Bai M. Rege, located in Village Collem, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/170/2005-IA. II (M) dated 25.8.2006 (1994) Extension letter dated 09.02.2010	33.25	Environmental Clearance is subject to grant of approval to the project by the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa.
33	20/51	Carea Codilupri adam Tembo E Sauripar (Maulinguem) of R.T. Deulkar	J-11015/269/2006-IA. II (M) dated 17.9.2007 (2006)	87.218 (22.1108)	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

TABLE : 2
MINING LEASES LOCATED WITHIN 1.5 KM. FROM
THE OUTER BOUNDARY OF NEAREST SANCTUARY

Sl. No.	T.C NO.	Name of the Project Authority and T.C. Number	Ministry's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	7/41	Expansion of Bimbol Iron Ore Mine (0.50 MTPA to 0.7 MTPA) Mollem, Kollem & Sigao, Sanguem, South Goa of M/s. Emco Goa Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/34/2005-IA. II (M) dated 16.2.2006 (1994) AND J-11015/34/2005-IA. II (M) dated 23.10.2007	146.04 (189.50) 2 T.C. 7/41 23/53	E.C. GRANTED FOR TWO YEARS. Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for mining within 10 kms. of the buffer zone of the Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary.
2	88/52	Copila Gaichem Paul Iron Ore mine (ML Area : 94.0 Ha. & increase in production 0.099 to 0.55 MTPA) by M/s. Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Limitada, located at Village Shigao, Sanguem, South Goa	J-11015/104/2005-IA. II(M) dated 3.9.2007 (2006)	94.00 (93.99)	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
3	10/51	Vangi Bindi Advona Manganese Ore & Iron Ore Mine projects of M/s. Haider Kasim Khan, located in Village Sulcorna AND Vichundrom of M/s. Quepen and Sanguem, S. Goa	J-11015/365/2005-IA. II (M) dated 15.2.2006 (1994)	83.06	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	38/52	Expansion of Vishnu Chunderm Iron Ore Mine (0.1 MTPA) of M/s. Hiru Bombo Gauns, located in Village Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/169/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005 (1994) AND J-11015/169/2005-IA. II (M) dated 02.01.2008	100.00	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for mining at 0.5 km. from the Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary.
5	1/47	Santona Tembo Vichudrem Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 20.0 Ha. & production of 0.10 MTPA of Iron Ore and 2000 TPA of Manganese Ore) located at Village Vichudrem, Sanguem, by Shri. Nacul alias Gurdas Him Gauns, South Goa. (Cancelled on 6.2.1973) (Hiru bombo Gaunco of Marmgoa)	J-11015/423/2007-IA. II(M) dated 16.5.2008 (2006) J-11015/423/2007-IA. II(M) dated 26.5.2008 (2006)	20.00	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
6	18/53	Gavanorli Dongor (Conquirem) Iron Ore Mine (ML Area of 75.40 Ha. and production capacity of 0.75 MTPA) located at Village Conquirum, Sattari Taluka, North Goa of M/s. Damordar Mangalji	J-11015/884/2007-IA. II (M) dated 14.5.2009 (2006)	75.40 (89.80)	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority and National Board for Wildlife.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	43/53	Expansion of Oiterio Divodgal Iron Ore Mines (0.053 MTPA to 0.154 MTPA) of M/s. Noor Mohammad Abdul Karim, Curdi Village, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/38/ 2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994) Extension letter dated 21.08.2007	34.22	No Conditions Stipulated

TABLE : 3

**ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCES ACCORDED BEFORE
THE ORDER OF SUPREME COURT OF INDIA DATED 04.12.2006**

Sl. No.	Name of the Project Authority and T.C. Number	Ministry's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	EC Condition stipulated while prior approval
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of Tollen Group of Mines (0.262 MTPA to 1.35 MTPA) of Smt. Kunda R. Gharse, Village Sanguem (T.C. Nos.3/57, 33/57 and 19/54) Chutudou, Patier, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa.	J-11015/149/ 2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	261.79	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden shall be obtained for the expansion in the mining operations in the vicinity of the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary and the Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary.
2	Expansion of Oiterio Divodgal Iron Ore Mines (0.053 MTPA to 0.154 MTPA) of M/s. Noor Mohammad Abdul Karim, Curdi Village, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.43/53)	J-11015/38/ 2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	34.22	No condition stipulated
3	Expansion of Godbean OU Cuttiem Curpem Iron Ore Mine (126 TPA to 0.10 MTPA) of M/s. Chandrakanta Fono Naik, located at Village Curpem Taluka, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. Rajesh P. Timblo (T.C. No.63/51)	J-11015/40/ 2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	69.47	No condition stipulated

1	2	3	4	5
4	Expansion of Sem Denominaco Espevial Patiem Iron Ore Mine M/s. Manual Dacosta Iron Ore Mine (0.20 MTPA to 0.50 MTPA) , located at Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.5/53)	J-11015/29/2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	48.80	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining within 10 kms. of the buffer zone of the Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary and the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary.
5	Expansion of Chiraband Vall Ore Mine (1786 TPA to 0.30 MTPA) of M/s. R. R. Painguskar, located at Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.8/50)	J-11015/148/2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	79.66	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining within 10 kms. of the buffer zone of the Netravali National Park and Bhagwan Mahaveer National Park & Sanctuary.
6	Expansion of Codli Iron Ore Mine (2.17 MTPA to 4.0 MTPA) of M/s. Sesa Goa Limited, located at Codli Village, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.69/51, 70/52, 126/53)	J-11015/27/2005-IA. II (M) dated 6.9.2005 (1994)	299.58	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining within 10 kms. of the buffer zone of the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary and the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary.
7	Expansion of Nomocite de Caurem Mine (0.001 MTPA to 0.4 MTPA) of M/s. Badruddin H. Mavani, located at Colomba and Sulcorna, Sanguem Cupem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C No.14/52)	J-11015/42/2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	100.00	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining within 10 kms. of the buffer zone of the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary.

1	2	3	4	5
8	Band Doncal Iron Ore Mine (0.075 MTPA) of M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd., located at Village Pissurde, Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.2-Fe/71)	J-11015/57/2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	18.74	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the mining within 10 kms. of the buffer zone of the Modei Wildlife Sanctuary.
9	Expansion of Deulem Pissurlem Iron Ore Mine (0.124 MTPA to 1.2 MTPA) of M/s. R. S. Shetya and Bros., located at Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.70/51)	J-11015/56/2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	99.47	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the mining within 10 kms. of the buffer zone of the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary.
10	Expansion of Bondra Iron Ore Mine (0.189 MTPA to 0.60 MTPA) of M/s. Panduranga Timblo Industries, Village Darbondora, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.61/53)	J-11015/161/2005-IA. II (M) dated 20.10.2005 (1994)	96.278	No condition stipulated
11	Expansion of Santonachi Iron Ore Mine (0.119 MTPA to 0.50 MTPA) of M/s. Zarakar Parker, located in Village Dabal, Tehsil Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.34/55)	J-11015/59/2005-IA. II (M) dated 28.10.2005 (1994)	98.30	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the mining within 10 kms. of the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary and the Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.

1	2	3	4	5
12	Expansion of Odomolla Iron Ore Mine (0.004 MTPA to 0.75 MTPA) of M/s. Sova, located in Village Sangod, Tehsil Sanguem, District South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.45/54)	J-11015/58/2005-IA. (M) dated 28.10.2005 (1994)	85.72	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the mining within 10 kms. of the Bhagwan Mahaveer Willife Sanctuary and the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary.
13	Bicholim Iron Ore Mine (2 MTPA of processed ore) of Dempo Mining Corpn. Pvt. Ltd., located in Village Bicholim Mgnem Mulagao Bordem Sirigam Lamgao, Bicholim, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.11/41, 12/41, 13/41, 14/41, 15/41)	J-11015/45/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005 (1994) AND J-11015/45/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17.09.2007 (1994)	479.30	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the mining within 10 kms. of the buffer zone of the Dr. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary and additional condition is stipulated subject to out come of WP No.460 of 2004.
14	Expansion of Saniem Sancorde Iron Ore Mine (0.15 MTPA) of M/s. M. S. Talulicar Sons Pvt. located at Sanrda, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.2/51)	J-11015/105/2005-IA. II (M) dated 25.11.2005 (1994)	50.30	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the expansion in the mining operations in the vicinity of the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary and the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.
15	Expansion of Culnovoil sodo Iron Ore Mine (0.05 MTPA to 0.36 MTPA) of M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Dudhol Maulingaum, Sanguem, South Goa. (T.C. No.7/50)	J-11015/103/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005 (1994)	38.85	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the mining within 10 kms. of the Mollem National Park and the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.

1	2	3	4	5
16	Expansion of Godacoveda Jawalachem upor Iron Ore Mine (0.303 MTPA to 0.582 MTPA) of Dr. Prafulla R. Hede, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C No.30/50)	J-11015/158/2005-IA. II (M) dated 28.10.2005	82.52	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the mining within 1.5 kms. of the core zone from Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary.
17	Expansion of Colomba Iron Ore Mine (0.07 MTPA to 0.1 MTPA) of M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Rivona, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.35/52)	J-11015/156/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005 (1994)	98.46	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the mining adjacent to Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary.
18	Expansion of Huldol Dongor Bimbol Iron Ore Mine (58,239 TPA to 0.60 MTPA) (ROM) of Shri Gangadhara Narasingadas Agarwal, located in Shigao, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.8/41)	J-11015/100/2005-IA. II (M) dated 26.10.2005 (1994)	97.50	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the mining at a distance of 2 kms. from Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.
19	Expansion of Curpem Iron Ore Mine (0.15 MTPA to 0.20 MTPA) of M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Cupem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.3/51 and 40/54)	J-11015/155/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005 (1994)	148.67	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the mining at a distance of 3 kms. from Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary.

1	2	3	4	5
20	Expansion of Sancordem – Malpona, Iron Ore Mine (0.7 MTPA) of M/s. V. M. Salgaconr and Brs. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Sattari and Bicholim, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.19/52, 44/56, 27/53 and 39/56)	J-11015/43/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005	318.94	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the mining at a distance of 1.5 kms. from Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary.
21	Expansion of Kirlapale Iron Ore Mine (0.319 MTPA to 0.60 MTPA) Smt. Ahilabai Sardesai, located in Village Commenem and Bendoli, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.41/54)	J-11015/60/2005-IA. II (M) dated 11.11.2005 (1994)	82.50	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden shall be obtained for the expansion in the mining operations in the vicinity of the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.
22	Expansion of Vishnu Chunderm Iron Ore Mine (0.1 MTPA) of M/s. Hiru Bombo Gauns, located in Village Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.38/52)	J-11015/169/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005 (1994)	100.00	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the mining at a distance of 0.5 km. from the Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary.
23	Expansion of Surla–Sonshi Iron Ore Mine (0.8 MTPA to 1.1 MTPA) M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Bicholim, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.5/54, 20/54 and 21/54)	J-11015/44/2004-IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005 (1994)	253.39	No condition stipulated

1	2	3	4	5
24	Expansion of Moregal Mordi Iron Ore Mine (0.01 MTPA to 0.20 MTPA) of Smt. Berta de Rego E. Fernandes Ugeum, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C No.68/53)	J-11015/150/2005-IA. II (M) dated 26.12.2005 (1994)	70.46	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the expansion in the mining operations in the vicinity of the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary and the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.
25	Expansion of Khind Dongor E-Uro Tembo Veguriem Iron Ore Mine (0.40 MTPA) of Shri V. D. Chowgule, located in Village Veguriem, Taluka Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.93/53)	J-11015/31/2005-IA. II (M) dated 5.1.2006 (1994) AND J-11015/31/2005-IA. II (M) dated 26.2.2008	62.26	No condition stipulated
26	Expansion of Sirigao Iron Ore Mine (0.80 MTPA) of M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd., located in Village Sirigoa and Meam, Tehsil Bicholim, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.5/49 and 13/49)	J-11015/32/2005-IA. II (M) dated 27.12.2005 (1994)	172.10	No condition stipulated
27	Expansion of Sancoderma Iron Ore Mine (Trancaveliporgao Vatta Tarue Noreetbio Mine) (8467 TPA to 0.28 MTPA) of Shri A. V. S. Valingar Village Agate, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.29/55)	J-11015/162/2005-IA. II (M) dated 26.12.2205 (1994)	42.72	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the expansion in the mining operations in the vicinity of the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary and the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.

1	2	3	4	5
28	Vangi Bindi Advona Manganese Ore & Iron Ore Mine projects of M/s. Haider Kasim Khan, located in Village Sulcorna and Vichundrom of M/s. Quepen and Sanguem, S. Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.10/51)	J-11015/365/2005-IA. II (M) dated 15.2.2006 (1994)	83.06	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa
29	Expansion of Bimbol Iron Ore Mine (0.50 MTPA to 0.7 MTPA) Mollem, Kollem & Sigao, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.23/53 and 7/41)	J-11015/34/2005-IA. II (M) dated 16.2.2006 (1994)	146.04	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the mining within 10 kms. of the buffer zone from the Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary.
30	Tudou Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd., located in Tudou, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.40/57 and 42/57)	J-11015/35/2005-IA. II (M) dated 22.3.2006 (1994)	146.04	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa
31	Expansion of Cazreachem Culnacudem Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Rahhviri Sinai Gharse, located in Cudnem, Bicholim, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.51/52)	J-11015/386/2005-IA. II (M) dated 23.3.2006 (1994)	79.53	No condition stipulated
32	Expansion of Sigao Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd., located in Sigao, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C.Nos.50/53 and 13/55)	J-11015/384/2005-IA. II (M) dated 28.3.2006 (1994)	174.41	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa

1	2	3	4	5
33	Expansion of Velguem/ Surla Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd., located in Surla, Sonus and Volvoliem, Bicholim and Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.62B/52, 19/58, 29/54 and 83/52)	J-11015/385/ 2005-IA. II (M) dated 28.3.2006 (1994)	286.61	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa.
34	Dignem Ore Iron Mining Project of M/s. Timblo Pvt. Ltd., located in Cudnem, Bicholim, North Goa, Goa. (T.C No.92/52)	J-11015/36/ 2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	43.13	No condition stipulated
35	Expansion of Sem Denominacao Especial Sonshi Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. V. G. Quenim, located in Village Sonus and Vonvoliem, Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.16/55)	J-11015/310/ 2005-IA. II (M) date 18.5.2006 (1994)	56.79	No condition stipulated
36	Expansion of Suctoli (Sailetembo) Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Panduronga Timblo Industries Ltd., located in Sangad, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.143/53)	J-11015/345/ 2005-IA. II (M) dated 18.5.2006 (1994)	99.60	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa

1	2	3	4	5
37	Expansion of Shigao (Advona Toleamati E Galigura) Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Panduronga Timblo Industries, located in Shigao, Sanguem, South Goa. (T.C. No.87/53)	J-11015/343/ 2005-IA. II (M) dated 13.7.2006 (1994)	50.40	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa
38	Onda Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd., located in Village Cudnem and Onda, Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.98/52)	J-11015/399/ 2005-IA. II (M) dated 17.8.2006 (1994)	74.61	No condition stipulated
39	Expansion of Navelem Dongar Manganese Ore Mining Project of Shri Ashok P. Kudchadkar, located in Curpem, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.53/52)	J-11015/394/ 2005-IA. II (M) dated 17.8.2006 (1994)	31.43	No condition stipulated
40	Gavenem Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd., located in Xelpo and Ambelim, Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.26/57)	J-11015/414/ 2005-IA. II (M) dated 17.8.2006 (1994)	100.00	The Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa.

1	2	3	4	5
41	Canvorem Dongar Manganese Mining Project of Shri Ashok P. Kadchadkar, located in Corpem and Colomba, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.100/53)	J-11015/395/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17.8.2006 (1994)	22.13	No condition stipulated
42	Goencho Colo Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Gomantak Investment Pvt. Ltd., Pissurlem, Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.7/55)	J-11015/417/2005-IA. II (M) dated 25.8.2006 (1994) AND J-11015/417/2005-IA. II (M) dated 21.4.2008	29.87	No condition stipulated
43	Gotukwadecho Tembo Iron Ore Mining Project of Smt. Shankuntala Bai M. Rege, located in Village Collem, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.50/58)	J-11015/170/2005-IA. II (M) dated 25.8.2006 (1994)	33.25	Environmental Clearance is subject to grant of approval to the project by the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa
44	Expansion of Gaval Sonshi Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Cosme Costa and Sons, located in Pissurlem, Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.110/53)	J-11015/350/2005-IA. II (M) dated 4.9.2006 (1994) AND J-11015/26/2008-IA. II (M) dated 26.3.2009	62.00	No condition stipulated initially but subsequently, Environmental Clearance was given subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5
45	<p>Botevadeacho Dongar Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd., located at Pissurlem, Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.28/51)</p>	<p>J-11015/27/2006-IA. II (M) dated 15.9.2006 (1994) AND J-11015/239/2007-IA. II (M) dated 24.12.2009 (2006)</p>	23.95	<p>In the initial clearance letter, no condition is imposed in respect of Wildlife Sanctuary but in the further expansion, condition is imposed. Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority and the National Board for Wild Life. Further, grant of Environmental Clearance does not necessarily imply that Wild Life Clearance shall be granted to the project and the proposal shall be considered by the National Board for Wild Life on merits. The investment made in the project, if any, based on environmental clearance so granted, in anticipation of clearance from the wild-life angle shall be entirely at the cost and the risk of the Company and Ministry of Environment & Forest, in this regard, shall not be responsible in any matter.</p>

1	2	3	4	5
46	Pale Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Chowgule and Co. Ltd., located in Village Pale and Velguem, Bicholim and Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos. 31/53 and 41/56)	J-11015/20/2006-IA. II (M) dated 24.11.2006 (1994)	152.63	No condition stipulated
47	Costi Iron Ore Mine of M/s. V. D. Chowgule, located at Village Dudal and Santona, Tehsil Sanguem in S. Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.40/50 and 16/51)	J-11015/64/2006-IA. II (M) dated 24.11.2006 (1994)	167.78	No condition stipulated
48	Expansion of Costi Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Chowgule and Co. Ltd., located in Costi, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos. 22/50, 38/51 and 12/57)	J-11015/65/2006-IA. II (M) dated 1.12.2006 (1994)	127.92	No condition stipulated
49	Expansion of Monte Iranqui Iron Ore Mine (0.5 MTPA to 0.917 MTPA) of M/s. Ray Antao and Sane Antao, located in Potrem Sanguem, S. Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.55/53)	J-11015/33/2005-IA. II (M) dated 1.2.2006 (1994)	78.68	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the mining operations within 5 kms. of the buffer zone from the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary.

TABLE : 4

**MINING LEASES WHEREIN PRIOR APPROVAL OF
CHIEF WILD LIFE WARDEN IS STIPULATED**

Sl. No.	Name of the Project Authority and T.C. No.	Ministry's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	EC Condition stipulated while prior approval
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of Tollem Group of Mines (0.262 MTPA to 1.35 MTPA) of Smt. Kunda R. Gharse, located at Village Sanguem, Chutudou, Patier, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.3/57, 33/57 & 19/54)	J-11015/149/2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	261.79	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden shall be obtained for the expansion in the mining operations in the vicinity of the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary & the Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary.
2	Expansion of Sem Denominaco Espevial Patiem Iron Ore Mine M/s. Manual Dacosta Iron Ore Mine (0.20 MTPA to 0.50 MTPA) , located at Village Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.5/53)	J-11015/29/2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	48.80	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining operations within 10 kms. of the buffer zone from the Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary and the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary.
3	Expansion of Chiraband Vall Ore Mine (1786 TPA to 0.30 MTPA) of M/s. R. R. Painguskar, located at Village Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.8/50)	J-11015/148/2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	79.66	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining operations within 10 kms. of the buffer zone of the Netravali National Park and Bhagwan Mahaveer National Park and Sanctuary.

1	2	3	4	5
4	Expansion of Codli Iron Ore Mine (2.17 MTPA to 4.0 MTPA) of M/s. Sesa Goa Limited, located at Codli Village, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.69/51, 70/52 and 126/53)	J-11015/27/2005-IA. II (M) dated 6.9.2005 (1994)	299.58	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining operations within 10 kms. of the buffer zone of the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary & the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary.
5	Expansion of Nomocite de Caurem Mine (0.001 MTPA to 0.4 MTPA) of M/s. Badruddin H. Mavani, located at Colomba and Sulcorna, Sanguem Cupem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.14/52)	J-11015/42/2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	100.00	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining operations within 10 kms. of the buffer zone from the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary.
6	Band Doncal Iron Ore Mine (0.075 MTPA) of M/s. Damodar Mangalji and Co. Limited, located in Village Pissurde, Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.2-Fe/71)	J-11015/57/2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	18.74	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining operations within 10 kms. of the buffer zone from the Modei Wildlife Sanctuary.
7	Expansion of Deulem Pissurlem Iron Ore Mine (0.124 MTPA to 1.2 MTPA) of M/s. R. S. Shetya and Bros., located at Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.70/51)	J-11015/56/2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	99.47	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining operations within 10 kms. of the buffer zone from the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary.

1	2	3	4	5
8	Expansion of Santonachi Iron Ore Mine (0.119 MTPA to 0.50 MTPA) of M/s. Zarapkar Parker, located in Village Dabal, Tehsil Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.34/55)	J – 11015 / 59 / 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 28.10.2005 (1994)	98.30	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining operations within 10 kms. from the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary and the Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.
9	Expansion of Odomolla Iron Ore Mine (0.004 MTPA to 0.75 MTPA) of M/s. Sova, located in Village Sangod, Tehsil Sanguem, District South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.45/54)	J – 11015 / 58 / 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 28.10.2005 (1994)	85.72	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining operations within 10 kms. from the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary & the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary.
10	Bicholim Iron Ore Mine (2 MTPA of processed ore) of Dempo Mining Corpn. Pvt. Ltd., located in Village Bicholim Mgnem Mulagao Bordem Sirigam Lamgao, Bicholim, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.11/41, 12/41, 13/41, 14/41, 15/41)	J – 11015 / 45 / 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005 (1994) AND J – 11015 / 45 / 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 17.09.2007 (1994)	479.30	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining operations within 10 kms. of the buffer zone from the Dr. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary and additional condition is stipulated subject to outcome of WP No.460 of 2004.

1	2	3	4	5
11	Expansion of Saniem Sancorde Iron Ore Mine (0.15 MTPA) of M/s. M. S. Talulicar Sons Pvt. Ltd., located at Sanrda, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.2/51)	J – 11015 / 105/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 25.11.2005 (1994)	50.30	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden shall be obtained for the expansion in the mining operations in the vicinity of the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary and the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.
12	Expansion of Culnovoil sodo Iron Ore Mine (0.05 MTPA to 0.36 MTPA) of M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Dudhol Maulingaum, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.7/50)	J – 11015 / 103/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005 (1994)	38.85	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining operations within 10 kms. of the Mollem National Park and the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.
13	Expansion of Godacoveda Jawalachem upor Iron Ore Mine (0.303 MTPA to 0.582 MTPA) of Dr. Prafulla R. Hede, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.30/50)	J – 11015 / 158/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 28.10.2005	82.52	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining operations within 1.5 kms. of the core zone from Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary.
14	Expansion of Colomba Iron Ore Mine (0.07 MTPA to 0.1 MTPA) of M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Rivona, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.35/52)	J – 11015 / 156/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005 (1994)	98.46	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining operations adjacent to Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary.

1	2	3	4	5
15	Expansion of Huldol Dongor Bimbol Iron Ore Mine (58,239 TPA to 0.60 MTPA) (ROM) of Shri Gangadhara Narasingadas Agarwal, located in Shigao, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.8/41)	J – 11015 / 100/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 26.10.2005 (1994)	97.50	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining operations at a distance of 2 kms. from Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.
16	Expansion of Curpem Iron Ore Mine (0.15 MTPA to 0.20 MTPA) of M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Cupem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.3/51 and 40/54)	J – 11015 / 155/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005 (1994)	148.67	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining operations at a distance of 3 kms. from Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary
17	Expansion of Sancordem– Malpona Iron Ore Mine (0.7 MTPA) of M/s. V. M. Salgaconr and Brs. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Sattari and Bicholim, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.19/52, 44/56, 27/53 and 39/56)	J – 11015 / 43 / 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005	318.94	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining operations at a distance of 1.5 kms. from Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary
18	Expansion of Kirlapale Iron Ore Mine (0.319 MTPA to 0.60 MTPA) Smt. Ahilabai Sardesai, located in Village Commenem and Bendoli, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.41/54)	J – 11015 / 60 / 2005 – IA.II (M) dated 11.11.2005 (1994)	82.50	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden shall be obtained for the expansion in the mining operations in the vicinity of the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.

1	2	3	4	5
19	Expansion of Vishnu Chunderm Iron Ore Mine (0.1 MTPA) of M/s. Hiru Bombo Gauns, located in Village Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.38/52)	J – 11015 / 169/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005 (1994)	100.00	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining operations at a distance of 0.5 km. from the Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary.
20	Expansion of Moregal Mordi Iron Ore Mine (0.01 MTPA to 0.20 MTPA) of Smt. Berta de Rego E. Fernandes Ugeum, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.68/53)	J – 11015 / 150/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 26.12.2005 (1994)	70.46	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the expansion in the mining operations in the vicinity of the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary and the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.
21	Expansion of Sancoderma Iron Ore Mine (Trancaveliporgao Vatta Tarue Noreetbio Mine) (8467 TPA to 0.28 MTPA) of Shri A.V.S. Valingar Village Agate, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.29/55)	J – 11015 / 162/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 26.12.2005 (1994)	42.72	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the expansion in the mining operations in the vicinity of the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary and the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.
22	Vangi Bindi Advona Manganese Ore & Iron Ore Mine Projects of M/s. Haider Kasim Khan, located at Village Sulcorna & Vichundrom of M/s. Quepen and Sanguem, S. Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.10/51)	J – 11015 / 365/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 15.2.2006 (1994)	83.06	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa.

1	2	3	4	5
23	Expansion of Bimbol Iron Ore Mine (0.50 MTPA to 0.7 MTPA) Mollem, Kollem & Sigao, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.23/53 and 7/41)	J – 11015 / 34/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 16.2.2006 (1994)	146.04	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for the mining operations within 10 kms. of the buffer zone from the Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary.
24	Tudou Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd., located in Tudou, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.40/57 and 42/57)	J – 11015 / 35/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 22.3.2006 (1994)	146.04	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa.
25	Expansion of Sigao Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd., located in Sigao, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.50/53 and 13/55)	J – 11015 / 384/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 28.3.2006 (1994)	174.41	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa.
26	Expansion of Velguem / Surla Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd., located in Surla, Sonus and Volvoliem, Bicholim and Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.62B/52, 19/58, 29/54 and 83/52)	J – 11015 / 385/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 28.3.2006 (1994)	286.61	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa.

1	2	3	4	5
27	Expansion of Suctoli (Saiitembo) Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Panduronga Timblo Industries Ltd., located in Sangad, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.143/53)	J – 11015 / 345/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 18.5.2006 (1994)	99.60	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa.
28	Expansion of Shigao (Advona Toleamati E Galigura) Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Panduronga Timblo Industries, located in Shigao, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.87/53)	J – 11015 / 343/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 13.7.2006 (1994)	50.40	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa.
29	Gavenem Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Chowgule and Co. Ltd., located in Xelpo and Ambelim , Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.26/57)	J – 11015 / 414/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 17.8.2006 (1994)	100.00	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa.
30	Gotukwadecho Tembo Iron Ore Mining Project of Smt. Shankuntala Bai M. Rege, located in Village Collem, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.50/58)	J – 11015 / 170/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 25.8.2006 (1994)	33.25	Environmental Clearance is subject to grant of approval to the project by the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa.
31	Expansion of Monte Iranqui Iron Ore Mine (0.5 MTPA to 0.917 MTPA) of M/s. Ray Antao and Sane Antao, located in Potrem Sanguem, S. Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.55/53)	J – 11015 / 33/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 1.2.2006 (1994)	78.68	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for mining operations within 5 kms. of the buffer zone from the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary.

TABLE : 5
ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCES ACCORDED WITHOUT STIPULATING
ANY CONDITION FOR WILD LIFE (BEFORE 04.12.2006)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project Authority and T.C. No.	Ministry's Clearance Number & date	ML Area (Ha.)	EC Condition stipulated while prior approval
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of Oiterio Divodgal Iron Ore Mines (0.053 MTPA to 0.154 MTPA) of M/s. Noor Mohammad Abdul Karim, located at Curdi Village, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.43/53)	J-11015/38/2005 – IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	34.22	No condition stipulated
2	Expansion of Godbean OU Cuttiem Curpem Iron Ore Mine (126 TPA to 0.10 MTPA) of M/s. Chandrakanta Fono Naik, located at Village Curpem Taluka, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. Rajesh P. Timblo. (T.C. No.63/51)	J-11015/40/2005 – IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	69.47	No condition stipulated
3	Expansion of Bondra Iron Ore Mine (0.189 MTPA to 0.60 MTPA) of M/s. Panduranga Timblo Industries, located at Village Darbondora, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.61/53)	J-11015/161/2005 – IA. II (M) dated 20.10.2005 (1994)	96.27	No condition stipulated
4	Expansion of Surla–Sonshi Iron Ore Mine (0.8 MTPA to 1.1 MTPA) M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Bicholim, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.5/54, 20/54 and 21/54)	J-11015/44/2004 – IA. II (M) dated 17.11.2005 (1994)	253.39	No condition stipulated
5	Expansion of Khind Dongor E–Uro Tembo Veguriem Iron Ore Mine (0.40 MTPA) of Shri V. D. Chowgule, located in Village Veguriem Taluka, Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.93/53)	J-11015/31/2005 – IA. II (M) dated 5.1.2006 (1994) AND J-11015/31/2005 – IA. II (M) dated 26.2.2008	62.26	No condition stipulated

1	2	3	4	5
6	Expansion of Sirigao Iron Ore Mine (0.80 MTPA) of M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd., located in Village Sirigoa and Meam, Tehsil Bicholim, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.5/49 & 13/49)	J-11015/32/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 27.12.2005 (1994)	172.10	No condition stipulated
7	Expansion of Cazreachem Culnacudem Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Raghuvir Sinai Gharse, located in Cudnem, Bicholim, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.51/52)	J-11015/386/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 23.3.2006 (1994)	79.53	No condition stipulated
8	Dignem Ore Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Timblo Pvt. Ltd., located in Cudnem, Bicholim, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.92/52)	J-11015/36/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994)	43.13	No condition stipulated
9	Expansion of Sem Denominacao Especial Sonshi Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. V. G. Quenim, located in Village Sonus and Vonvoliem, Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.16/55)	J-11015/310/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 18.5.2006 (1994)	56.79	No condition stipulated
10	Onda Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Chowgule and Co. Ltd., located in Village Cudnem and Onda, Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.98/52)	J-11015/399/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 17.8.2006 (1994)	74.61	No condition stipulated
11	Expansion of Navelem Dongar Manganese Ore Mining Project of Shri Ashok P. Kudchadkar located in Curpem, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.53/52)	J-11015/394/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 17.8.2006 (1994)	31.43	No condition stipulated

1	2	3	4	5
12	Canvorem Dongar Manganese Mining Project of Shri Ashok P. Kadchadkar, located in Corpem and Colomba, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.100/53)	J-11015/395/2005 – IA. II (M) dated 17.8.2006 (1994)	22.13	No condition stipulated
13	Goencho Colo Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Gomantak Investment Pvt. Ltd., Pissurlem, Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.7/55)	J-11015/417/2005 – IA. II (M) dated 25.8.2006 (1994) AND J-11015/417/2005 – IA. II (M) dated 21.4.2008	29.87 (22.03)	No condition stipulated Declared free area on 5.1.1977 Matter in Court
14	Pale Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Chowgule and Co. Ltd., located in Village Pale and Velguem, Bicholim and Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.31/53 and 41/56)	J-11015/20/2006 – IA. II (M) dated 24.11.2006 (1994)	152.63	No condition stipulated
15	Costi Iron Ore Mine of M/s. V. D. Chowgule, located at Village Dudal and Santona, Tehsil Sanguem in S. Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.40/50 and 16/51)	J-11015/64/2006 – IA. II (M) dated 24.11.2006 (1994)	167.78	No condition stipulated
16	Expansion of Costi Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Chowgule and Co. Ltd., located in Costi, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.22/50, 38/51 and 12/57)	J-11015/65/2006 – IA. II (M) dated 1.12.2006 (1994)	127.92	No condition stipulated

TABLE : 6
ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCES ACCORDED WITHOUT STIPULATING
ANY CONDITION FOR WILD LIFE (AFTER 04.12.2006)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project Authority and T.C. Number	Ministry's Clearance Number & date	ML Area (Ha.)	No Condition stipulated in EC, to obtain prior permission
1	2	3	4	5
1	Borchi Mordi Maina Iron Ore Mine of M/s. Gangadhar Narsingdas Agrawal, located in Maina, Cupem, S. Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.6/55)	J-11015/402/2005 – IA. II (M) dated 22.12.2006 (1994)	92.24	No condition stipulated
2	OILEM Arvalem Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. H. L. Nathurmal, located in Vill. Harvalam, Taluka Bicholim, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.59/53)	J-11015/63/2006 – IA. II (M) dated 16.4.2007 (2006)	85.85	No condition stipulated
3	Sarvona Iron and Manganese Ore Mine (T.C. No.28/53, ML Area : 72.00 Ha. & production capacity of 0.302 MTPA) by M/s. Zantye & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Sarvona, Bicholim Taluka, North Goa, Goa.	J-11015/396/2006 – IA. II (M) dated 21.8.2007 (1994)	72.00	No condition stipulated
4	Borga Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 89.50 Ha. & production capacity of 0.20 MTPA of Iron Ore, T.C. No.34/50) of M/s. Panduronga Timblo Industries, located at Village Rivona, Tehsil Sanguem, South Goa, Goa.	J-11015/360/2007 – IA. II (M) dated 26.7.2007 (1994, 2006)	89.50	No condition stipulated
5	Purmet-E-Purvedat (Pale) Iron Ore Mine, by M/s. Sallitho Ore Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Pale, Tehsil Bicholim, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.86/53)	J-11015/415/2005 – IA. II (M) dated 30.4.2007 (2006)	94.60	No condition stipulated

1	2	3	4	5
6	Callsanichomato de Oilmol Iron Ore Mine of M/s. Lithferro at Villages Advapale and Tivim, Tehsil Bicholim & Bardez, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.89/52)	J-11015/305/2006 – IA. II (M) dated 4.5.2007 (2006)	47.03	No condition stipulated
7	Gogoro On Guican Dongor Mine of M/s. Shri Hiralal Khodia, located at Village Colomba, Tehsil Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.6/49)	J-11015/180/2006 – IA. II (M) dated 12.3.2007 (2006)	70.18	No condition stipulated
8	Cormolem E– Bog (Harvelem) Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 40.50 Ha.) by M/s. Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Limitada, located at Village Cudnem, Bicholim, North Goa, Goa. (T.C No.45/52)	J-11015/260/2007 – IA. II (M) dated 22.8.2007 (2006)	40.50	No condition stipulated
9	Marsado Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 78.274 Ha., 0.10 MTPA Iron Ore Production) by M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd., located at Village Surla, Bicholim, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.33/53)	J-11015/608/2007 – IA. II (M) dated 23.10.2007 (2006)	78.27	No condition stipulated
10	Carpadega Iron Ore Mining Project (ML Area : 40.29 Ha., 1.0 MTPA of Iron Ore Production) by M/s. Xec Cadae Xec Usman, located at Village Codli, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.25/56)	J-11015/491/2007 – IA. II (M) dated 24.10.2007 (2006)	40.29	No condition stipulated
11	Tolem de Quela – Keli Iron Ore Mine of M/s. Salgaocar Mining Industries Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Tivim & Prina, Tehsil Bardez, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.41/55)	J-11015/274/2006 – IA. II (M) dated 27.7.2007 (2006)	73.85	No condition stipulated

1	2	3	4	5
12	Santona Tembo Vichudrem Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 20.0 Ha. & production of 0.10 MTPA of Iron Ore & 2000 TPA of Manganese Ore) by Shri Nacul alias Gurdas Him Gauns, located at Village Vichudrem, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.1/47)	J-11011/423/2007 – IA. II (M) dated 26.5.2008 (2006)	20.00	No condition stipulated
13	Bategal Iron Ore Mine of Ajit V. M. Kadnekar, Cavprem/Maina Village, Cupem Taluka, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.12/53)	J-11015/207/2007 – IA. II (M) d 27.6.07(2006)	31.16	No condition stipulated
14	Ubeafatricho Dongor Iron Ore Mine (T.C. No.1/57, ML Area : 63.82 Ha. & production of 0.10 MTPA) by M/s. Tisa Moraes Mining Industries, located at Villages Pirla & Maina, Cupem, South Goa, Goa.	J-11015/845/2007 – IA. II (M) dated 12.12.2008 (2006)	63.82	No condition stipulated
15	Borga Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 71.98 Ha. and Iron Ore Production of 0.10 MTPA, T.C. No.29/52) of M/s. Panduronga Timblo Industries, located at Village Revona, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa.	J-11015/359/2007 – IA. II (M) dated 26/7/2007 (2006)	71.20	No condition stipulated
16	Galiem Mola Ou Clazarigoga Iron & Manganese Ore Mine (T.C. No.41/53, ML Area : 68.75 Ha. and Production Capacity of 0.50 MTPA of Iron Ore & 500 TPA of Manganese Ore) located at Village Colomba, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa District, Goa.	J-11015/1131/2007 – IA.II (M) dated 7.8.2009 (2006)	68.75	No condition stipulated

1	2	3	4	5
17	Vatasur Iron & Manganese Ore Mine (T.C. No.46/51; ML Area : 21.70 Ha. and Production Capacity of 1000 TPA of Manganese Ore) of Vinay G. Mehta, located at Village Colomba, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa District, Goa.	J-11015/1132/2007 – IA. II (M) dated 7.8.2009 (2006)	21.70	No condition stipulated
18	Monte De Sirigao Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Rajaram Bandekar (Sirigao) Mines Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Sirigao, Tehsil Bicholim, District North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.4/49)	J-11015/40/2006 – IA. II (M) dated 17.1.2007 (2006)	96.00	No condition stipulated
19	Orasso Dongor Iron ore Mine of M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd., located at Villages Advalpalle & Moitem, Tehsil Bicholim, District North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.70/52)	J-11015/70/2006 – IA. II (M) dated 18.4.2007	99.40	No condition stipulated
20	Expansion of Sanquelim Group of Iron Ore - Mining Project of M/s. Sesa Goa Limited, located at Village Maulingum, Tehsil Bicholim, District North Goa, Goa. (T.C. Nos.9/49, 10/49 and 3/54)	J-11015/28/2006 – IA. II (M) dated 6.7.2007	203.50	No condition stipulated
21	Pirna Iron Ore Mine (T.C. No.32/55, ML Area : 43.0 & production capacity of 0.20 MTPA) of M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd., located at Villages Pirna & Nadora, Bardez Taluka, North Goa District, Goa.	J-11015/79/2008 – IA. II (M) dated 9.6.2009 (2006)	43.00	No condition stipulated
22	Coti Donger Pirla Iron Ore Mine by M/s. Virginia Maria Simon, located at Village Pirla, Tehsil Cupem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.10/53)	J-11015/71/2006 – IA. II (M) dated 17.5.2007	79.00	No condition stipulated

1	2	3	4	5
23	Tembeachem Dongor Iron & Manganese Ore Mine of Shri Jairam B. Neugui, located at Rivona Village, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.59/51)	J-11015/521/2007 – IA. II (M) dated 18.10.2007	99.37	No condition stipulated
24	Joleracho Dongar (Maina) Iron Ore (T.C. No.44/51, ML Area : 61.53 Ha. and production of 0.10 MTPA) by M/s. Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Maina, Cupem Taluka, South Goa, Goa.	J-11015/550/2007 – IA. II (M) dated 2.3.2009 (2006)	61.53	No condition stipulated
25	Matheapan – e – Satarcarachem Iron Ore Mine (T.C. No.9/53, ML Area : 23.0 Ha. and production of 0.10 MTPA) by M/s. Shantilal Kushaldas & Bros. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Maina, Cupem Taluka, South Goa, Goa.	J-11015/549/2007 – IA. II (M) dated 26.3.2009 (2006)	23.00	No condition stipulated

TABLE : 7
MINES HAVING ILLEGALLY OPERATED
WITHOUT OBTAINING APPROVAL OF CWLW/NBWL

Sl. No.	Name of the Project Authority & T.C. No.	Ministry's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	EC Condition stipulated while prior approval
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of Santonachi Iron Ore Mine (0.119 MTPA to 0.50 MTPA) of M/s. Zarapkar Parker, located in Village Dabal, Tehsil Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.34/55)	J-11015/59/2005-IA. II (M) dated 28.10.2005 (1994)	98.30	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the mining within 10 kms. of the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary and the Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.
2	Expansion of Odomolla Iron Ore Mine (0.004 MTPA to 0.75 MTPA) of M/s. Sova, located in Village Sangod, Tehsil Sanguem, District South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.45/54)	J-11015/58/2005-IA. II (M) dated 28.10.2005 (1994)	85.72	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the mining within 10 kms. of the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary and the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary.
3	Expansion of Godacoveda Jawalachem upor Iron Ore Mine (0.303 MTPA to 0.582 MTPA) of Dr. Prafulla R. Hede, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.30/50)	J-11015/158/2005-IA. II (M) dated 28.10.2005	82.52	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the mining within 1.5 kms. of the core zone from the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary. (Mining operations were continued but recently the same were stopped)

1	2	3	4	5
4	Hunatlo Dongor Iron & Manganese Ore Mines (ML Area : 34.1796 Ha.; Production Capacity of Iron Ore : 0.20 MTPA & expansion in capacity of Manganese Ore from 0.012028 MTPA) of Shri A.X. Poi Palondicar, located at Villages Colomba & Curpum, Taluka Sanguem, South Goa District (T.C. No.17/49)	J-11015/483/2008 – IA. II (M) dated 24.12.2009 (2006)	44.69	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the Competent Authority.
5	Expansion of Guelliem E. Gaval (Pissurlem) Iron Ore Mining Project of Smt. Geetabala Manohar Naik Parulekar, Bicholim, North Goa. (T.C. No.55/51)	J-11015/401/2005–IA. II (M) dated 17.1.2007 (2006) AND J-11015/157/2009–IA. II (M) dated 18.1.2010 (2006)	87.55	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the Competent Authority.
6	Quelchiem Tour Tambdi Mati (Cudnem) Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 73.73 Ha.) located at Village Cudnem, Bicholim Taluka, North Goa by M/s. Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Limitada. (T.C. No.14/53)	J-11015/259/2007–IA. II (M) dated 20.8.2007 (2006)	73.73	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the Competent Authority.

1	2	3	4	5
7	Expansion of Kirlapale Iron Ore Mine (Production Capacity of 0.319 MTPA to 0.60 MTPA) Smt. Ahilabai Sardesai, located in Village Commenem and Bendoli, Sanguem, South Goa. (T.C. No.41/54)	J-11015/60/2005-IA. II (M) dated 11.11.2005 (1994)	82.50	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden shall be obtained for the expansion in mining operations in the vicinity of the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary
8	Gavanem Iron Ore Mine of M/s. Chowgale & Company, located at Villages Xelpo Curado, Gavanem and Ambelim, Taluka : Sattari, District : North Goa. (T.C. No.31/55)	J-11015/230/2006-IA. II(M), dated 17.5.2007 AND Letter dated 17.8.2006	37.42 (98.08)	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the Competent Authority.
9	Gotukwadecho Tembo Iron Ore Mining Project of Smt. Shankuntala Bai M. Rege, located in Village Collem, Sanguem, South Goa. (T.C. No.50/58)	J-11015/170/2005-IA. II (M) dated 25.8.2006 (1994) Extension letter dated 9.2.2010	33.25	Environmental Clearance is subject to grant of approval to the project by the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa
10	Vagler Shismamordi Iron Ore Mine of M/s. Ralph De Souza, located at Village Sangod, Sanguem, South Goa. (T.C. No.7/58)	J-11015/37/2005-IA. II(M) dated 30.4.2007 (2006)	96.48	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the Competent Authority.

TABLE : 8

* TABLE SHOWING ILLEGAL EXTRACTION OF IRON ORE IN VIOLATION OF CONDITIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCES

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	7/41	M/s. EMCO GOA PVT. LTD. Expansion of Bimbol Iron Ore Mine (Production Capacity of 0.50 MTPA to 0.70 MTPA) , located at Mollem, Kollem & Sigao, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/34/2005-IA. II (M) dated 16-2-06 (1994) AND J-11015/34/2005-IA. II (M) dated 23-10-07 (2006)	146.04 (189.50)	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for mining leases within 10 kms. of the buffer zone from the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary	CWLW not obtain		59195 (part)	27790	31017	28300 (part)	-	-
2.	23/53	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	6-13-(38)-2002-FD/384, dated 22-4-2008	2 years 2 months 6 days		121808	155241	166950 (part)	-	-

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	11/41	M/s. DEMPO MINING CORP. PVT. LTD. Bicholim Iron Ore Mines (2 MTPA of processed ore) , located in Village Bicholim Mgnem Mulagao Bordem Sirigam Lamgao, Bicholim, North Goa.	J-11015/45/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17-11-05 (1994) AND J-11015/45/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17-9-07 (2006)	479.30 (498.92)	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for mining leases within 10 kms. of the buffer zone from the Dr. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary.	6-13-(31)-2005-FD/489, dated 3-5-2011	5 years 4 months 3 days	1991829	1916364	1043045	1648210	1573627	1285437
4.	12/41	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	6-13-(117)-97-FD/462, dated 2-5-2011	-- do --			116550	34001	-	229966
5.	13/41	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	6-13-(31)-2005-FD/488, dated 3-5-2011	-- do --			243380	55438	-	106340
6.	14/41	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	-	-- do --			831300	87135	378247	194500
7.	15/41	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	6-13-(109)-97-FD/461, dated 2-5-2011	-- do --			312398	349426	-	149301

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	17/49	SHRI ATMARAM PALONDICAR (L) Hunatlo Dongor Iron & Manganese Ore Mines (Production Capacity of Iron Ore 0.20 MTPA & expansion in capacity of Manganese Ore from 0.012028 MTPA) located at Villages Colomba & Curpum, Taluka Sanguem, South Goa District	J-11015/483/2008 – IA. II (M) dated 24-12-09 (2006)	44.69	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority and the National Board for Wildlife.	CWLW NOT OBTAIN		-	-	-	-	115000	95258

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	7/50	M/s. V. S. DEMPO & CO. PVT. LTD. Expansion of Culnovoil sodo Iron Ore Mine (Production Capacity of 0.05 MTPA to 0.36 MTPA), located at Village Dudhol Maulingaum, Sanguem, South Goa.	J- 11015/ 103/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 17-11-05 (1994	38.85 (38.84)	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for mining leases within 10 kms. from the Mollem National Park and the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.	CWLW NOT OBTAIN		188641	56214	82313	---		

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	8/50	SHRI RAJARAM POIGUINKAR (L) Expansion of Chiraband Vall Ore Mine (Production Capacity of 1786 TPA to 0.30 MTPA) , located at Sanguem, South Goa.	J- 11015/ 148/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 30-9-05 (1994)	79.66 (81.96)	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for mining leases within 10 kms. of the buffer zone from the Netravali National Park and Bhagwan Mahaveer National Park & Sanctuary.	6-13-(182)- 97-FD/ 4318, dated 23-11-09	4 years 1 months 23 days	237594	102023	94087	225003	93913	-

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	30/50	SHRI PRAFULLA HEDE Expansion of Godacoveda Jawalachem upor Iron Ore Mine (Production Capacity of 0.303 to 0.582 MTPA), Sanguem, South Goa.	J- 11015/ 158/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 28-10-05 (1994)	82.52	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for mining leases within 1.5 kms. from Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary of the core zone.	CWLW NOT OBTAIN		461725	386128	355036	---	---	60977

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	1/51	SHRI SHAIKH MOHAMMAD ISSAC (L) Deadpan (Devapan) Dongar Iron & Manganese Ore Mine (Production Capacity 0.30 MTPA of Iron Ore and 0.011 MTPA of Manganese Ore) , Village Caurem, Cupem Taluka, South Goa, Goa.	J- 11015/ 953/ 2007 – IA. II (M) dated 8-9-08 (2006)	83.00 (100.00)	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.	6-13-(307)-2008-FD/ 4730, dated 21-12-2010	2 years 2 months 12 days	1029	-	17000	8000	298736	299000

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	2/51	M/s. M. S TALAULIKAR & SONS Expansion of Saniem Sancorde Iron Ore Mine (Production Capacity of 0.15 MTPA), located at Sanrda, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/105/2005 – IA. II (M) dated 25-11-05 (1994)	50.30 (50.38)	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden shall be obtained for the expansion in mining operations in the vicinity of the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary and the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.	6-13-(14)-2007-FD/4289, dated 7-11-2008	2 years 11 months 7 days	147280	328855	530171	327420	-	-

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	40/54	M/s. V. S. DEMPO & CO. PVT. LTD. Expansion of Curpem Iron Ore Mine (Production Capacity of 0.15 MTPA to 0.20 MTPA) located at Village Cupem, South Goa.	J-11015/155/2005 – IA. II (M) dated 17-11-05 (1994) Extended letter dated 2-10-08	148.67 (97.67 Original Grant)	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for mining at distance 3 kms. from Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary	6-13-(3)-07-FD / 6535, dated 22-3-2011	5 years 3 months 22 days	-	-	-	141486	76001	-
15.	10/51	SHRI HAIDER KASSIM KHAN (L) Vangi Bindi Advona Manganese Ore & Iron Ore Mine Projects, located in Village Sulcorna	J-11015/365/2005 – IA. II (M) dated 15-2-06 (1994)	83.06	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa	6-13-(5)-2004-FD/1741 dated 17-7-2006	5 months 2 days EC/WL (No renewal)	-	121902	300152	-	-	-

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	28/51	M/s. SESA GOA LTD. Botevadeacho Dongar Iron Ore Mining Project, located at Pissurlem, Sattari, North Goa.	J- 11015/ 27/ 2006 – IA. II (M) dated 15-9-06 (1994) AND J- 11015/ 239/ 2007 – IA. II (M) dated 24-12-09 (2006)	23.95	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.	-		-	-	81150	73004	226732	195181

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	40/51	SHRI N. S. NARVEKAR (L) Expansion of Kalay Iron Ore, Mining Project of M/s. N. S. Navekar, located in Village Santona of Quirlapal, Sanguem Tehsil, S. Goa.	J-11015/101/2005-IA. II (M) dated 14-5-07 (2006)	176.76 (176.75)	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.	6-13-(96)-97-FD/387 dated 26-4-2011	3 years 11 months 12 days	495288	630077	816103	91617	94303	1095185
18.	12/52	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --		6-13-(177)-97-FD/178 dated 12-4-2011					703367	647078	639838

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	55/51	SMT. GEETABALA M. PARULEKAR Expansion of Guelliem E. Gaval (Pissurlem) Iron Ore Mining Project of Bicholim, North Goa.	J-11015/401/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17-1-07 (2006) AND J-11015/157/2009-IA. II (M) dated 18-1-10 (2006)	87.55	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority	-		11747	892927	489996	906625	1942209	2630174

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20.	62/51	M/s. MINEIRA NATIONAL LTD. (M/s. Mineira Nacional Limitada) Expansion of Cuddegal Voril Soddo Iron Ore Mine (Production Capacity of 0.45 to 0.70 MTPA) located at Village Santona, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/102/2005 – IA. II (M) dated 4-5-07 (2006)	91.09	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.	6-13-(204)-98-FD/6091, dated 3-3-2011	3 years 9 months 29 days	-	558374	556159	515731	511425	500533

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21.	65/51	SMT. AMALIA RODRIGUES FIQUEREIDO (L) POLA DONGOR IRON & MANGANESE ORE MINE, situated in Cupem Village, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa District.	J-11015/278/2007-IA. II (M), dated 18-7-07 AND J-11015/278/2007-IA. II (M), dated 18-11-08	58.27	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.	6-13-(278)-2007-FD/6093, dated 3-3-2011	3 years 7 months 21 days	-	21823	35030	117932	170711	199956
22.	69/51	Expansion of Codli Iron Ore Mine (2.17 MTPA to 4.0 MTPA) of M/s. Sesa Goa Limited, Codli Village, Sanguem, South Goa.. (T.C.No. 69/51, 70/52, 126/53.	J-11015/27/2005-IA. II (M) dated 6-9-05 (1994) AND J-11015/1133/2007-IA. II (M) dated 29-12-08 (2006)	299.55 (299.58)	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of CWLW in 1 st approval (06.09.2005) which is changed to approval under WPA 1972 in 29.12.2008	6-13-(108)-97-FD/6388, dated 15-3-2011	5 years 6 months 9 days	8642	130188	1568497	2672678	986813	-

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23.	70/52	Sesa Goa Limited, Panaji, Goa : 403001.	J-11015/1133 / 2007-IA. II (M), dated 29-12-08	299.55 (299.58)	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of CWLW in 1 st approval (6-9-05) which is changed to approval under WPA, 1972 in 29-12-08	6-13-(108)-97-FD/6388, dated 15-3-2011	5 years 6 months 9 days	3792471	3676171	2344690	2638513	4510866	6210216
24.	126/53	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	6-13-(106)-97-FD/6387, dated 15-3-2011	5 years 6 months 9 days	9917	149850	75579	864892	1691105	704818
25.	70/51	M/s. R. S SHETYE & BROS. Expansion of Deulem Pissurlem Iron Ore Mine (0.124 MTPA to 1.2 MTPA) , located at Sattari, North Goa.	J-11015/56/ 2005-IA. II (M) dated 30-9-05 (1994)	99.47	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for mining within 10 kms. of the buffer zone of the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary.	6-13-(152)-97-FD/778, dated 19-5-2011	5 years 7 months 19 days	1180402	1184509	1246269	1171234	2372837	2571769

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.	14/52	M/s. BADRUDDIN HUSSAINBHA I MAVANI Expansion of Nomocite de Caurem Mine (0.001 to 0.4 MTPA) situated at Colomba and Sulcorna, Sanguem Cupem, South Goa.	J- 11015/ 42/ 2005-IA. (M) dated 30-9-05 (1994) AND J- 11015/ 42/ 2005-IA. (M) dated 14-8-07 (2006)	100.00	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for mining within 10 kms. of the buffer zone of the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary	6-13-(64)- 2008- FD/ 5792, dated 28-1-2009	3 years 3 months 28 days	81825	161630	222460	829284	316856	

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27.	19/52	V. M. SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD. Expansion of Sancordem – Malpona Iron Ore Mine (0.7 MTPA) , situated at Village Sattari and Bicholim, South Goa.	J-11015/43/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17-11-05 Extended letter dated 13-03-07	318.94 (324.89)	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for mining at a distance of 0.5 km. from Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary	CWLW NOT OBTAIN		378687	355908	64541	---		
28.	27/53	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	CWLW NOT OBTAIN			-	12353	---		
29.	39/56	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	CWLW NOT OBTAIN			105032	34198	---		
30.	44/56	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	CWLW NOT OBTAIN			9679	6388	---		

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31.	28/52	M/s. SHANTILAL KUSHALDAS & BROS. PVT. LTD. Chunimolo Iron Ore Mine (Production Capacity of 0.20 MTPA) , located at Village Rivona, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/15/2008-IA. II (M) dated 12-01-09 (2006)	42.91	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.	6-13-(296)-2007-FD/3546, dated 14-10-2009 and 27-10-2011	9 months 2 days	-	-	-	62089	166308	

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
32.	62B/52	M/s. V. M. SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD. Expansion of Velguem/ Surla Iron Ore Mining Project, located in Surla, Sonus and Volvoliem, Bicholim and Sattari, North Goa.	J-11015/385/2005-IA. II (M) dated 28-3-06 (1994)	286.61	OBTAINED Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa	6-13-(94)-98-FD/401, dated 28-7-2011	5 years 4 months	136886	1859393	148897	---		
33.	83/52	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	6-13-(102)-2006-FD/3210, dated 13-10-2006 and 17-1-2007		367105		1120895	-	-	-
34.	29/54	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --		473837		768058	-	-	-
35.	19/58	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	6-13-(94)-98-FD/401, dated 28-4-2011		493161		324297	---		

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
36.	75/52	SHRI VOICUNTA CANECAR (L) Chunimolo Iron Ore Mine, located at Village Colomba/ Rivona, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/160/2007-IA. II (M) dated 17-9-07	88.15	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.	6-13-(280)-2007-FD/2738, dated 8-9-2009	1 year 11 months 21 days Declared free area on 24-1-1963	-	-	-	-	-	214152.2
37.	84/52	M/s. BANDEKAR BROS. PVT. LTD. Expansion of Joquela Ou Jacadevicho Moll Iron Ore Mining Project, located in Pale Village, Bicholim, North Goa.	J-11015/351/2005-IA. II (M) dated 18-4-07 (2006)	99.45	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.	6-13-(172)-97-FD/161, dated 11-4-2011	3 years 11 months 23 days	893921	1860462	1019605	554390	972869	1223730

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
38.	88/52	Copila Gaichem Paul Iron Ore Mine (ML area 94.0 ha & increase in production 0.099 to 0.55 MTPA) by M/s. Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Limitada, located at Village Shigao, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/104/2005-IA. II (M) dated 3-9-07 (2006)	94.00 (93.99)	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.	6-13-(54)-90-FD/2057, dated 15-7-2008	10 months 12 days	401642	380268	268508			
39.	95/52	Marsodo Iron Ore Mine of M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd., located at Village Pissurlem, Sattari, Tehsil, North Goa.	J-11015/302/2006-IA. II (M) dated 9-4-07 (2006)	98.87 (98.77 Original Grant)	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.	6-13-(286)-2007-FD/622, dated 10-5-2011	4 years 1 months 1 day	5000	50000	12000	---	10000	7500

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
40.	98/52	M/s. CHOWGULE & CO. LTD. Onda Iron Ore Mining Project, located in Village Cudnem and Onda, Sattari, North Goa.	J-11015/399/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17-8-06 (1994)	74.61	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.			134921	151161	326123	113691	323034	229795
41.	14/53	M/s. Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Limitada, Quelchiem Tour Tambdi Mati (Cudnem) Iron Ore Mine, located at Village Cudnem, Bicholim Taluka, North Goa.	J-11015/259/2007-IA. II (M) dated 20-8-07 (2006)	73.73	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.	CWLW NOT OBTAIN						-	870918

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
42.	18/53	M/s. DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD. Gavanorli Dongor (Conquirem) Iron Ore Mine (Production Capacity of 0.75 MTPA) , located at Village Conquirum in Sattari Taluka, North Goa.	J-11015/884/2007-IA. II (M) dated 14-5-09 (2006)	75.40 (89.80)	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority and National Board for Wildlife.			3820	100000	156165	---		

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
43.	50/53	Expansion of Sigao Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd., located in Sigao, Sanguem, South Goa. (T.C. 50/53, 13/55 & 47/54)	J-11015/384/2005-IA. II (M) dated 28-3-06 (1994)	174.41	OBTAINED Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa AND EC is subject to approval of the State Landuse Department, Govt. of Goa for diversion of agriculture land for Non Agricultural use.	6-13-(102)-2006-FD/3209, dated 13-10-2006 and 17-1-2007	9 months 17 days	276669	375701				
44.	13/55	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	-- do --	176691	464291				

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
45.	55/53	SHRI ZACARIAS ANTAO (L) (M/s. Ray Antao and Sane Antao) Expansion of Monte Iranqui Iron Ore Mine (0.5 to 0.917 MTPA) located in Potrem Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/33/2005-IA. II (M) dated 1-12-06 (1994)	78.68	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for mining within 5 kms. of the buffer zone of the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary.	CWLW NOT OBTAIN		80322	73460	75008	---		
46.	68/53	SHRI VINCENTE FERNANDES (L) Expansion of Moregal Mordi Iron Ore Mine (0.01 to 0.20 MTPA) of Smt. Berta de Rego E. Fernandes Ugeum, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/150/2005-IA. II (M) dated 26-12-05 (1994) AND Extension letter dated 17-9-07	70.46	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the expansion in mining operations in the vicinity of Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary & Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.	6-13-(266)-2004-FD/6314, dated 14-3-2011	4 years 2 months 14 days	92446	124033	85500	63633	37657	-

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
47.	110/53	M/s. COSME COSTA & SONS Expansion of Gaval Sonshi Iron Ore Mining Project, located in Pissurlem, Sattari, North Goa.	J-11015/350/2005-IA. II (M) dated 4-9-06 J-11015/26/2008-IA. II (M) dated 26-3-09 (2006)	62.00 (68.10)	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority and subject to final order of the S.C. WP 460 of 2004	6-13-(318)-2009-FD/209, dated 15-4-2011	2 years 1 months 20 days	2073714	1624109	1995153	2535792	2926319	3005488
48.	41/54	Expansion of Kirlapale Iron Ore Mine (0.319 to 0.60 MTPA) Smt. Ahilabai Sardesai, located in Village Commenem and Bendoli, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/60/2005-IA. II (M) dated 11-11-05 (1994)	82.50	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden shall be obtained for the expansion in mining operations in the vicinity of the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary	CWLW NOT OBTAIN		157100	213759	204268	179293	410994	365872

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
49.	45/54	M/s. SOVA (BALKRISHNA AVDE) Expansion of Odomolla Iron Ore Mine (0.004 MTPA to 0.75 MTPA) , located in Village Sangod, Tehsil Sanguem, District South Goa.	J-11015/58/2005-IA. II (M) dated 28-10-05 (1994)	85.72	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for mining within 10 kms. of the Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary and the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary.	CWLW NOT OBTAIN		298683	749935	550633	292429	1586916	376829
50.	4/55	M/s. MARZOOK & CADAR LTD. Devachi Raim Iron Ore Mine, located at Village Dharbandora, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/34/2006-IA. II (M) dated 30-4-07 (2006)	77.70	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.	CWLW NOT OBTAIN		269693	249947	249656	88225	763673	10761

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
51.	6/55	M/s. SESA GOA LTD. Expansion of Mareto Sodo Iron Ore Mine (0.5 MTPA to 1.0 MTPA) , located in Onda Village, Sattari Taluka, North Goa District.	J-11015/437/2005-IA. II (M) dated 5-12-06 (1994), J-11015/1241/2007-IA. II (M), dated 24-12-09 (2006)	26.67	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority and subject to final order of the S.C. WP 460 of 2004			-	94261	480271	745562	695258	497580

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
52.	29/55	SHRI ATCHUTA V. S. VELINGKAR Expansion of Sancoderma Iron Ore Mine (Trancaveli-porgao Vatta Tarue Noreetbio Mine) (8467 TPA to 0.28 MTPA) at Village Agate, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/162/2005-IA. II (M) dated 26-12-05 (1994)	42.72 (52.48)	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for the expansion in mining operations in the vicinity of the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary & Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.	CWLW NOT OBTAIN		-	-	64190	---		

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
53.	31/55	M/s. CHOWGULE & CO. LTD. Gavanem Iron Ore Mine of Villages Xelpo Curado, Gavanem and Ambelim, Taluka Sattari, North Goa.	J-11015/230/2006-IA. II (M) dated 17-5-07 AND letter dated 17-8-06	37.42 (98.08)	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.	CWLW NOT OBTAIN		1602004	-	14333	199937	282701	126873
54.	26/57	M/s. CHOWGULE & CO. LTD. Gavenem Iron Ore Mining Project, located in Xelpo and Ambelim, Sattari, North Goa.	J-11015/414/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17-8-06 (1994)	100.00	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa.	6-13-(07)-05-FD/5733, dated 10-1-2007	3 months 24 days		-	-	-		

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
55.	34/55	M/s. ZARAPCAR & PARCAR Expansion of Santonachi Iron Ore Mine (0.119 MTPA to 0.50 MTPA) located in Village Dabal, Tehsil Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/59/ 2005-IA. II (M) dated 28-10-05 (1994)	98.30	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for mining within 10 kms. of the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary and the Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary	CWLW NOT OBTAIN		174399	178265	119427	155763	164117	7394

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
57.	2/57	SHRI MAHABALE-SHWAR GARCO (LATE) Zomblimo-lacho Soddo Iron Ore Mine (Iron Ore Production Capacity of 0.25 MTPA) , located at Villages Muguli & Costi, Sanguem, South Goa	J-11015/246/2007-IA. II (M) dated 30-4-08 (2006)	90.50	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.	-----						-	168000

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
58.	24/57	SHRI RAMACANT VELINGKAR (M/s. Ramacanta V. S. Velingkar) Corpadega Iron Ore Mining Project, Village Darbondora, Sanguem District, South Goa.	J-11015/344/2005-IA. II (M) dated 9-2-07	59.65	EC is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa AND EC is subject to approval of the State Landuse Department, Govt. of Goa for diversion of agriculture land for Non Agricultural use			144414	130788	153082	146825	128466	78685

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
59.	40/57	M/s. CHOWGULE & CO. LTD. Tudou Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd., located in Tudou, Sanguem, South Goa.	J- 11015/ 35/ 2005-IA. II (M) dated 22-3-06 (1994)	171.86	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa	-----		-	112594	-	-		
60.	42/57	-- do --	-- do --		-- do --	CWLW NOT OBTAIN		-		-	-		
61.	7/58	SHRI CIPRIANO D' SOUZA (L) (M/s. Ralph De Souza) Vagler Shismamordi Iron Ore Mine, located at Village Sangod, Sanguem, South Goa.	J- 11015/ 37/ 2005-IA. II (M) dated 30-4-07 (2006)	96.48	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.	CWLW NOT OBTAIN		21608	99900	100711	46060	377773	28576

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
62.	14/58	M/s. SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (TPL) Gautona Dursfall Iron Ore Mine of M/s. Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Limitada, located in Codli Village, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa.	J-11015/60/2006-IA. II (M) dated 5-7-07 (2006)	40.76	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.	6-13-(161)-97-FD/182, dated 9-4-2010	2 years 9 months 4 days	19864	12525	501480	7465	1158454	699505
63.	50/58	Gotukwadech o Tembo Iron Ore Mining Project of Smt. Shankuntala Bai M. Rege, located in Village Collem, Sanguem, South Goa.	J-11015/170/2005-IA. II (M) dated 25-8-06 (1994) Extension letter dated 9-2-10	33.25	Environmental Clearance is subject to grant of approval to the project by the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa.	CWLW NOT OBTAIN	Cancelled on 6-7-76	25357	55472	94171	2848	1000	-

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
64.	8/61	M/s. MADACHEM BHAT LTD. Madachem Bat Iron Ore Mine (Production of 0.025 MTPA) located at Village Pale, Bicholim Taluka, North Goa.	J-11015/479/2006-IA. II (M) dated 21-1-08 (2006)	60.50 (64.70)	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.	6-13-(134)-97-FD/160, dated 11-4-2011	3 years 2 months 21 days	11307	31102	10080	---	14440	24245
65.	2-Fe/71	M/s. DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD. Band Doncal Iron Ore Mine (0.075 MTPA) of M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd., located in Village Pissurde, Sattari, North Goa.	J-11015/57/2005-IA. II (M) dated 30-9-05 (1994)	18.74	Prior approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa shall be obtained for mining within 10 kms. of the buffer zone of the Modei Wildlife Sanctuary.	6-13-(268)-2005-FD/777, dated 19-5-2011	5 years 7 months 19 days	66050	73500	74000	1200	73508	70000

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
66.	8/53	R. R. Paigunkar	-	46.74		6-13-(182)-97-FD/2378, dated 23-8-2006 and 14-8-2009		-	-	-	-	-	-
67.	31/58	M/s. Babai S. N. Tari, Sanguem, Goa: 403704.	J-11015/422/2007-IA. II (M) dated 18-2-08	97.54		6-13-(27)-2008-FD/286, dated 20-4-2011		-	-	-	-	-	-
68.	48/58	Santosh T. Bhangui, Attorney for legal representative of Late Kashinath D. S. Talaulikar, Shiv-Shail, Karai, Shiroda, Goa: 403103.	J-11015/537/2007-IA. II (M) dated 31-12-08	41.40		6-13-(308)-2008/FD/210, dated 15-4-2011		-	-	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	T.C. NO.	Name of the Project Authority	MoEF's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	Specific Condition in EC (prior approval of CWLW / WPA, 1972, NBWL)	Approval given for the mining by CWLW (Order No. & Dt.)	Period for non compliance of condition in Column 6	Production in violation of Column 6 read with Column 9					
								2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
69.	143/53	Expansion of Suctoli (Sailitembo) Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Panduronga Timblo Industries Ltd., located in Sangad, Sanguem , South Goa.	J-11015/345/2005-IA. II (M) dated 18-5-06 (1994)	99.60 (99.66)	Environmental Clearance is subject to approval of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Govt. of Goa	6-13-(36)-2007-FD/4019, dated 22-10-2008	2 years 5 months	-	-	111360	519654	-	-

*** Data as per Mines Department, Goa**

TABLE : 9

**LIST OF EC WHERE APPROVAL OF COMPETANT AUTHORITY
UNDER WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972 IS STIPULATED**

Sl. No.	Name of the Project Authority and T.C. No.	Ministry's Clearance Number & Date	ML Area (Ha.)	EC Condition stipulated while prior approval
1	2	3	4	5
1	Nirankal Iron Ore Mine of M/s. Smt. Sudha M. Gaundalkar, located at Vill Nirankal Dt Ponda, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.95/53)	J-11015/233/ 2006-IA. III (M) dated 27.6.2007 (2006)	85.55	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
2	Vichundrum Iron Ore Mine (Vansvola Tembo ou Ximevoril Dongor Mine of M/s. AVS Velingkar, located at Vill Netrolim and Vichundrum Tehsil Sanguem in South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.67/52)	J-11015-232/ 2006-IA. III (M) dated 22.6.2007 (2006)	42.97	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
3	Cavrem Dongor Iron and Manganese Ore Mining Project (ML Area: 99.825 Ha.) by M/s. V. D. Chowgle, located at Village Colomba, Tehsil Sanguem South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.14/51)	J-11015/228/ 2006-IA. II (M) dated 27.7.2007 (1994)	99.82	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5
4	Expansion of Macodiatolem E Mamatembo Iron Ore Mine (ML Area: 72.72 Ha, 0.373 MTPA of Iron Ore, Map No.13.5, T.C. No. 27/50) by M/s. Sociedade – Sri Mahalaxmi Companhia Mineraria Limitada, located at Netrolim Village, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa, Goa.	J-11015/373/2007-IA. II (M) dated 9.8.2007 (1994)	72.72	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
5	Chunimolo Iron Ore Mine of Vaicunth M. Kadnekar (T.C. No.75/52) situated at Village Colomba / Rivona, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa.	J-11015/160/2007-IA. II (M) dated 17.9.2007	88.15	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
6	Copila Gaichem Paul Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 94.0 Ha. & increase in Production : 0.099 MTPA to 0.55 MTPA) by M/s. Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Limitada, located at Village Shigao, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.88/52)	J-11015/104/2005-IA. II (M) dated 3.9.2007 (2006)	94.00	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5
7	<p>Quelchier Tour Tambdi Mati (Cudnem) Iron Ore Mine (ML Area: 73.73 Ha.) by M/s. Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Limitada, located at Village Cudnem, Bicholim Taluka, North Goa, Goa.</p> <p>(T.C. No.14/53)</p>	<p>J-11015/259/2007-IA. II (M) dated 20.8.2007 (2006)</p>	73.73	<p>Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.</p>
8	<p>Expansion of Kalay Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. N. S. Navekar, located in Village Santona of Quirlapal, Sanguem Tehsil, South Goa, Goa.</p> <p>(T.C. Nos.40/51 & 12/52)</p>	<p>J-11015/101/2005-IA. II (M) dated 14.5.2007 (2006)</p>	176.76	<p>Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.</p>
9	<p>Careamol Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 98.76 Ha.) by Shri Jaisinh Maganlal, located at Village Pirla, Cupem Taluka, South Goa, Goa.</p> <p>(T.C. No.80/59)</p>	<p>J-11015/157/2007-IA. II (M) dated 18.9.2007 (2006)</p>	98.76	<p>Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.</p>
10	<p>Expansion of Cuddegal Voril Soddo Iron Ore Mine (0.45 MTPA to 0.70 MTPA) of M/s. Mineira Nacional Limitada, located at Village Santona, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa.</p> <p>(T.C. No.62/51)</p>	<p>J-11015/102/2005-IA. II (M) dated 4.5.2007 (2006)</p>	91.09	<p>Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.</p>

1	2	3	4	5
11	Marga Fondcul Ou Chicolmolo Mine (T.C. No.06/63, ML Area : 80.60 Ha., with production capacity of 0.20 MTPA) of Iron Ore, by M/s Companhia Mineira Progresso Limitada, located at Villages Curpem & Vichundrem, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa.	J-11015/473/2007-IA. II (M) dated 12.9.2007 (2006)	80.60	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
12	Marsodo Iron Ore Mine of M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd., located at Village Pissurlem, Sattari, Tehsil, North Goa, Goa. (T.C No.95/52)	J-11015/302/2006-IA. II (M) dated 9.4.2007 (2006)	98.87	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
13	Caneli Dongor Iron Ore Mine (T.C. No.60/51, ML Area: 82.60 Ha. & enhancement of Iron Ore Production from 10,000 TPA to 0.40 MTPA) of M/s. Francis Miguel Marcarenhas, located at Village Vichundrem, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa.	J-11015/370/2006-IA. II (M) dated 16.10.2007 (2006)	82.60	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5
14	Govya Moll Iron Ore Mine (ML Area: 54.41 Ha. & Iron Ore Production of 0.50 MTPA) by Shri K. N. Sharieff, located at Village Sulcorna, Cupem Taluka, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.2-Fe/Mn/74)	J-11015/854/2007-IA. II (M) dated 26.12.2007 (2006)	54.41	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
15	Madachem Bat Iron Ore Mine (T.C. No.8/61, ML Area : 60.50 Ha. of Iron Ore Production of 0.025 MTPA) by M/s. Madachem Bat (P) Ltd., located at Village Pale, Bicholim Taluka, North Goa, Goa.	J-11015/479/2006-IA. II (M) dated 21.1.2008 (2006)	60.50	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
16	Expansion & Renewal of Convarzoritembo Motatembe e Bandoli Dongor Iron Ore & Manganese Ore Mine (T.C. No.9/51, ML Area : 98.9684 Ha. of Iron Ore Production of 0.27 MTPA Iron Ore) by Shri Bhancidlo B. S Cassambe, located at Villages Curpem & Vichundrem, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa.	J-11015/615/2007-IA. II (M) dated 26.12.2007 (2006)	98.96	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5
17	Expansion & Renewal of Bencremdando & Cadiabanda Voril Dongor Iron Ore & Manganese Ore Mine (ML Area : 58.640 Ha. & 0.231 MTPA of Iron Ore, T.C. No.6/53) by M/s. Late Shri Crishna Mukund Camotim, located at Village Vichundrem Netoril & Mangal, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa.	J-11015/783/2007-IA. II (M) dated 18.12.2007 (2006)	58.64	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
18	Vagler Shismamordi Iron Ore Mine of M/s. Ralph De Souza, located at Village Sangod, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.7/58)	J-11015/37/2005-IA. II (M) dated 30.4.2007 (2006)	96.48	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
19	Devachi Raim Iron Ore Mine by M/s. Marzook & Cadar Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Dharbandora, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.4/55)	J-11015/34/2006-IA. II (M) dated 30.4.2007 (2006)	77.70	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5
20	Chormol Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 41.46 Ha. and 0.164 MTPA Production) by Shri Babal Sanvlo Naik Tari, located at Village Bati, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.31/58)	J-11015/422/2007-IA. II (M) dated 18.2.2008 (2006)	41.16	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority. Conservation Plan for wildlife shall be prepared in consultation with the Chief Wild Life Warden and duly vetted by the office of the CWLW for implementation. Necessary fund for implementation of the same shall be separately allocated.
21	Dudaliache (Dudal) Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 90.5359 Ha. and Iron Ore Production of 0.20 MTPA) by M/s. Salgaocar Mining Industries Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Dudal, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C No.24/50)	J-11015/776/2007-IA. II (M) dated 8.11.2007	90.53	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5
22	Zomblimolacho Soddo Iron Ore Mine (ML Area: 90.50 Ha. and Iron Ore Production 0.25 MTPA) at Villages Muguli & Costi, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.2/57)	J-11015/246/2007-IA. II (M) dated 30.4.2008 (2006)	90.50	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
23	Velipiares Iron Ore Mine (ML Area: 93.315 Ha. and Production Capacity of 0.10 MTPA) by M/s. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Vill. Bati in Sanguem Taluka, South Goa Dist., Goa. (T.C. No.29A/56)	J-11015/789/2007-IA. II (M) dated 12.06.2008 (2006)	93.31	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
24	Toliavolli Zamod Iron Ore Mine (ML Area: 94.90 Ha. and Production of 0.1 MTPA of Iron Ore) by M/s. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Valiena, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa, Goa. (T.C No.17/29)	J-11015/785/2007-IA. II (M) dated 26.05.2008 (2006)	94.90	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5
25	Madanrica Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 116.772 Ha. and production capacity of 0.10 MTPA) of M/s. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Vill. Bati & Cumbari, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa District, Goa. (T.C No.32/57)	J-11015/616/2007-IA. II (M) dated 12.06.2008 (2006)	116.77	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
26	Gogol-E-Galil Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 23.02 Ha. & production capacity of 0.10 MTPA) M/s. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Villages Bati & Cumbari, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa District, Goa. (T.C. No.68/59)	J-11015/718/2007-IA. II (M) dated 12.06.2008 (2006)	23.02	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
27	Khairade-e-Toleavoilli Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 46.89 Ha. & production capacity of 0.10 MTPA) of M/s. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Villages Bati & Naiquinim, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa District, Goa. (T.C. No.18/52)	J-11015/640/2007-IA. II (M) dated 12.06.2008 (2006)	46.89	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5
28	Gonsumbordi Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 100.0 Ha. & production capacity of 0.10 MTPA) of M/s. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Bati, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa District, Goa. (T.C. No.30/56)	J-11015/613/2007-IA. II (M) dated 12.06.2008 (2006)	100.00	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
29	Bamana Utkode-e-Outrose Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 97.94 Ha. and production capacity of 0.10 MTPA) of M/s. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Vill. Bati & Cumbari, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa District, Goa. (T.C. No.36/56)	J-11015/661/2007-IA. II (M) dated 12.06.2008 (2006)	97.94	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
30	Devapan Dongar Iron & Manganese Ore Mine (ML Area : 83.0 Ha. and production capacity 0.30 MTPA of Iron Ore and 0.011 MTPA of Manganese Ore), located at Village Caurem, Cupem Taluka, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.1/51)	J-11015/953/2007-IA. II (M) dated 09.09.2008 (2006)	83.00	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5
31	Karimol Chardimol Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 98.36 Ha. & production of 0.10 MTPA of Iron Ore) by M/s. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Bati, Sanguem, Goa. (T.C. No.31/57)	J-11015/617/2007-IA. II (M) dated 18.2.2008 (2006)	98.36	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
32	Zambu Soddo Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 50.82 Ha. & production of 0.10 MTPA of Iron Ore) by M/s. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Bati and Cumbari, Sanguem, Goa. (T.C. No.61/52)	J-11015/660/2007-IA. II (M) dated 26.2.2008 (2006)	50.82	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
33	Karimola Khuntimol Tembo (T.C. No.49/56, ML Area: 98.70 Ha. and production of 0.10 MTPA of Iron Ore) by M/s. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Bati, Sanguem, Goa. (T.C. No.49/56)	J-11015/786/2007-IA. II (M) dated 4.2.2008 (2006)	98.70	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5
34	Melca Dongar Iron and Manganese Ore Mine (T.C. No.4/52, ML Area: 73.80 Ha. & production of 0.085 MTPA of Iron Ore and 0.015 MTPA of Manganese Ore) by M/s. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Sancordem, Sanguem, Goa.	J-11015/415/2007-IA. II (M) dated 29.10.2008 (2006)	73.80	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
35	Molha Advona Concrumali Iron Ore Mine (T.C. No.16/49, ML Area: 85.29 Ha. & production of 0.10 MTPA) by M/s. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Sacordem, Sanguem, Goa.	J-11015/416/2007-IA. II (M) dated 29.9.2008 (2006)	85.29	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
36	Carcariatemb Bombad Iron Ore Mine (T.C. No.42/56, ML Area: 76.87 Ha. & production of 0.80 MTPA) by Smt. Kunda R. S. Gharse - M/s. Raghuvir Sinai Gharse, located at Village : Tudou, Sanguem, Goa.	J-11015/341/2007-IA. II (M) dated 21.8.2008 (2006)	76.87	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5
37	Dudagal Culna (Mussa) Iron Ore Mine (T.C. No.27/57, ML Area: 83.74 Ha. & production of 0.30 MTPA) by Shri Noor Mohammad Sheikh Mussa, located at Village Dudhal, Sanguem, Goa.	J-11015/634/2007-IA. II (M) dated 21.8.2008 (2006)	83.74	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
38	Capilagaichem Guedd Iron Ore Mine (T.C. No.18/58, ML Area: 99.80 Ha. & production of 0.402 MTPA) by M/s. Gangdhar Narsingdas Agarwal, located at Village Arvalem, Bicholim Taluka, North Goa, Goa.	J-11015/903/2007-IA. II (M) dated 21.8.2008 (2006)	99.80	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
39	Carmolachem Moll Cudnem Iron Ore Mine (T.C. No.48/58, ML Area: 97.54 Ha. and production of 0.10 MTPA) by M/s. Kashinath D. S. Talaulikar, located at Village Cudnem, Bicholim, North Goa, Goa.	J-11011/537/2007-IA. II (M) dated 31.12.2008 (2006)	97.54	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5
40	Chunimolo Iron Ore Mine (T.C. No.28/52, ML Area: 42.91 Ha. and production of 0.20 MTPA) by M/s. Shantilal Khushaldas & Brothers, located at Village Rivona, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa.	J-11015/15/2008-IA. II (M) (2006) dated 12.1.2009	42.91	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
41	Asni Dongor Iron Ore Mine (T.C. No.60/52, ML Area: 43.625 Ha. and production of 0.10 MTPA) by M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Curdi & Curpem, Sanguem, Goa.	J-11015/846/2007-IA. II (M) dated 30.12.2008 (2006)	43.62	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
42	Dobacho Dongor Iron Ore and Manganese Ore Mine (T.C. No.70/53, ML Area: 22.02 Ha. and production of 0.089 MTPA of Iron Ore and 0.011 MTPA Manganese Ore) by M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Netrolim, Sanguem, Goa.	J-11015/496/2007-IA. II (M) dated 5.2.2009 (2006)	22.02	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5
43	Madiencho Soddo Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 98.20 Ha. and production of 0.1 MTPA) of M/s. Nalini Vinayak Naik, located at Sangad Village, Sanguem, Goa (T.C. No.31/56)	J-11015/158/2007-IA. II (M) dated 19.7.2007 (2006)	98.20	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
44	Suktoli Chimtevalavaril Iron Ore Mine of M/s. Gasa Goa Limitada, located at Village Sangad, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.82/53)	J-11015/2/2007-IA. II (M) dated 7.6.2007 (2006)	96.85	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
45	Ganesh Gudi Dongor Iron and Manganese Ore Mine (T.C. No.67/51, ML Area : 56.437 Ha. and production of 0.080 MTPA of Iron Ore & 0.02 MTPA of Manganese Ore) by M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Netrolim, Sanguem, Goa.	J-11015/498/2008-IA. II (M) dated 5.2.2009 (2006)	56.43	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5
46	Moliatembo Naquerin Rivona Iron Ore Mine (ML Area : 50.80 Ha. and production of 0.40 MTPA of Iron Ore and 0.005 MTPA of Manganese Ore) by M/s. Virginia Maria Simoes, located at Village Rivona, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.42/50)	J-11015/641/ 2007-IA. II (M) dated 13.5.2008 (2006)	50.80	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
47	Murmunem Iron Ore Mine (T.C. No.139/53, ML Area : 70.9112 Ha. and production capacity of 1.0 MTPA) by M/s. Panduranga Timblo Industries, located at Village Melauli, Sattari Taluka, North Goa, Goa.	J-11015/103/ 2008-IA. II (M) dated 6.3.2009 (2006)	70.91	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
48	Gottovo Dongor Iron and Manganese Ore Mine (T.C. No.17/51, ML Area : 44.075 Ha. and production capacity 0.067 MTPA of Iron Ore and 0.033 MTPA of Manganese Ore) , by M/s. S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd., located at Village Netrolim, Sanguem, South Goa, Goa.	J-11015/494/ 2007-IA. II (M) dated 26.3.2009 (2006)	44.07	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5
49	Martimolavaril Soddo (Orquirem) Iron Ore Mine (T.C. No.21/59, ML Area: 87.37 Ha. and production capacity of 0.5 MTPA of Iron Ore and 0.015 MTPA of Manganese Ore) , located at Village Conquirum, Sattari Taluka, North Goa, Goa.	J-11015/199/2008-IA. II (M) dated 14.5.2009 (2006)	87.37	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority and the National Board for Wild Life.
50	Expansion of Joquela Ou Jacadevicho Moll Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Bandekar Brothers Pvt. Ltd., located at Pale Village, Bicholim, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.84/52)	J-11015/351/2005-IA. II (M) dated 18.4.2007 (2006)	99.45	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
51	Expansion of Codli Iron Ore Mines (Total ML Area : 299.55 Ha., from 4.0 MTPA to 7.0 MTPA & expansion of Beneficiation Plant No.3 from 1.20 MTPA to 5.0 MTPA capacity) , located at Village Codli, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa District, Goa. (T.C. Nos.69/51, 70/52 and 126/53)	J-11015/1133/2007-IA. II (M) dated 29.12.2008 (2006)	299.55	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5
52	Expansion of Gaval Sonshi Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s. Cosme Costa and Sons, located in Pissurlem, Sattari, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.110/53)	J-11015/26/ 2008-IA. II (M) dated 26.3.2009 (2006)	62.00	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
53	Gautona Dursfall Iron Ore Mine of M/s. Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Limitada, located in Codli Village, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.14/58)	J-11015/60/ 2006-IA. II (M) dated 5.7.2007 (2006)	40.76	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5
54	Expansion of Fanascatem Iron Ore Mines of Panduronga Timblo Industria, located at Codli, Carmonem & Bandoli Village, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa District, Goa. (T.C. No.20/57)	J-11015/464/2007-IA. II (M), dated 13.5.2008	100.00	<p>Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Wild Life Conservation Plan shall be prepared in consultation with the Chief Wild Life Warden (CWLW) & shall be implemented before starting work at the time. The Plan consists of in-built monitoring and evaluation mechanism. Necessary fund for implementation of the same shall be separately allocated and shall not be diverted for any other activity. The status of implementation shall be submitted to the Ministry and Chief Wild Life Warden.</p>

1	2	3	4	5
55	Pola Dongor Iron & Manganese Ore Mine (T.C. No.65/51) situated in Cupem Village, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa District, Goa.	J-11015/278/2007-IA. II (M), dated 18.7.2007		Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
56	Ali Vagurbem Mining Project of M/s. Elray Minerals & Co., located at Village Sancordem, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa District, Goa. (T.C. No.20/60)	J-11015/207/2006-IA. II (M), dated 17.5.2007	99.14	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
57	Gavanem Iron Ore Mine of M/s. Chowgule & Co., located at Villages Xelpo Curado, Gavanem and Ambelim, Taluka Sattari, District : North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.31/55)	J-11015/230/2006-IA. II (M), dated 17.5.2007	37.42	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
58	EM Gudi Mola Mine (T.C. No.95/53) of Late Mr. Motiram D. Gaundalkar, located at Nirancal Village of Ponda Taluka, North Goa District, Goa.	J-11015/233/2006-IA. II (M), dated 27.6.2007	85.55	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

1	2	3	4	5
59	Canvorzoritembo Motatembo E Bandoli Dongor Mine (T.C. No.9/51) of Late Mr. Bhanudas B. S. Cossambe, located at Curpem & Vichundrem Villagem Villages, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa District, Goa.	J-11015/615/2007-IA. II (M), dated 26.12.2007	98.96	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
60	Vichundrem Iron Ore Mine – Vansvola Tembo Ou Ximevoril Dongor Mine, Vichundrem Mine (T.C. No.67/52) of M/s. A.V.S. Velingkar, located at Netorlim & Vichundrem Villages, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa District, Goa.	J-11015/232/2006-IA. II (M) dated 22.6.2007	42.97	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
61	Mahalaximi Mine – Macodiatolem E Mamatembo Mine – Mahalaximi Mine (T.C. No.27/50) of M/s. Sociedade Sri Mahalaxmi Companhia Mineira Limitada, located at Netorlim Village, Sanguem Taluka, South Goa District, Goa.	J-11015/473/2007-IA. II (M), dated 12.9.2007	80.60	Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.

TABLE : 10

LIST OF EC WHERE PERMISSION OF NBWL IS REQUIRED

Sl. No.	Name of the Project Authority and T.C. Numbers	Ministry's clearance Number & date	ML Area (Ha.)	EC Condition of prior approval of National Board for Wild Life
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of Mareto Sodo Iron Ore Mine (0.5 MTPA to 1.0 MTPA; ML Area : 26.67 Ha.; T.C. No.06/55) by M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd., located in Onda Vil., Sattari Taluka, North Goa District, Goa.	J – 11015 / 437/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 5.12.2006 (1994) AND J – 11015 1241/ 2007 – IA. II (M), dated 24.12.2009 (2006)	26.67	Initially, no condition was stipulated. During the expansion, the following condition was imposed. Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority and the National Board for Wild Life. Further, grant of Environmental Clearance does not necessarily imply that Wild Life Clearance shall be granted to the project and the proposal shall be considered by the National Board for Wild Life on merits. The investment made in the project, if any, based on Environmental Clearance so granted, in anticipation of Clearance from the wild-life angle shall be entirely at the cost and the risk of the Company and Ministry of Environment and Forests, in this regard, shall not be responsible in any matter.

1	2	3	4	5
2	Expansion of Guelliem E. Gaval (Pissurlem) Iron Ore Mining Project of Smt. Geetabala Manohar Naik Parulekar, Bicholim, North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.55/51)	J – 11015 / 401/ 2005 – IA. II (M) dated 17.1.2007 (2006) AND J – 11015 / 157/ 2009 – IA. II (M) dated 18.1.2010 (2006)	87.55	Initially, no condition was stipulated. During the expansion, the following condition was imposed. Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority and the National Board for Wildlife. Further, grant of Environmental Clearance does not necessarily imply that Wild Life Clearance shall be granted to the project and the proposal shall be considered by the National Board for Wild Life on merits. The investment made in the project, if any, based on Environmental Clearance so granted, in anticipation of Clearance from the wild-life angle shall be entirely at the cost and the risk of the Company and Ministry of Environment and Forests, in this regard, shall not be responsible in any matter.

1	2	3	4	5
3	<p>Mauco Catodichi Iron Ore Mine (T.C.No.35/55 and ML Area : 35.02 Ha. and production capacity 0.11 MTPA and Sub-grade mineral handling of 0.45 MTPA for three years) located at Village Pale in Bicholim Taluka, North Goa District, Goa.</p>	<p>J – 11015 / 102/ 2008 – IA. II (M) dated 14.5.2009 (2006)</p>	35.02	<p>Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority and the National Board for Wild Life.</p>
4	<p>Gavanorli Dongor (Conquirem) Iron Ore Mine (T.C. No.18/53, ML Area : 75.40 Ha. and production capacity of 0.75 MTPA) located at Village Conquirum, Sattari Taluka, North Goa, Goa.</p>	<p>J – 11015 / 884/ 2007 – IA. II (M) dated 14.5.2009 (2006)</p>	75.40	<p>Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority and the National Board for Wild Life.</p>

1	2	3	4	5
5	<p>Doncalovoilo Dongor Iron Ore Mine of M/s. Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros. Pvt. Ltd., located at Villages Pissurelum & Onda, Taluka Sattari, District North Goa, Goa. (T.C. No.37/57, ML Area : 38.50 Ha. with production capacity of 1.0 MTPA of Iron Ore)</p>	<p>J – 11015 / 14 / 2008 – IA. II (M) dated 24.12.2009 (2006)</p>	38.50	<p>Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority and the National Board for Wild Life. Further, grant of Environmental Clearance does not necessarily imply that wild-life Clearance shall be granted to the project and the proposal shall be considered by the National Board for Wild Life on merits. The investment made in the project, if any, based on Environmental Clearance so granted, in anticipation of Clearance from the wild-life angle shall be entirely at the cost and the risk of the Company and Ministry of Environment and Forests, in this regard, shall not be responsible in any matter.</p>

1	2	3	4	5
6	<p>Hunatlo Dongor Iron & Manganese Ore Mines (T.C. No.17/49, ML Area : 34.17 Ha., production capacity of Iron Ore : 0.20 MTPA & expansion in capacity of Manganese Ore from 0.012028 MTPA) of Shri A.X Poi Palondicar, located at Villages Colomba & Curpum, Taluka Sanguem, South Goa District, Goa.</p>	<p>J – 11015 / 483/ 2008 – IA. II (M) dated 24.12.2009 (2006)</p>	44.69	<p>Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority and the National Board for Wild Life.</p>

TABLE : 11

**LIST OF LEASES WHEREIN CWLW HAS ACCORDED APPROVAL
OF MINING FOR STIPULATED CONDITIONS BY MOEF
OTHER THAN TO BE GRANTED BY HIM**

Sl. No.	T.C. No.	Name of Mining Company	Date of issue of Environmental Clearance	CWLW approval letter No. & Date	Distance from Wildlife Sanctuary
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	88/52	M/s. Sociedade Timbio Irmaos Ltd.	3.9.2007	6 – 13 – (54) – 90 – FD / 2057 dated 15.7.2008	2 kms. from Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary
2.	75/52	Ajit V. M. Kadnekar	17.9.2007	6 – 13 – (280) – 07 – FD / 2738 dated 8.9.2009	3.5 kms. from Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary
3.	28/52	M/s. Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	12.1.2009	6 – 13 – (296) – 07 – FD / 3546 dated 14.10.2009	8 kms. from Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary
4.	01/37	M/s. Elray Minerals & Company	17.5.2007	6 – 13 – (244) – 01 – FD / 6058 dated 8.2.2010	2.200 kms. from Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary
5.	42/56	Raghuvir S. Gharse	21.8.2008	6 – 13 – (163) – 08 – FD / 5969 dated 3.2.2009	0.3 km. from Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary
6.	14/58	M/s. Sociedade Timbio Irmaos Ltd.	5.7.2007	6 – 13 – (161) – 97 – FD / 182 dated 9.4.2010	2.5 kms. from Bhagawan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	01/51	M/s. Shaikh Salim	9.9.2008	6 – 13 – (307) – 08 – FD / 4730 dated 21.12.2010	10 kms.
8.	70/52	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	29.12.2008	6 – 13 – (108) – 97 – FD / 6388 dated 14.3.2011	8 – 9 kms. from Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary
9.	126/53	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd	29.12.2008	6 – 13 – (106) – 97 – FD / 6387 dated 15.3.2011	8 – 9 kms. from Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary
10.	65/51	M/s. Imran Khan	18.7.2007	6 – 13 – (278) – 07 – FD / 6093 dated 3.3.2011	8 kms. from Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary
11.	62/51	M/s. Mineira Nacional Ltd.	4.5.2007	6 – 13 – (204) – 98 – FD / 6091 dated 3.3.2011	Less than 2 kms. from Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary
12	8/61	M/s. Medachem Bai Mines Pvt. Ltd.	21.1.2008	6 – 13 – (134) – 97 – FD / 160 dated 11.4.2011	2 kms. from Bondia Wildlife Sanctuary
13	12/52	M/s. N. S. Narvekar	14.5.2007	6 – 13 – (177) – 97 – FD / 178 dated 12.4.2011	800 mtrs. from Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	31/58	M/s. Babai S. N. Tari	18.2.2008	6 – 13 – (27) – 08 – FD / 286 dated 20.4.2011	Part of mining falls in Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary
15	40/51	M/s. N. S. Narvekar	14.5.2007	6 – 13 – (96) – 97 – FD / 387 dated 24.4.2011	800 mtrs. from Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary
16	53/51	M/s. Xec Abdul Gofur	17.5.2007	6 – 13 / (70) – 96 – FD / 589 dated 6.5.2011	3.5 kms. from Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary
17	95/52	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	9.4.2007	6 – 13 – (286) – 07 – FD / 622 dated 10.5.2011	9.5 kms. from Bondia Wildlife Sanctuary & 4.5 kms. from Madei Wildlife Sanctuary

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the facts stated above and the law summarized, following inferences can easily be drawn for taking further action.

- a. The spirit of Environmental Clearance system has been substantially wounded, resulted into amass of wealth by certain individuals/companies at the cost of environmental sustainability and ecosystem. The impact is so high that the environment and ecosystem in the buffer zone have been made vulnerable to withstand.

Principle 3 of the Rio Declaration states that :

“The right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations.” The main object behind the principle is to ensure that “the present generation should not abuse the non-renewal resources so as to deprive the future generation of its benefits.”

We have accepted the aforesaid principle.

- b. The National Board for Wild Life had decided in its meeting dated 21.1.2000 under the chairmanship of the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India to notify areas within 10 kms. from the boundaries of National Parks and Sanctuaries as eco-sensitive zones. The decision had been communicated to all the States and UTs. In the State of Goa, Environmental Clearance has been given for **165 mining leases** by MoEF.

- c. Approvals have been granted in many cases under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for iron ore mining leases in the eco-sensitive zones without placing the project proposals before the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life. It is one of the serious lapses on the part of MoEF (FC Section). This has caused an irreversible and irreparable damage to bio-diversity, wildlife, environment and ecosystem as a whole in the eco-sensitive zone of the Western Ghats of State of Goa. Immediate action should be taken in this regard wherever necessary and responsibility and accountability should be fixed on the officers concerned.
- d. There is no power/authority vested with the Chief Wild Life Warden (CWLW) under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to accord approval of mining in ecosensitive zone. The condition stipulated in this regard for Environmental Clearance by MoEF in some cases is not correct. At the same time, in some other cases, the CWLW has over stepped and extended undue favour to lessees by approving mining in the eco-sensitive zone wherein he has not been authorized by the MoEF. Further, even in such approvals given by CWLW, the conditions stipulated by him have never been complied and monitored. It is total lacking and failure. Most of the approvals given by him is cut and paste

irrespective of distance, ecosystem and other physical and biological factors.

- e. The MoEF (Environment Wing), while according Environmental Clearances under the provisions of EIA Notification 1994 and/or 2006, has stipulated a specific condition to take prior approval of CWLW in 31 mining projects (49 leases) in State of Goa. Stipulating such condition is beyond the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and it is considered as an undue favour extended to the lessees by choosing a soft non-competent authority. The MoEF should identify such officers/officials including the Minister responsible for stipulating such condition and initiate action against them under the provisions of law.
- f. All the mining activities should be stopped with immediate effect including transportation for all mining leases where there is no approval or clearance of the Standing Committee of NBWL and are falling within 10 kms. of eco-sensitive buffer zone.
- g. The State Government should take steps to place all cases before the Standing Committee of NBWL without further loss of time and till then, the operations of all such mines should be kept under suspension. The Standing Committee should take note of enhanced

production, approved by IBM and MoEF for the leases falling within 10 kms. The production should be reduced equivalent to production during the year 2000-2001.

- h. Identification should be done of all officers of Forest Department including concerned Secretaries and Ministers, if any, who have given approval for mining in 17 EC (Table : 11) where they have not been authorized by MoEF and also not competent authority under the WLPA. A similar exercise should also be done for the officers, Board Members, Chairman, etc. of the GSPCB wherein consent for operation (CFO) has been given under the Water and Air Acts without observing the stipulated conditions of this nature.
- i. On perusal of records of Environmental Clearances given by MoEF in State of Goa, it is found that in 42 EC approvals, no condition as regard to wild life has been stipulated in the eco-sensitive zone, though many leases falls within 10 kms. from protected areas (16 EC approvals before 4.12.2006 and 25 EC approvals after 4.12.2006 for 50 mining leases). Such leases should be identified and action be taken. This should be considered as an undue favour extended to the lessees. Action should be initiated against all the officers/officials of MoEF who are involved in ignoring this well-known fact in Goa State.

- j. On going through the records available, it is noticed that MoEF (Environment Wing) has taken inconsistent and arbitrary stand while imposing specific condition for the mining leases though they are having the same parameters yardsticks while according Environmental Clearances under the EIA Notifications during the year from 2005 to 2010. Further, after imposing conditions, no action has been taken to follow up and for implementation of the conditions. Though this matter was in full knowledge of MoEF (Environment, Wildlife Wings) but the officers remain silent on the issue and permitted illegality to continue.
- k. It is noticed during field visits that the conditions stipulated in the EIA Clearances and also conditions imposed by the Chief Wild Life Warden (Goa) are not implemented and monitored at the field. No conservation wildlife plans have been prepared and implemented. The approvals of CWLW are only for name sake. They are seemed to be "decorative gems" on paper.
- 1. Department of Mines & Geology, Department of Environment, Goa State Pollution Control Board, Forest Department (all State Government Departments), Indian Bureau of Mines, Regional Office of MoEF, Bangalore and Biological Diversity Board (all Central Government Departments) have failed

collectively and individually to implement the conditions stipulated in Environmental Clearance; orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India; provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972; Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; MM(DR), 1957; MCR, 1960; Biological Diversity Act, 2002; MC(DR), 1988 and other mining Acts and Rules. Appropriate action against the concerned officers/officials under the relevant Conduct Rules should be initiated by following the due process of law.

- m. The Director of Mines & Geology, State of Goa has issued order of closer of some mines while sparing the others to continue having the same violations of non approval of CWLW or Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life or Competent Authorities.

Similarly, the Goa State Pollution Control Board (GSPCB) also in many cases, unreasonable delay has been caused for issuing closer order. For example, M/s. Chowgule and Company Limited (T.C. No.31/55) and others wherein irreparable and irreversible damage to environment, eco-system, bio-diversity has already been caused when such closer order was issued. The said act of Director of Mines & Geology and Member Secretary of GSPCB is arbitrary, discriminatory and shown undue favour to some of the lessees where no closer orders are issued. Appropriate action should be initiated against them.

- n. The MoEF (Environment Wing) GOI had stipulated a condition – prior approval of Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for mining while issuing Environmental Clearance under the EIA Notifications 1994 and/or 2006. The CWLW is not a Competent Authority under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for accord approval in eco-sensitive zones. The said condition was not modified even after various subsequent orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Stipulation of such condition amounts to extend undue favour to “some lessees”. Action should be taken in this regard to place all such approvals before the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life and till the approvals are accorded, operations of such mines should be suspended.
- o. After going through the details in this matter, and records of MoEF, it is observed that there is total lack of co-ordination among the three wings of MoEF i.e. Environmental Clearance Section, Forest Conservation Section and Wildlife Section. This has resulted into illegalities and environmental, ecological damages in Goa. The MoEF should take immediate steps to establish complete co-ordination.
- p. The Member Secretary, Goa State Pollution Control Board has suspended operation of 44 mining leases (though many of them were already stopped before his order on the ground) stating that they are not having

approval / NOC of the CWLW but he has not taken action for many other leases wherein similar conditions are stipulated by MoEF in Environmental Clearance. His action is also delayed beyond a reasonable time. This arbitrary and discriminatory delayed decision of Member Secretary is not convincing and beyond logical reasons and smacks undue favour to such lessees.

The decision dated 8.7.2011 of Goa State Pollution Control Board is unreasonably delayed i.e. almost 6 years. The action has been initiated after the Commission has initiated investigation in Goa and questioning to some lessees who are not observing the conditions as stated in the EC approvals of MoEF. The conditions for such compliances have been stipulated since 2005 onwards by MoEF. This delayed decision has caused an irreparable and irreversible damage to the eco-system and environment of the eco-sensitive zone.

- q. There is no co-ordination among the Mines Department, Forests Department and GSPCB of State Government. The Chief Secretary should take immediate action to appoint a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Mines comprising all the Departmental Heads of the concerned to take a collective transparent decision in the matter so as to avoid all complexities and delay in non-

implementation of regulatory mechanism and monitoring of projects.

- r. There should be further enquiry/investigation on certain specific violations committed by lessees and involvement of officers/officials/politicians in the subject matter by a competent agency.
- s. There are gross violations of Section 21 of Air Act and Section 25 of Water Act during the entire period of mining operations after the enactment of these Acts. There is misuse of law while according consent to establish and consent to operate the mining projects on one pretext or others. Unreasonable delays for issuing consents and non-compliance of conditions imposed has caused substantial damage to the environment. Further, situation aggravated by non-monitoring of projects and total lack of compliance.
- t. The position of law is very clear in Air and Water Acts. The GSPCB has ignored or defied the provisions of the Acts and taken a soft stand availing a long period which has facilitated illegal mining in the State at large. No action has been taken in the claims of “waste dump” handling in the eco-sensitive zone. It is a major illegality taken place in Goa State causing huge loss to Govt. exchequer and environment.
- u. Unwarranted “legal opinion” has been sought even on clear provisions of law in the Acts. More often wrong

information or incomplete information was submitted while obtaining legal opinion with an ultimate aim to facilitate or continue mining operations. This has resulted into illegal mining and caused loss to environment and Government exchequer.

- v. Large scale mining, overexploitation of minerals would result into change of natural eco-system of the area. This will affect the Tourism Industry of State. The impact of mining including illegal mining has already been felt. The IBM and MoEF have increased production without a proper justification purely on commercial grounds ignoring the impact of mining on protected areas, environment and eco-system. Approval of increased production is also in violation of spirit of Rule 10(1) of MC(DR), 1988.
- w. To ascertain whether all permissions for the purpose of carrying on or undertaking mining activity have been obtained or otherwise is essentially the duty of the State Government through the Department of Mines which has permitted or granted lease of a mining area for winning of mineral ore. It is this department that is required to ensure that no illegal mining is carried out until all other permissions required under all other laws are fulfilled. The Directors of Mines at different periods are mainly responsible for allowing such illegal/irregular mining without having all statutory permissions. Actions should be initiated against them.

- x. Inaction, delayed action and mild actions have had created fearless atmosphere, abuse of law and regulations in the Goa State. This has paid ways for large scale irregularities, illegalities and corruption. Unwarranted “legal opinions”, seem to be intentional, have further aggravated the matter. In all, the legal opinions, it is observed, have gone in favour of lessees and not otherwise. The regulatory mechanism has been totally collapsed and irregularities due to maladministration have risen to its peak. In the process, the sole loser is environment, eco-system of the Western Ghats, general public and treasury of Goa State.
- y. The MoEF has accorded environmental clearances with a specific condition to obtain prior approval of CWLW, WPA, Standing Committee, etc. There is huge time gap to accord approval by CWLW and date of EC approval. In some cases, there is no approval at all. The Mines Department has allowed the mines to operate illegally and iron ore production during the period. It should be considered illegal. Action should be initiated against the Director, Mines and also from the respective leases. In any case, export price of such illegal production be recovered.
- z. In this part of the report, in some specific cases, the recommendations have been made and on that basis, actions suggested should be taken.

This has resulted in unauthorized destruction of forest (greenery) for becoming rich and richer day by day.

- zz. During the investigation by the Commission, it was observed that the distance of mining leases from the nearest wildlife sanctuary are recorded wrongly in almost all cases. Intentionally, distances are recorded more to escape from the regulation of 1 km. and/or 10 kms. The Mines Department and the GSPCB have not taken any action to rectify the same.

In any case, the Mines Department and IBM should be more vigilant in enforcing the law by taking proper action in cases of violation of MM(DR) Act and the Rules. The aforesaid violations are mainly after 2000 onwards. The main reason is unrestricted, unchecked and unregulated export of iron ore to China which makes the exporter rich and richer.

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS
RECORDED AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN VOLUME : I

CHAPTER : 1

FINDINGS

From the inquiry conducted by this Commission, it is apparent that all modes which are stated in the Notification appointing this Commission for inquiry of illegal mining are being committed in the State of Goa.

PART : I

SUMMARY

In this Chapter based on nature of illegalities committed by the occupants of the mines, the remedial measures, in short, are recommended as under :

1. (a) Immediate action should be taken for placing all the information with regard to leases on the website of each State.
- (b) Implementation of provisions of Section 24 of MM(DR) Act, 1957 by regular inspection by the Director and his subordinates of Mines Department of the State and also by IBM.
- (c) Procedure for grant of lease/renewal
2. Violation and non-observation of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution)

Act, 1974, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, National Forest Policy, 1988, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

3. (a) Intentional Misuse of Rule 24A of MCR, 1960,
- (b) Condonation of delay apparently arbitrarily and without jurisdiction which amounts to favouring for reasons best known,
- (c) No approval of the Central Government was taken, even though it was must at the relevant time.
4. Illegalities in mining operations in violation of Rule 38 of MCR, 1960
5. For the encroachment, export, other illegalities including responsibilities and the complaints received Second Report will be submitted later on.

PART : II

A. INSTEAD OF NOURISHING 'DEMOCRACY', ARE WE MARCHING TOWARDS ANARCHY?

Before dealing with the facts, it would be worthwhile to state the experience of personal visits to mines, which is as under:—

In the Secretariat a public meeting for making representations regarding illegal mining was organized by the Department of Mines and Geology, State of Goa on 17.9.2011.

In the said public meeting, it was thought that those who were knowing something about illegal mining, would make representations. The experience was contrary.

After one person made representation about illegal mining, hue and cry was raised by other persons stating that :-

- a) Illegal mining should be permitted to be continued; and
- b) In any case illegal mining should be regularized.

Because :-

- (i) Number of families depend upon illegal mining;
- (ii) Number of truck-owners are doing business in transporting minerals and their livelihood would be adversely affected, if illegal mining is stopped or banned.
- (iii) Mining is the main industry which generates employment for the labourers.

Result is :-

- (a) Hired persons brought by the mine-owners in the said public meeting, leads to believe that the democracy is misused. It is believed by some persons that the liberty is given to them to loot the national wealth. This tendency may finally lead to anarchy and chaos.
- (b) Question would be – **“Are we going to continuously regularize illegality?”**
- (c) If all illegal mining are to be legalized, then **what is the use of law?**
- (d) Further, it was apparent that concerned departments of the State and IBM have failed to control illegal mining for the reasons best known to them.
- (e) May be due to corruption.

PART : III**INFORMATION****REGARDING MINING LEASE ON WEBSITE**

To make mining operations more transparent, it is necessary to display the information for each lease on the departmental website of the State.

SUGGESTED MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT THE ABOVE

- (a) Appropriate Rule can be made for this purpose;
- (b) Till the rule is framed, direction be given to put expeditiously all the aforesaid information on the website of State Government, and
- (c) Mines Department of all the States should continuously verify from the website of the google earth the outer boundaries of the leased area with respect to GPS co-ordinates as provided in the original lease grants. This can be done even if there is the minimum staff in the Head Office.
- (d) Such verification would reduce or control illegal mining, encroachment and transport.

PART : IV

SECTION 24 OF THE MM(DR) ACT, 1957 WAS NOT OBSERVED AT ALL. NO INSPECTION WAS CARRIED OUT OF IRON ORE MINES.

ABSENCE OF HARMONY IN DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT OF GOA

It is possible to pose a question as to whether inaction on the part of the officials of IBM and more particularly DMG of State of Goa of not inspecting mines in exercise of powers vested under a statute (Section 24 of MM(DR) Act, 1957) is a case of dereliction of duties or it is a deliberate

omission which resulted into illegal mining and huge loss to Government Exchequer. It is observed that in number of occasions complaints have been received by Government of Goa through responsible persons about the illegal mining activity. Despite that, no inspections were carried out. It is clear that to avoid action the duty to inspect mines might have been evaded by DMG for such a long period i.e. more than 5 years. Hence, action should be initiated against Director and subordinates officers for their misconduct and dereliction of duties under Conduct Rules.

PART : V

PROCEDURE FOR GRANT OF LEASE/RENEWAL

The procedure for granting of lease/renewal of lease requires to be streamlined and should be made transparent so as to avoid delay in disposal of the application. For this purpose, procedure can be evolved by amending the Rules, if required and such applications should be decided by a committee headed by Additional Chief Secretary of the State and Secretaries of concerned departments as members of the Committee.

For grant of lease / renewal of the mining lease, a committee consisting of one person from different departments, such as,

- (1) Secretary of the Mines Department;
- (2) Secretary of the Revenue Department;

- (3) Secretary of the Forest Department; and
- (4) Secretary of the Environment Department.

This would result in transparency in grant / renewal of mining lease and avoid delay in grant / renewal of lease. This is necessary because at present, mining operations in the country are increasing rapidly because of demand and for earning huge profit. In any case, allegation of corruption would be reduced.

This Commission has observed that natural resource namely iron ore has made only few persons billionaires who are holding leasehold interest in mining of iron ore and tribals/villagers from where the minerals are transported / exported are suffering adverse environmental effects, their drinking water remains polluted and roads remains badly damaged/congested. Nobody has bothered for remedying their difficulties on the ground of alleged lack of funds. Hence, it is recommended that all the State Governments should take immediate remedial action.

In today's scenario, public auction of lease hold interest is bound to tremendously increase income of the State whereby it can utilize the increased income for remedying the difficulties faced by the public. Appropriate action in this regard should be taken.

CHAPTER : 2

MINING OF IRON ORE IN ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE IN GOA

Violations of :

- (i) **Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**
- (ii) **Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974**
- (iii-a) **Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980**
- (iii-b) **National Forest Policy, 1988**
- (iv) **Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981**
- (v) **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**
- (vi) **Biological Diversity Act, 2002**

Resulting in not discharging special duty imposed by Article 48-A and 51-A (g) of the Constitution of India.

1. The **Constitution of India Article 48-A** casts a special duty by providing that the “State shall endeavor to promote and improve the environment and **to safeguard forests and wild-life of the country.**”
2. **Article 51-A (g) of the Constitution** casts the fundamental duty on every citizen of India to **protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild-life**, and to have compassion for living creatures.

3. Despite very close organic link amongst the subjects of forest, wild-life and environment, the regulatory authorities have been treating them largely without co-ordination and common concern. Non-forest use of forest land mandatorily requires prior approval of Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

4. **The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is very important** and brief legislation of only six sections. **Section 2** provides that *“notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, for the time-being in force in a State, no State Government or other authority except with the prior approval of the Central Government may de-reserve any reserved forest or allow any forest land to be used for non-forest purposes.”* Under **Section 3, Forest Advisory Committee (FAC)** is constituted to advise the Central Government with regard to **grant of approval and any other matter connected with the conservation of forests**. Mining is non-forest activity and requires the prior approval of the Central Government. After the commencement of this Act, any grant or even renewal of any mining lease in forest area requires prior approval of the Central Government (MoEF) as held in various Courts’ Orders.

5. EC Clearance Conditions provide that it is the duty of the concerned officers under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 alongwith their amendments and rules to enforce the EC clearance Conditions.

This has not been exercised by Goa State Pollution Control Board and has allowed the situations at its lowest ebb by permitting the mining units to violate the conditions prescribed under the EC and its own conditions.

The Mines Department which is authority to allow mining is required to be satisfied that all the clearances/approvals are obtained by the lessee before operation of mining starts.

6. National Board for Wild Life (NBWL) adopted “The Wild Life Conservation Strategy-2002” and took a decision in the meeting held on 21.1.2002 under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister **to notify the areas within 10 kms.** from the boundaries of national parks and sanctuaries and the wild-life corridors **as eco-sensitive areas.** The decision has been communicated

on 5.2.2002 to the Chief Wild Life Warden, **Government of Goa**. In the said communication, the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) requested the State Government to list out such areas and furnish detailed proposal for their notification as eco-sensitive areas under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. **This has not been done till date but has allowed mines to operate.**

Hence, stipulation of conditions while according Environmental Clearances in 49 cases out of 72 leases by MoEF before 4.12.2006, for the projects (iron ore mining leases) **falling within the boundaries of 10 kms. from the National Parks/Sanctuaries is quite inconsistent, arbitrary and even without proper verification of records.**

This can be attributed to the failure on the part of the MoEF having not considered this issue with its seriousness even after a decision of National Board for Wild Life and order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Mining operations have been continuing even before or without the Environmental Clearance and/or NBWL Clearance.

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING
THE PROVISIONS OF CONSTITUTION, WILD LIFE ACT,
AND FOREST ACT, ETC.**

- a. The spirit of Environmental Clearance system has been substantially wounded, resulted into amass of wealth by certain individuals/companies at the cost of environmental sustainability and ecosystem. The impact is so high that the environment and ecosystem in the buffer zone have been made vulnerable to withstand.

Principle 3 of the Rio Declaration states that :

“The right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations.” The main object behind the principle is to ensure that “the present generation should not abuse the non-renewal resources so as to deprive the future generation of its benefits.”

We have accepted the aforesaid principle.

- b. The National Board for Wild Life had decided in its meeting dated 21.1.2000 under the chairmanship of the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India to notify areas within 10 kms. from the boundaries of National Parks and Sanctuaries as eco-sensitive zones. The decision had been communicated to all the States and UTs. In the State of Goa, Environmental Clearance has been given for **165 mining leases** by MoEF.

- c. Approvals have been granted in many cases under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for iron ore mining leases in the eco-sensitive zones without placing the project proposals before the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life. It is one of the serious lapses on the part of MoEF (FC Section). This has caused an irreversible and irreparable damage to bio-diversity, wildlife, environment and ecosystem as a whole in the eco-sensitive zone of the Western Ghats of State of Goa. Immediate action should be taken in this regard wherever necessary and responsibility and accountability should be fixed on the officers concerned.
- d. There is no power/authority vested with the Chief Wild Life Warden (CWLW) under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to accord approval of mining in ecosensitive zone. The condition stipulated in this regard for Environmental Clearance by MoEF in some cases is not correct. At the same time, in some other cases, the CWLW has over stepped and extended undue favour to lessees by approving mining in the eco-sensitive zone wherein he has not been authorized by the MoEF. Further, even in such approvals given by CWLW, the conditions stipulated by him have never been complied and monitored. It is total lacking and failure. Most of the approvals given by him is cut and paste

irrespective of distance, ecosystem and other physical and biological factors.

- e. The MoEF (Environment Wing), while according Environmental Clearances under the provisions of EIA Notification 1994 and/or 2006, has stipulated a specific condition to take prior approval of CWLW in 31 mining projects (49 leases) in State of Goa. Stipulating such condition is beyond the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and it is considered as an undue favour extended to the lessees by choosing a soft non-competent authority. The MoEF should identify such officers/officials including the Minister responsible for stipulating such condition and initiate action against them under the provisions of law.
- f. All the mining activities should be stopped with immediate effect including transportation for all mining leases where there is no approval or clearance of the Standing Committee of NBWL and are falling within 10 kms. of eco-sensitive buffer zone.
- g. The State Government should take steps to place all cases before the Standing Committee of NBWL without further loss of time and till then, the operations of all such mines should be kept under suspension. The Standing Committee should take note of enhanced production, approved by IBM and MoEF for the leases

falling within 10 kms. The production should be reduced equivalent to production during the year 2000-2001.

- h. Identification should be done of all officers of Forest Department including concerned Secretaries and Ministers, if any, who have given approval for mining in 17 EC (Table : 11) where they have not been authorized by MoEF and also not competent authority under the WLPA. A similar exercise should also be done for the officers, Board Members, Chairman, etc. of the GSPCB wherein consent for operation (CFO) has been given under the Water and Air Acts without observing the stipulated conditions of this nature.
- i. On perusal of records of Environmental Clearances given by MoEF in State of Goa, it is found that in 42 EC approvals, no condition as regard to wild life has been stipulated in the eco-sensitive zone, though many leases falls within 10 kms. from protected areas (16 EC approvals before 4.12.2006 and 25 EC approvals after 4.12.2006 for 50 mining leases). Such leases should be identified and action be taken. This should be considered as an undue favour extended to the lessees. Action should be initiated against all the officers/officials of MoEF who are involved in ignoring this well-known fact in Goa State.

- j. On going through the records available, it is noticed that MoEF (Environment Wing) has taken inconsistent and arbitrary stand while imposing specific condition for the mining leases though they are having the same parameters yardsticks while according Environmental Clearances under the EIA Notifications during the year from 2005 to 2010. Further, after imposing conditions, no action has been taken to follow up and for implementation of the conditions. Though this matter was in full knowledge of MoEF (Environment, Wildlife Wings) but the officers remain silent on the issue and permitted illegality to continue.
- k. It is noticed during field visits that the conditions stipulated in the EIA Clearances and also conditions imposed by the Chief Wild Life Warden (Goa) are not implemented and monitored at the field. No conservation wildlife plans have been prepared and implemented. The approvals of CWLW are only for name sake. They are seemed to be "decorative gems" on paper.
- 1. Department of Mines & Geology, Department of Environment, Goa State Pollution Control Board, Forest Department (all State Government Departments), Indian Bureau of Mines, Regional Office of MoEF, Bangalore and Biological Diversity Board (all

Central Government Departments) have failed collectively and individually to implement the conditions stipulated in Environmental Clearance; orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India; provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972; Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; MM(DR), 1957; MCR, 1960; Biological Diversity Act, 2002; MC(DR), 1988 and other mining Acts and Rules. Appropriate action against the concerned officers/officials under the relevant Conduct Rules should be initiated by following the due process of law.

- m. The Director of Mines & Geology, State of Goa has issued order of closer of some mines while sparing the others to continue having the same violations of non approval of CWLW or Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life or Competent Authorities.

Similarly, the Goa State Pollution Control Board (GSPCB) also in many cases, unreasonable delay has been caused for issuing closer order. For example, M/s. Chowgule and Company Limited (T.C. No.31/55) and others wherein irreparable and irreversible damage to environment, eco-system, bio-diversity has already been caused when such closer order was issued. The said act of Director of Mines & Geology and Member Secretary of GSPCB is arbitrary, discriminatory and shown undue favour to some of the

lessees where no closer orders are issued. Appropriate action should be initiated against them.

- n. The MoEF (Environment Wing) GOI had stipulated a condition – prior approval of Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Goa shall be obtained for mining while issuing Environmental Clearance under the EIA Notifications 1994 and/or 2006. The CWLW is not a Competent Authority under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for accord approval in eco-sensitive zones. The said condition was not modified even after various subsequent orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Stipulation of such condition amounts to extend undue favour to “some lessees”. Action should be taken in this regard to place all such approvals before the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life and till the approvals are accorded, operations of such mines should be suspended.
- o. After going through the details in this matter, and records of MoEF, it is observed that there is total lack of co-ordination among the three wings of MoEF i.e. Environmental Clearance Section, Forest Conservation Section and Wildlife Section. This has resulted into illegalities and environmental, ecological damages in Goa. The MoEF should take immediate steps to establish complete co-ordination.

- p. The Member Secretary, Goa State Pollution Control Board has suspended operation of 44 mining leases (though many of them were already stopped before his order on the ground) stating that they are not having approval / NOC of the CWLW but he has not taken action for many other leases wherein similar conditions are stipulated by MoEF in Environmental Clearance. His action is also delayed beyond a reasonable time. This arbitrary and discriminatory delayed decision of Member Secretary is not convincing and beyond logical reasons and smacks undue favour to such lessees.

The decision dated 8.7.2011 of Goa State Pollution Control Board is unreasonably delayed i.e. almost 6 years. The action has been initiated after the Commission has initiated investigation in Goa and questioning to some lessees who are not observing the conditions as stated in the EC approvals of MoEF. The conditions for such compliances have been stipulated since 2005 onwards by MoEF. This delayed decision has caused an irreparable and irreversible damage to the eco-system and environment of the eco-sensitive zone.

- q. There is no co-ordination among the Mines Department, Forests Department and GSPCB of State Government. The Chief Secretary should take

immediate action to appoint a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Mines comprising all the Departmental Heads of the concerned to take a collective transparent decision in the matter so as to avoid all complexities and delay in non-implementation of regulatory mechanism and monitoring of projects.

- r. There should be further enquiry/investigation on certain specific violations committed by lessees and involvement of officers/officials/politicians in the subject matter by a competent agency.
- s. There are gross violations of Section 21 of Air Act and Section 25 of Water Act during the entire period of mining operations after the enactment of these Acts. There is misuse of law while according consent to establish and consent to operate the mining projects on one pretext or others. Unreasonable delays for issuing consents and non-compliance of conditions imposed has caused substantial damage to the environment. Further, situation aggravated by non-monitoring of projects and total lack of compliance.
- t. The position of law is very clear in Air and Water Acts. The GSPCB has ignored or defied the provisions of the Acts and taken a soft stand availing a long period which has facilitated illegal mining in the State at large. No action has been taken in the claims of “waste

dump” handling in the eco-sensitive zone. It is a major illegality taken place in Goa State causing huge loss to Govt. exchequer and environment.

- u. Unwarranted “legal opinion” has been sought even on clear provisions of law in the Acts. More often wrong information or incomplete information was submitted while obtaining legal opinion with an ultimate aim to facilitate or continue mining operations. This has resulted into illegal mining and caused loss to environment and Government exchequer.
- v. Large scale mining, overexploitation of minerals would result into change of natural eco-system of the area. This will affect the Tourism Industry of State. The impact of mining including illegal mining has already been felt. The IBM and MoEF have increased production without a proper justification purely on commercial grounds ignoring the impact of mining on protected areas, environment and eco-system. Approval of increased production is also in violation of spirit of Rule 10(1) of MC(DR), 1988.
- w. To ascertain whether all permissions for the purpose of carrying on or undertaking mining activity have been obtained or otherwise is essentially the duty of the State Government through the Department of Mines which has permitted or granted lease of a mining area for winning of mineral ore. It is this department that is

required to ensure that no illegal mining is carried out until all other permissions required under all other laws are fulfilled. The Directors of Mines at different periods are mainly responsible for allowing such illegal/irregular mining without having all statutory permissions. Actions should be initiated against them.

- x. Inaction, delayed action and mild actions have had created fearless atmosphere, abuse of law and regulations in the Goa State. This has paid ways for large scale irregularities, illegalities and corruption. Unwarranted “legal opinions”, seem to be intentional, have further aggravated the matter. In all, the legal opinions, it is observed, have gone in favour of lessees and not otherwise. The regulatory mechanism has been totally collapsed and irregularities due to maladministration have risen to its peak. In the process, the sole loser is environment, eco-system of the Western Ghats, general public and treasury of Goa State.
- y. The MoEF has accorded environmental clearances with a specific condition to obtain prior approval of CWLW, WPA, Standing Committee, etc. There is huge time gap to accord approval by CWLW and date of EC approval. In some cases, there is no approval at all. The Mines Department has allowed the mines to operate illegally and iron ore production during the

period. It should be considered illegal. Action should be initiated against the Director, Mines and also from the respective leases. In any case, export price of such illegal production be recovered.

- z. In this part of the report, in some specific cases, the recommendations have been made and on that basis, actions suggested should be taken.

This has resulted in unauthorized destruction of forest (greenery) for becoming rich and richer day by day.

- zz. During the investigation by the Commission, it was observed that the distance of mining leases from the nearest wildlife sanctuary are recorded wrongly in almost all cases. Intentionally, distances are recorded more to escape from the regulation of 1 km. and/or 10 kms. The Mines Department and the GSPCB have not taken any action to rectify the same.

In any case, the Mines Department and IBM should be more vigilant in enforcing the law by taking proper action in cases of violation of MM(DR) Act and the Rules. The aforesaid violations are mainly after 2000 onwards. The main reason is unrestricted, unchecked and unregulated export of iron ore to China which makes the exporter rich and richer.

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CHAPTER : 3**VIOLATIONS OF RULE 24A OF MCR, 1960**

At the outset, it is required to be stated that since years, number of persons are continuing mining activities and are in possession of the land without executing any document for the same. This is totally against the laws namely, Contract Act and the relevant laws, particularly, Rule 31 of the MCR, 1960. The State is losing its Stamp Duty and Registration Charges. Not only that, but if there is no written contract, it would be difficult to take appropriate actions for breach of any terms/conditions.

A large number of complaints; orally as well as in writing, have been received by the Commission regarding brazen violation of Rule 24A of the MCR, 1960 since enactment of Goa Daman and Diu Mining Concessions (Abolition and Declaration as Mining Leases) Act, 1987 (hereinafter referred to as “Abolition Act”). Records in this regard have been called from the Director (Mines), Goa. He has submitted a tabular list of 438 deemed leases by stating present status of applications of first and second renewals, delay condonation, rejection of renewal applications, pending of renewal applications, deemed extension, renewal of leases, etc. **(Table : 1, Page Nos.251–299)**

The matter has been closely examined and found that these deemed mining leases could be categorized in two

parts i.e. **(i)** deemed leases wherein renewal applications (Form J) have been filed within stipulated time i.e. on or before **24.11.1988** and **(ii)** renewal applications filed after this due date i.e. **24.11.1988**.

Both the matters have been separately dealt with as **PART : A** and **PART : B** in this Chapter. **PART : A** is dealt with as “Intentional Misuse of Rule 24A of the MCR, 1960 by the concerned authorities” and **PART : B** is dealt with as “Delay Condonation arbitrarily and without jurisdiction.”

PART : A**INTENTIONAL MISUSE OF RULE 24A
OF THE MCR, 1960 BY THE CONCERNED AUTHORITIES**

- I.** Before examining the facts, it would be worthwhile to mention that Sections 4 (2) and 19 of the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as "The Act") stipulate general restrictions on mining operations, mining lease granted, renewed or acquired without licence or lease in contravention of the Act shall be void and of no effect. The relevant part of the Sections are as under :

“4. Prospecting or mining operations to be under licence or lease :—

(2) No prospecting licence or mining lease shall be granted otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made there under.”

“19. Prospecting licences and mining leases to be void if in contravention of Act :—

Any prospecting licence or mining lease granted, renewed or acquired in contravention of the provisions of this Act or any rules or orders made there under shall be void and of no effect.

Explanation :—

Where a person has acquired more than one prospecting licence or mining lease ¹[xxx] and the

aggregate area covered by such licence or leases as the case may be, exceeds the maximum area permissible under Section 6, only that prospecting licence or mining lease the acquisition of which has resulted in such maximum area being exceeded shall be deemed to be void.”

“Any reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease granted, renewed or acquired in contravention of the provisions of this Act or any rules or orders made thereunder shall be void and of no effect.”

In the State of Goa, most of mining leases are granted in contravention of the Rule 24 (A) of MCR, 1960, hence, shall be void and of no effect under Section 19 as discussed below on the various grounds.

- (1) Former Portuguese Government had granted mining Concessions to various Companies, Firms and Individuals under the Portuguese Mining Laws (Decree, 20th day of September, 1906) in their territories, now included in the State of Goa, Daman and Diu.
- (2) In the public interest, such mining concessions were abolished and declared them as mining leases under the Goa, Daman and Diu Mining Concessions (Abolition and Declaration as Mining Leases) Act, 1987 (hereinafter referred to as “Abolition Act”). The said Abolition Act has been

published in the Extra Ordinary Gazette, New Delhi on May 25, 1987.

- (3) The Abolition Act, after having duly passed by the Parliament, has received assent of the President of India.
- (4) The mining concessions which have been abolished under the said Abolition Act have been specified in the First and Second Schedules. These mining concessions have been deemed as mining leases and brought under the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and other related Acts, Rules and Regulations with a view to regulate the mines to which such relate and for the development of minerals under the control of the Union of India and the State for the matters connected thereto or incidental thereto. Under Section 3 of the said Abolition Act, it is stated that the provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any enactment (other than this Act), or any judgment, decree or order of any Court, Tribunal or other Authority or any instrument having effect by virtue of any enactment other than this Act.
- (5) In Chapter-II, Section 4 (1) of the said Abolition Act has held that, every mining concession

specified in the First Schedule shall be deemed to be a mining lease granted under the Mines and Minerals Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as “MM(DR) Act”) and the provisions of that Act, shall save as otherwise provided in this Act, apply to such mining lease.

- (6) Under Section 5 (1) of the said Abolition Act, once mining concession has been deemed to be a mining lease under Section 4, the concession holder becomes lessee of such mine under the MM(DR) Act, subject to the condition that the period of such lease shall notwithstanding anything contained in that the MM(DR) Act, 1957 extend only up to a period of six months from the date of assent.

It is to be highlighted and stated that First Schedule to the MM(DR) Act, 1957 was amended initially with effect from 10.12.1987 (Section 18 of the Act 37, 1986). Thereafter, the same was further amended by Section 12 of the Act 25 of 1994 (with effect from 25.1.1994). As per the Second Amendment, the iron ore has been brought under the Part C of First Schedule.

As per Section 8 of the MM(DR) Act, 1957, the prior approval of the Central Government was required till 18.12.1999 for all the renewal

applications (Form J) filed before this date to First renewal of iron ore mining leases.

- (7) Number of persons to whom Mining Concessions were granted for mining of iron ore and manganese ore under the Portuguese Law mentioned in the Table had not applied for renewal during the prescribed period, under Goa, Daman and Diu Mining Concessions (Abolition and Declaration as Mining Leases) Act, 1987 and the then prevailing Mineral Concession Rules, 1960.
- (8) Even though, many of them have applied in time, the leases were not renewed under the MM(DR) Act, 1957 by the competent authority i.e. Central Government (under the then prevailing provisions in the Act) which was required at that relevant period yet they were permitted to continue with the mining activities in violation of the then Rule 24A (4) and (5) of MCR, 1960.
- (9) There is apparent violation of Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (hereinafter referred to as "FCA") wherein the forest land is involved which specifically provides that for non forest activity on the forest land, prior approval of the competent authority of the Central Government under the FCA is must. With regard

to the forest, the position is clarified by the Apex Court in the decision rendered in the case of **Ambica Quarry Works V. State of Gujarat** ((1987) 1 SCC 213) and thereafter in the case of **Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra V. State of Uttar Pradesh** (1989 Supp (1) SCC 504). The Court pertinently held that “*whether it is a case of first grant or renewal following exercise of option by the lessee, the compliance of Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is necessary as a condition precedent.*”

In the State of Goa, most of the leases are in the "forest area", as per the definition of forest given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its order dated 12.12.1996 in Writ Petition No.202 of 1995. It was incumbent upon the lessees to approach the competent authority under the FCA for diversion of forest land before renewal of lease hold interest. But no such permission was obtained in many cases prior to renewal of leases. At the other hand, forest land has been diverted for non valid leases. Hence, the continuation of mining operation is/was illegal and void since their first renewal application filed in (1987-88) onwards in all such cases, till the diversion of forest land obtained from Government of India. **(Table : 2, Page Nos.300–301).** In the similar

manner, the diversion of forest land for non-valid leases should also be considered as illegal.

II. Undue favour by the Authorities :-

For the reasons best known to the file processing and approval/granting authorities, in large number of cases, renewal applications were pending for Government's decision for first renewal till date. Even second renewal applications have also been filed and that too pending. Such violations amount to abuse of law.

III. Rule 24A of the MCR, 1960 which was applicable from 13.10.1987 is as under :-

24A – Renewal of mining lease :-

- (1) An application for the renewal of a mining lease shall be made to the State Government in Form J, at least twelve months before the date on which the lease is due to expire, through such officers or authority as the State Government may specify in this behalf.
- (2) An application for the first renewal of a mining lease granted in respect of a mineral specified in the First Schedule to the Act, may subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 8, and with the previous approval of the Central Government, be granted by the State Government.

- (3) An application for the first renewal of a mining lease granted in respect of a mineral which is not specified in the First Schedule to the Act may, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 8, be granted by the State Government.
- (4) An application for the renewal of a mining lease shall be disposed of within a period of six months from the date of its receipt.
- (5) If an application is not disposed of within the period specified in sub-rule (4) it shall be deemed to have been refused.
- (6) If an application for first renewal of a mining lease within the time referred to in sub-rule (1) is not disposed of by the State Government before the date of expiry of the lease, the period of that lease shall be deemed to have been extended by a further period of one year or end with the date of receipt of the orders of the State Government thereon, whichever is shorter.
- (7) The second or subsequent renewal of a mining lease in respect of any mineral, shall be granted by the State Government only with the prior approval of the Central Government and be subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 8.

IV. The aforesaid Rule 24A was amended with effect from 14.10.1987 by inserting Sub-Rules (8) & (9) (keeping the earlier provisions intact) with special reference to Goa State, is as under :—

24A – Renewal of mining lease :-

Sub Rule (1) to (7) as above

- (8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rules (1) and (6) and application for the first renewal of a mining lease, so declared under the provisions of Sec. 4 of the Goa, Daman and Diu, Mining Concessions (Abolition and Declaration as Mining Lease) Act, 1987 shall be made to the State Government in Form J before the expiry of the period of mining lease in terms of sub-section (1) of Sec. 5 of the said Act, through such office or authority as the State Government may specify in this behalf :

PROVIDED that the State Government may, for reasons to be recorded in writing and subject to such conditions as it may think fit, allow extension of time for making of such application up to a total period not exceeding one year. (As inserted with effect from 14.10.1987)

- (9) If an application for first renewal made within the time referred to in sub-rule (8) or within the time allowed by the State Government under the proviso to sub-rule (8), the period of that lease shall be deemed to have been extended by a period of one year from the date of expiry of lease

or date of receipt of application, whichever is later, provided that the period of deemed extension of lease shall end with the date of receipt of the orders of the State Government thereon, if such orders are made earlier. (As inserted with effect from 14.10.1987)

This sub rule (9) was further amended with effect from 27.9.1994.

V. The aforesaid Rule specifically provides that :-

- (i) Application for renewal of mining lease is to be filed atleast 12 months before the date on which the lease is to expire and thereafter within extended period of one year as stated in Rule 24A (8) and (9);
- (ii) The renewal application is to be disposed of within six months from the date of its receipt;
- (iii) If it is not disposed of within six months, **it shall be deemed to have been refused**. This rule was applicable upto 27.1.1994 and all those lease holders who have applied for renewal and no action is taken as per sub-rule (4) and (5) of Rule 24A of the MCR, 1960, the lease automatically ceases;
- (iv) If an application for first renewal is not disposed of by the State Government before the expiry of

lease, the lease is deemed to have been extended by further period of one year or from the date of receipt of the order by the State Government, whichever is shorter;

- (v) For the cases, where 'Form J' is filed in time with complete documents or State / Central Govt. condoned the delay of maximum period of one year under the prevailing Rules, in such cases, prior approval of Central Govt. was necessary till 18.12.1999 for all minerals listed in Schedule I of MM(DR) Act including iron ore;
- (vi) It requires to be highlighted that the first renewal is to be granted by the State Government only with the previous approval of the Central Government;
- (vii) If an application for first renewal is not filed before the expiry of period of mining lease, the State Government was empowered to allow extension of time for making such application upto a total period not exceeding one year (As per sub rule (8)) and consequentially, under sub rule (9), the period of that lease is deemed to have been extended by a period of one year from the date of expiry of lease or the date of receipt of application whichever is later. The aforesaid sub-

rule (9) makes it clear that the period of deemed extension of lease shall end with the date of receipt of the order of the State Govt. if such orders are made earlier;

The aforesaid sub rule (9) permits maximum deemed extension only for a period of one year.

- (viii) The aforesaid Rule which was applicable at that relevant time makes it abundantly clear that maximum period for filing renewal application in Form J could have been extended for a period not extending one year and hence, the due date for filing first renewal application in Goa State was 24.11.1988; and
- (ix) Deemed extension of mining lease is only for a period of one year from the date of expiry of lease or date of receipt of application whichever is later or till the date of receipt of orders of the State Govt. thereon if such orders are made earlier upto 27.9.1994.

Hence, it is apparent that those who have not applied within the prescribed time are not entitled to continue mine lease hold rights and operations thereon.

- VI.** Thereafter, the aforesaid Rule 24A was amended. [As amended, **Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2009** (vide GSR 883(E), dated 10.12.2009)].

Amended Rules were not applicable in the cases where First renewal applications were required to be filed **on or before 24.11.1988** and also for all leases expired on or before this date.

- VII.** It is to be stated that in the amended rules which are subsequently applicable from 27.9.1994 onwards, there is material change but those sub-rules were not applicable at the relevant time and amended rules were not having retrospective effect when the first renewal applications were supposed to be filed. **Only for the purpose of understanding the rule**, the rule is quoted as under:-

24A – Renewal of mining lease :-

- (1) An application for the renewal of a mining lease shall be made to the State Govt. in Form J, at least twelve months before the date on which the lease is due to expire, through such officer or authority as the State Government may specify in this behalf.
- (2) An application for the first renewal of a mining lease granted in respect of a mineral specified in

the First Schedule to the Act, may, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 8 and with the previous approval of the Central Government, be granted by the State Government.

- (3) An application for the first renewal of a mining lease granted in respect of a mineral which is not specified in the First Schedule to the Act, may, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 8, be granted by the State Government.

(Sub-rules (4) and (5) omitted by GSR 6 (E), dtd. 7.1.1993)

- (6) If an application for renewal of a mining lease made within the time referred to in sub-rule (1) is not disposed of by the State Government before the date of expiry of the lease, the period of that lease shall be deemed to have been extended by a further period till the State Government passes order thereon.

(Sub-rule (7) omitted by GSR 56(E), dtd. 17.1.2000)

- (8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1) and sub-rule (6) an application for the first renewal of a mining lease, as so declared under the provisions of Section 4 of the Goa, Daman

and Diu Mining Concession (Abolition and Declaration as Mining Lease) Act, 1987, shall be made to the State Government in Form J before the expiry of the period of mining lease in terms of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act, through such officer or authority as the State Government may specify in this behalf :

PROVIDED that the State Government may, for reasons to be recorded in writing and subject to such conditions as it may think fit, allow extension of time for making of such application up to a total period not exceeding one year.

- (9) If an application for first renewal made within the time referred to in sub-rule (8) or within the time allowed by the State Government under the proviso to sub-rule (8), the period of that lease shall be deemed to have been extended by a further period till the State Government passes orders thereon. (As amended since 27.9.1994 by G.S.R. 724(E))
- (10) The State Government may condone delay in an application for renewal of mining lease made after the time limit prescribed in sub-rule (1) provided the application has been made before the expiry of the lease. (As inserted with effect from 27.9.1994)

It is to be stated that afore quoted Sub Rule (9) for deemed extension would apply only after 27th September, 1994 in the case where application for renewal is filed before expiry of lease. If the application is not filed before expiry of mining lease, they cannot be allowed to run on deemed extension as **in the State of Goa, all leases expired as on 24.11.1988 in view of specific provisions.**

Further, the Rule 24A (2) & (3) were amended from dated 18.1.2000 and they are reproduced as under :

24A – Renewal of mining lease :-

- (2) The renewal or renewals of a mining lease granted in respect of a mineral specified in Part 'A' and Part 'B' of the First Schedule to the Act may be granted by the State Government with the previous approval of the Central Government.
- (3) The renewal or renewals of a mining lease granted in respect of a mineral not specified in Part 'A' and Part 'B' of the First Schedule to the Act may be granted by the State Government:

PROVIDED that before granting approval for second or subsequent renewal of a mining lease, the State Government shall seek a report from

the Controller General, Indian Bureau of Mines, as to whether it would be in the interest of mineral development to grant the renewal of the mining lease:

PROVIDED FURTHER that in case a report is not received from Controller General, Indian Bureau of Mines in a period of three months of receipt of the communication from the State Government, it would be deemed that the Indian Bureau of Mines has no adverse comments to offer regarding the grant of the renewal of mining lease.

VIII. Effects of the relevant Rule quoted above :

Based on the above said provisions of laws, the first and second renewal cases are categorized with special reference to violations of the said Sections 4 (2), 8 (2) and 19 of MM(DR) Act and Rule 24A (2), (4), (5), (6), (8), (9) of MCR, 1960 and others applicable at the relevant time.

- (i) The Rule 24A (4) and (5) of MCR, 1960 was in force till 7th January, 1993. Under the provisions of Rule 24A (4), the renewal applications were required to be disposed of within six months from the date of its receipt and under Rule 24A (5), the applications are not disposed of within the

stipulated time. The same shall be deemed to have been refused.

In the following 97 mining leases, the applications are apparently not disposed of within the stipulated time, and therefore, renewal after cut-off date, can not be justified as there was no provision and jurisdiction to condone the delay, and hence, void and of no effect under Section 19 of MM(DR), 1957. All such renewals as listed in **Table : 3 (Page Nos.302–313)** are void and of no effect. State Government should take action accordingly. Action should also be initiated against all the concerned officials and Ministers who are responsible for renewal against the law.

- (ii) Even though first renewal applications were filed in time, they were not decided by the mine Department and, the leases are permitted to occupy/operate the mines. The reasons for this are not known? This is in gross violation of the then Rule 24A (2), (4), (5) and (6) of the MCR, 1960. (When the first renewal applications filed, they should have been processed as per the prevailing provisions at that time). The leases are allowed on deemed extension which was not in existence at that point of time.

The mines which have/had been operated in violation of the then Section 8 (2) of the MM(DR) Act, 1957, as there was no renewal obtained from the Central Government and allowed to illegally continue hold/operate on deemed extension. It is stated here that there was no deemed extension provision when the renewal applications were filed. Further, the first renewal power was vested with the Central Government at that point of time. There was no power with the State Government for first renewal till 18.12.1999 for the Schedule – I minerals.

Such leases shall be void and of no effect under Section 19 of the MM(DR) Act, 1957. **(Table : 4, Page Nos.314–320).** The State Government is required to take action for taking possession of all such leased area. Action should also be initiated against the all concerned officers for their omission under the relevant law.

- (iii) Under the provisions of the Goa Abolition Act, 1987, Concessionaires have filed first renewal applications before the due date i.e. 24.11.1988 as required under the MCR, 1960. Under the then Rule 24A (2) of the MCR, 1960, the State Government shall have taken prior approval of the Central Government under Section 8 (2) of

the MM(DR) Act, 1957. The State Government, in violation of these two provisions, has granted first renewal without obtaining prior approval of the Central Government. List of such leases (there may be more leases) is enclosed as **Table : 5. (Page No.321)** Action should be taken under Sections 4(2) and 19 of the MM(DR) Act, 1957 for all such leases including the leases listed in **Table : 5.**

Action should also be initiated against the officials, the Director, Mines, the Secretary Mines, and the concerned Ministry who have approved these renewals against the then existing provisions of law.

- (iv) There are 16 leases wherein first renewal applications have been filed within stipulated time i.e before 24.11.1988. But no action has been taken for their renewal under the then Section 8(2) of MM(DR) Act, 1957 and Rule 24A(2) of MCR, 1960. Hence, the mining leases are occupied/running in violation of the then Rule 24A (2), (4), (5) & (6) of the MCR, 1960. Since all these mines are presently running, there is immediate need to initiate action by stopping all mining activities including transportation and subsequent follow up action

under Section 19 of MM(DR) Act, 1957. Other consequential action should also be taken as suggested in similar cases. **(Table : 6, Page Nos.322)**

- (v) During the investigation, it is found that some of the Concessions accorded under the Portuguese Law were declared free area or cancelled by following due process of law prevailing at the relevant time. There are, at least, 9 (nine) Concessions which were cancelled or declared free area but incorporated in Schedule – I of the Goa Abolition Act, 1987. This might have been happened due to oversight / inadvertence / connivance / mistake. The State should have taken action under Section 4 (3) of the Goa Abolition Act, 1987. Proper care should have also been taken during processing of renewal applications filed by the Concessionaire. It is stated here that the original concessionaires or their legal heirs were knowing about this fact and taken undue advantage of mistake appearing in the Schedule – I of the Goa Abolition Act.

Action should be taken against the lessees who had intentionally suppressed these material facts for wrongful gain.

In some files, it has been mentioned that area has been made free or Concessions cancelled. But that has been overruled and the leases have been renewed or brought under deemed extension condition. In some cases, leases are allowed to operate and presently running. List in this regard for such leases stating various details is placed in **Table : 7 (Page Nos.323-324)**

- (vi) Appropriate action, in this regard, has to be taken for the leases which are not yet renewed under the MM(DR) Act, 1957 by following due process of law and in other cases where the leases have been renewed, their renewal should be cancelled in the interest of State.
- (vii) Not only this, in 62 (sixty two) leases, first renewal has been granted, even though the applications were filed for first renewal after cut-off date namely 24.11.1988 for a period of 10 years. This is a blatant abuse of Rule 24A (6) of MCR, 1960 which was applicable at the relevant time. Admittedly, there is no second renewal since last more than 12 years and lessees are permitted to occupy the lease area on alleged deemed extension which is not permitted. Hence, the State Government should take immediate

actions in this regard either by cancelling the lease or by according second renewal wherever necessary by following provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and other Statutes. **(Table : 8, Page Nos.325-331)** It is to be stated that till today, Forest Clearance / Environmental Clearance is not obtained as stated in the Table.

- (viii) It is pertinent to note here that in Goa State, the period of expiry of leases ended latest by 24.11.1988. There is no scope whatsoever accepting the "Form J" and condoning the delay after this date.
- (ix) Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Goa, Daman & Diu Mining Concession (Abolition and Declaration as Mining Lease) Act, 1987, mining concession was abolished. The original concessionaires or their legal representatives or heirs were required to approach the State Government for renewal of the mining lease within a period of one year before the date of expiry of the lease period. Limitation, contemplated in Rule 24A of the MCR, 1960, was operative since 10.02.1987 [inserted by GSR 86(E)]

- (x) As per the Mineral Concessions Rules, applicable in 1987, application for renewal of mining lease was required to be disposed of within a period of six months from the date of its receipt and if the said application is not disposed of within a period of six months, it shall be deemed to have been refused. For the first renewal, the rule provided that lease is deemed to have been extended for a further period of one year. Thereafter, as per the amended sub-rule (8) of Rule 24A, one year period was provided for filing renewal application, if the application is filed for extension of time as the State Government could, for the reasons recorded in writing, allow the extension of time upto total period not exceeding one year.
- (xi) In view of the aforesaid rule, it is apparent that in the State of Goa, number of applications for renewal of the mining leases were filed apparently beyond time. This would be clear from the table enclosed herewith stating when renewal applications were filed by the lessees and various notings by the officers and the Minister, all such applications are dealt with by the authority dehors the rules prevailing at the relevant time and the applications are dealt with arbitrarily. At the relevant time, there was no deeming provision

providing that mining lease would be deemed to have been extended, if the State Government has not decided the renewal application.

- (xii) Rule 24A (10) came to be inserted to the MCR vide Notification dated 27.9.1994. By that the State Government can condone delay on an application for renewal of mining lease made after the limit prescribed in sub-rule (1) that too if renewal application is filed before expiry of lease. However, it is pertinent to note here that the sub-rule (10) of Rule 24A cannot have any retrospective effect for the State of Goa as all the mining leases expired on or before 24.11.1988.

TABLE : 1

**STATUS OF FIRST RENEWAL APPLICATIONS FOR THE CONCESSIONS ABOLISHED
UNDER THE GOA ABOLIATION ACT, 1987 AND CHANGED TO DEEMED MINING LEASES UNDER THE MM(DR) ACT, 1957**

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2/29	DOMNIC FERNANDES	100.00	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, approved mining plan, cadastral survey plan superimposed on lease plan
2	1/37	ELRAY MINERALS	100.00	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Mining Plan not submitted, under process (not yet referred to Forest)
3	1/41	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (P.T.I.)	64.50	21/11/1988	05/06/1991	(10 years)	-	Pending Forest Clearance, VCC , Environmental Clearance & approved Mining Plan
4	3/41	XEC HASSAN XEC ABDUL KADAR (LATE)	55.00	20/05/1988	-	-	-	Proposed for rejection as lease falls within Wild Life Sanctuary area. Under personal hearing
5	5/41	M/S RAPHAEL MINES	87.20	21/11/1988	-	-	Surrendered on 27/01/2003	SURRENDERED
6	6/41	M/S RAPHAEL MINES	83.20	21/11/1988	22/01/1993	(10 years)	-	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance.
7	7/41	M/S EMCO GOA PVT. LTD	87.62	18/11/1988	13/07/1991	(10 years)	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	8/41	SHRI GANGADHAR N. AGRAWAL	97.51	17/11/1988	31/07/1990	(10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance
9	9/41	M/S NATIONAL AGENCY	100.00	08/08/2000	-	-	-	-
10	10/41	M/S RAJARAM N. S. BANDEKAR & CO. PVT. LTD.	98.83	18/11/1988	-	-	20/11/2003	-
11	11/41	M/S DEMPO MINING CORP. PVT. LTD.	89.92	17/11/1987	11/04/1996	-	-	-
12	12/41	M/S DEMPO MINING CORP. PVT. LTD.	99.96	17/11/1987	15/05/1990	28/12/2001	-	-
13	13/41	M/S DEMPO MINING CORP. PVT. LTD.	90.14	17/11/1987	08/12/1995	-	-	-
14	14/41	M/S DEMPO MINING CORP. PVT. LTD.	99.73	17/11/1987	20/07/1990	16/01/2002	-	-
15	15/41	M/S DEMPO MINING CORP. PVT. LTD.	99.55	17/11/1987	15/05/1990	22/01/2002	-	-
16	17/41	M/S ELESBAO PEREIRA & SONS	20.00	28/11/1988	29/05/1990	(10 yrs.)	-	-
17	1/42	V.P.S. SUQUERKAR	100.50	21/11/1988	29/04/1992	(For 10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC
18	1/47	SHRI HIRU BOMBO GAUNS (LATE)	20.00	06/07/1995	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance & approved Mining Plan
19	2/49	COMPANHIA NACIONAL AGENCY	93.77	21/11/1988	02/08/1990	(10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	3/49	S.KANTILAL & CO.PVT.LTD.	99.73	21/11/1988	-	-	26/03/1999	-
21	4/49	M/S RAJARAM BANDEKAR (SIRIGAO) MINES PVT. LTD.	96.00	18/11/1987	19/07/1991	27/01/2001	-	-
22	5/49	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	75.25	11/11/1988	21/12/1990	23/05/2002	-	-
23	6/49	SHRI HIRALAL KHODIDAS (LATE)	70.19	21/11/1988	07/12/1990	(10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance
24	7/49	SMT LIDIA B. SIMOES (LATE)	68.75	11/10/1996	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & approved Mining Plan
25	9/49	M/S SESA GOA LTD.	92.54	20/11/1987	18/05/1990	15/06/2007	-	-
26	10/49	M/S SESA GOA LTD.	78.93	20/11/1987	18/05/1990	15/06/2007	-	-
27	11/49	SHRI GURUDAS TIMBLO (LATE)	65.20	17/11/1998	-	-	07/10/2003	-
28	13/49	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	96.85	11/11/1988	04/07/1991	23/05/2002	-	-
29	16/49	S.KANTILAL & CO.PVT.LTD.	85.29	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
30	17/49	ATMARAM PALONDIKAR(LATE)	44.70	21/11/1988	27/04/1997	-	-	-
31	4/50	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	50.65	15/11/1988	04/07/1991	(10 years)	-	Pending for VCC

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32	5/50	S.KANTILAL & CO.PVT.LTD.	72.23	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted
33	6/50	SHRI ZAIRAM BHICAJI NEUGUI (LATE)	24.50	File under Govt. Submission	-	-	-	File under Govt. Submission
34	7/50	M/S V. S. DEMPO & CO. PVT. LTD.	38.85	17/11/1987	09/03/1998	-	-	-
35	8/50	RAJARAM POIGUINKAR (LATE)	81.96	22/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(h) of MCR
36	10/50	MUHAMED USMAN MUHAMAD HASSAN	62.25	10/05/1995	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, approved mining plan, Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(f) of MCR
37	11/50	M/S DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	34.16	21/11/1988	05/07/1990	(10 years)	-	Pending for Forest Clearance, VCC & Approved Mining Plan
38	12/50	XEC ABDUL KADAR	100.00	18/01/1995	-	-	-	Proposed for rejection as lease falls within Wild Life Sanctuary area, under personal hearing
39	13/50	SHRI SHAIK A KASSIM (LATE)	69.00	21/11/1988	-	-	11/12/2001	-

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
41	16/50	ROGHUVIR R.LOTLIKAR(LATE)	56.58	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Record of Land in Form I & XIV, approved mining plan, Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(g) of MCR and copy of english translation of inventory proceedings.
42	17/50	GURUDAS TIMBLO (LATE)	92.36	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted, under process (not yet referred to Forest)
43	20/50	SHRI ZAIRAM BHICAJI NEUGUI (LATE)	12.00	File under Govt. Submission	-	-	-	File under Govt. Submission
44	21/50	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	51.33	15/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC & latest updated Mining Plan
45	22/50	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	62.75	11/11/1988	04/07/1991	(10 years)	-	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance
46	23/50	SHRI M. A. PARTHASARTHY (LATE)	81.38	14/11/1988	13/02/1991	(10 yrs.)	11/08/2003	-
47	24/50	SHRI V. M. SALGAOCAR (LATE) (SMI)	90.54	18/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for approved Mining Plan, Environmental Clearance, VCC & IBM proforma

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
48	27/50	MAHALAXMI MINING CO. LTD.	72.72	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
49	28/50	SHRI M. M. P. D'SOUZA (LATE)	33.35	21/11/1988	-	-	SURRENDERED on 29/07/1989	-
50	30/50	DR.P.R.HEDE	82.52	06/02/1992	06/11/2007	-	-	-
51	31/50	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (S.F.I.)	61.64	22/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
52	32/50	V.M.SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	34.27	18/11/1988	-	-	13/03/1990	-
53	34/50	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (P.T.I.)	89.50	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
54	35/50	SHRI GANGADHAR N. AGRAWAL	99.72	17/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance
55	37/50	M/S PANDURANG TIMBLO IND.	69.86	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC & approved Mining Plan, WLS
56	38/50	SHRI DINKAR N KAVLEKAR	100.00	21/11/1997	-	-	07/02/2001	-
57	39/50	SMT GEETABALA M. N. PARULEKAR	99.98	11/10/1987	-	-	-	Pending for VCC & approved Mining Plan

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
58	40/50	SHRI V. D. CHOWGULE (LATE)	85.78	15/11/1988	03/07/1991	(10 years)	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
59	42/50	SMT LIDIA B. SIMOES (LATE)	50.80	11/10/1996	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & approved Mining Plan
60	1/51	Shri Shaikh Salim	83.00	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance, & approved Mining Plan.
61	2/51	M/S M. S. TALAULIKAR & SONS PVT. LTD.	50.38	22/11/1988	13/03/1998	-	-	-
62	3/51	M/S V. S. DEMPO & CO. PVT. LTD.	97.68	17/11/1987	14/01/1998	-	-	-
63	4/51	SHRI ZAIRAM BHICAJI NEUGUI (LATE)	25.96	19/11/1996	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, succession deed & approved Mining Plan.
64	5/51	DINANATH CUVELKAR (LATE)	50.14	22/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance
65	7/51	SOC.TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA., (S.F.I.)	92.66	20/11/1997	-	-	07/03/2001	-
66	8/51	GURUDAS TIMBLO (LATE)	97.21	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted, under process (not yet referred to Forest)

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
67	9/51	BHANUDAS KOSSAMBE (LATE)	98.97	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(g) of MCR, Succession Certificate and Forest Clearance
68	10/51	HAIDER KASSIM KHAN (LATE)	83.67	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for succession deed
69	11/51	SHRI ZOIRAM BHICAJI NEUGUI (LATE)	79.24	22/11/1988	-	-	07/03/1990	-
70	14/51	SHRI V. D. CHOWGULE (LATE)	99.83	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending Forest Clearance & VCC
71	15/51	SHRI V. D. CHOWGULE (LATE)	79.90	15/11/1988	03/07/1991	(10 years)	-	Pending for Environmental Clearance, VCC, forest Clearance & latest approved Mining Plan
72	16/51	SHRI V. D. CHOWGULE (LATE)	82.00	15/11/1988	04/07/1991	(10 years)	-	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance
73	17/51	S.KANTILAL & CO.PVT.LTD.	44.08	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
74	19/51	XEC AYUB (LATE)	80.26	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Proposed for rejection as lease falls within Wild Life Sanctuary area, under personal hearing

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
75	20/51	RAVINDRA T. DEULKAR	22.11	20/03/1995	-	-	-	Pending for lease plan, approved mining plan, cadastral survey plan superimposed on lease plan
76	21/51	SHRI ZAIRAM BHICAJI NEUGUI (LATE)	86.36	19/11/1996	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, succession deed & approved Mining Plan.
77	22/51	SMT KUNDA GHARSE	32.25	21/11/1988	25/05/1990	(10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC
78	23/51	GURUDAS TIMBLO (LATE)	69.30	21/11/1988	-	-	09/05/2002	Declared as lapsed
79	28/51	M/S SESA GOA LTD.	23.96	20/11/1987	10/08/1991	15/06/2007	-	-
80	29/51	SHRI DAMU S. NAIQUE (LATE)	24.25	15/11/1995	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance, approved Mining Plan & succession deed
81	34/51	XEC A.ABUBAKAR (LATE)	37.74	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance
82	35/51	GAJANAN P.N. KARMALI (LATE)	14.74	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance and VCC
83	37/51	XEC ABDUL GOFUR X.A.AZIZ	36.94	02/12/1996	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, approved mining plan, cadastral survey plan superimposed on lease plan and Record of Land in Form I & XIV

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
84	38/51	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	45.18	11/11/1988	21/12/1990	(10 years)	-	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance
85	40/51	N.S.NARVEKAR (LATE)	99.20	21/11/1988	04/10/1991	(for 10 yrs.)	-	-
86	41/51	SHRI ROGHUVIR POINGUINKAR (LATE)	66.56	21/11/1988	23/03/1995	(10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC
87	42/51	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	63.05	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
88	43/51	M/S V. S. DEMPO & CO. PVT. LTD.	95.08	18/11/1988	02/07/1990	(10 years)	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
89	44/51	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	61.35	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted
90	46/51	SHRI V. G. MEHTA (LATE)	21.70	17/10/1989	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance, legal issue & approved Mining Plan.
91	47/51	RAMAKRISHNA D.P.LOUNDO (LATE)	37.98	21/11/1997	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, approved mining plan
92	48/51	SHRI VINCENTE J. F. FIGUEIREDO (LATE)	100.00	22/11/1988	-	-	29/11/2000	-
93	49/51	M/S MINEIRA NACIONAL LTDA.	70.63	22/11/1988	-	-	15/03/1990	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
94	50/51	SHRI VASUDEV N. SARMALKAR (LATE)	87.57	04/02/2001	-	-	10/10/2003	-
95	51/51	GURUDAS TIMBLO (LATE)	67.48	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted
96	52/51	SHRI ROGHUVIR POINGUINKAR (LATE)	91.54	17/11/1988	13/12/1990	(10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC.
97	53/51	XEC ABDUL GOFUR XEC A AZIZ(LATE)	30.22	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, lease plan, cadastral survey plan superimposed on lease plan.
98	54/51	JOSE DUARTE(LATE)	36.16	21/11/1988	24/01/1991	(for 10 yrs.)	-	Pending for Record of Land in Form I & XIV
99	55/51	SMT GEETABALA M. N. PARULEKAR	87.55	11/10/1987	02/07/1990	(10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC & approved Mining Plan
100	59/51	SHRI ZAIRAM BHICAJI NEUGUI (LATE)	99.37	19/11/1996	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, succession deed & approved Mining Plan.
101	60/51	SHRI MINGUEL MASCARENHAS (LATE)	82.60	22/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance
102	62/51	M/S MINEIRA NACIONAL LTDA.	91.09	FILE UNDER GOVERNMENT SUBMISSION	-	-	-	Awaiting for legal advice from Law Dept., VCC

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
103	63/51	CHANDRAKANT F. NAIK (LATE)	69.47	21/11/1988	09/01/2008	-	-	-
104	65/51	SMT AMALIA RODRIGUES G. FIGUEIREDO (LATE)	58.27	22/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance & legal issue
105	66/51	S.KANTILAL & CO.PVT.LTD.	99.08	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining plan not submitted, personal hearing following writ petition.
106	67/51	S. KANTILAL & CO. PVT. LTD.	34.00	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., personal hearing following writ petition.
107	69/51	M/S SESA GOA LTD.	99.79	20/11/1987	18/05/1990	(10 years)	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
108	70/51	M/S R. S. SHETYE & BROS.	99.47	21/11/1988	10/07/1990	(10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC.
109	71/51	M/S V. M. SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	79.50	18/11/1988	01/06/1990	21/11/2007	-	-
110	1/52	S.KANTILAL & CO.PVT.LTD.	38.00	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., personal hearing following writ petition.
111	3/52	SHRI ZAIRAM BHICAJI NEUGUI (LATE)	45.00	file under Govt. Submission	-	-	-	file under Govt. Submission

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
112	4/52	S.KANTILAL & CO. PVT.LTD.	73.80	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted
113	8/52	SHRI GANGADHAR N. AGRAWAL	55.79	17/11/1988	04/06/1990	(10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC.
114	10/52	ESVONTA D. SADEKAR	32.10	27/03/1995	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, approved mining plan, cadastral survey plan superimposed on lease plan.
115	11/52	M/S DEMPO MINING CORP. PVT. LTD.	50.13	17/11/1987	05/07/1990	07/01/2002	-	-
116	12/52	N.S.NARVEKAR (LATE)	77.56	21/11/1988	04/10/1991	(for 10 yrs.)	-	-
117	14/52	M/S. BADDRUDIN HUSSAINBHAI MAVANI	100.00	21/11/1988	08/04/2008	-	-	-
118	15/52	SHRI SADASSIVA TIRODCAR (LATE)	62.05	22/11/1988	-	-	29/11/2001	-
119	16/52	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (P.T.I.)	62.71	18/11/1988	05/06/1991	(10 years)	-	Pending Forest clearance, VCC, Environmental Clearance, falling in WLS & approved Mining Plan
120	17/52	S.KANTILAL & CO. PVT. LTD.	94.90	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
121	18/52	S.KANTILAL & CO. PVT.LTD.	46.89	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
122	19/52	M/S V. M. SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	100.00	18/11/1988	03/01/1998	-	-	-
123	25/52	PATRICIA BARNETO	49.12	18/10/1996	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, succession deed, cadastral survey plan superimposed on lease plan, approved mining plan, Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(h) of MCR, Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(g) of MCR
124	28/52	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	42.91	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Forest Clearance.
125	29/52	SHRI PANDURONGA TIMBLO (LATE)	71.20	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
126	33/52	SHRI V. G. MEHTA (LATE)	56.80	21/10/1988	-	-	12/03/2001	-
127	35/52	M/S V. S. DEMPO & CO. PVT. LTD.	98.46	17/11/1987	09/03/1998	-	-	-
128	37/52	M/S V. S. DEMPO & CO. PVT. LTD.	100.00	18/11/1988	26/04/1990	03/07/2002	-	-

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
129	38/52	SHRI HIRU BOMBO GAUNS (LATE)	100.00	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC ,forest & approved Mining Plan
130	39/52	VAMAN JOSHI (LATE)	99.58	22/11/1988	06/03/1991	(for 10 yrs.)	-	Order of renewal issued. Lease deed not executed by the lessee for subsequent 10yrs.
131	40/52	SMT KUNDA GHARSE	43.50	21/11/1988	25/05/1990	(10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC
132	44/52	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (S.F.I.)	22.05	22/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
133	45/52	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (S.F.I.)	40.56	22/11/1988	29/07/1991	(10 years)	-	Pending for VCC & for reply from Forest Dept. in connection with applicability of FCA, 1980
134	47/52	SHRI JOAO HUGO EDUARDO DE SEQUEIRA (LATE)	99.86	21/11/1988	-	-	12/03/1990	-
135	50/52	S.KANTILAL & CO. PVT. LTD.	48.20	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted, personal hearing following writ petition.
136	51/52	SMT KUNDA GHARSE	79.53	17/11/1988	25/05/1999	(10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
137	53/52	P .D. KUDCHADKAR (LATE)	31.44	18/11/1988	08/12/2006	-	-	-
138	54/52	M/S PANDURANG TIMBLO IND.	41.99	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, falling in WLS & approved Mining Plan
139	55/52	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	91.74	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted, personal hearing following writ petition.
140	58/52	SHRI V. D. CHOWGULE (LATE)	20.78	15/11/1988	04/07/1991	(10 years)	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
141	59/52	QUEXOVA S. CUNDO	97.54	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(h) of MCR
142	60/52	S.KANTILAL & CO. PVT.LTD.	43.63	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
143	61/52	S.KANTILAL & CO. PVT.LTD.	50.82	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted
144	62A/52	SMT. SUNANDA D BANDODKAR LEGAL HEIR OF LATE D. B.BANDODKAR. (CONCESSION HOLDER)	48.44	21/11/1988	08/06/1990	(10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
145	62B/52	M/S V. M. SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	52.66	18/11/1988	11/04/1996	-	-	-
146	67/52	SHRI ATCHUTA V. S. VELINGKAR	59.85	21/11/1988	12/09/2001	-	-	-
147	70/52	M/S SESA GOA LTD.	99.76	20/11/1987	18/05/1990	(10 years)	-	Pending Forest clearance & VCC
148	71/52	DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO.	30.00	21/11/1988	-	-	SURRENDERED ON 07/03/2001	-
149	73/52	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	96.00	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
150	74/52	SOCIEDADE VERNEKAR & CO.	100.00	21/11/1987	-	-	-	-
151	75/52	SHRI VOIKUNTA KADNEKAR (LATE)	88.15	22/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance & approved Mining Plan.
152	76/52	M/S SESA GOA LTD.	99.40	20/11/1987	06/03/1991	21/11/2007	-	-
153	77/52	V.M.SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	59.71	22/11/1988	-	-	01/01/1991	-
154	78/52	SHRI SOID ADAM (LATE)	26.08	21/11/1988	06/08/1990	(10 yrs.)	22/09/2004	-
155	81/52	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (P.T.I.)	36.10	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC & Mining Plan

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
156	82/52	SMT KUNDA GHARSE	100.00	18/11/1996	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance & approved Mining Plan
157	83/52	M/S V. M. SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	93.95	18/11/1988	15/01/1998	-	-	-
158	84/52	M/S BANDEKAR BROS. PVT. LTD.	99.45	21/11/1988	26/04/1990	15/07/2002	-	-
159	86/52	SHRI VISHNU KUDCHADKAR (LATE)	95.49	21/11/1988	-	-	29/06/2001	-
160	87/52	M/S V. S. DEMPO & CO. PVT. LTD.	92.50	17/11/1987	-	-	04/01/1990	-
161	88/52	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (S.F.I.)	93.99	22/11/1988	28/04/1998	-	-	-
162	89/52	LITHOFERRO	47.03	21/11/1988	23/07/1990	(10 years)	-	Pending for V.C.C.
163	90/52	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	49.00	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
164	92/52	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	43.14	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC
165	93/52	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	74.01	15/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
166	95/52	M/S DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	98.38	17/11/1987	01/04/2002	-	-	-
167	96/52	S.KANTILAL & CO.PVT.LTD.	32.00	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
168	98/52	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	74.61	15/11/1988	04/07/1991	23/03/2004	-	-
169	103/52	ROGHUVIR R.LOTLIKAR(LATE)	49.69	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Record of Land in Form I & XIV, approved mining plan, Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(g) of MCR and copy of english translation of inventory proceedings.
170	1/53	SHRI V. D. CHOWGULE (LATE)	78.10	15/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC & Environmental Clearance
171	2/53	SHRI V. D. CHOWGULE (LATE)	22.00	15/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for Environmental Clearance, latest updated approved Mining Plan & VCC
172	4/53	SHRI V. M. SALGAOCAR (LATE) (SMI)	79.43	18/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for Environmental Clearance, VCC, approved Mining plan & IBM proforma

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
173	5/53	SHRI ALEIXO MANUEL C. P. DA COSTA	95.09	21/11/1988	11/05/1990	14/12/2001	-	-
174	6/53	CRISNA M. CAMOTIM (LATE)	58.64	16/10/1995	-	-	-	Pending for Concesssion Plan, Record of Land in Form I & XIV, cadastral survey plan superimposed on lease plan
175	9/53	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	23.00	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted
176	10/53	SMT LIDIA B. SIMOES (LATE)	79.00	11/10/1996	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & approved Mining Plan
177	12/53	SHRI VOIKUNTA KADNEKAR (LATE)	31.16	30/10/2000	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance & approved Mining Plan.
178	14/53	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (S.F.I.)	73.73	22/11/1988	29/07/1991	(10 years)	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
179	15/53	ORIENT GOA LTD.	58.35	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
180	18/53	M/S DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	75.40	21/11/1988	07/12/1990	(10 years)	-	Pending Forest Clearance, VCC & Environmental Clearance

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
181	22/53	DAMODAR J. AMONCAR (LATE)	22.65	22/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Record of Land in Form I & XIV, Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(f) of MCR, Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(g) of MCR, Succession Certificate
182	23/53	M/S EMCO GOA PVT. LTD	58.42	21/11/1988	15/07/1997	-	-	-
183	27/53	M/S V. M. SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	72.45	18/11/1988	11/04/1996	-	-	-
184	28/53	ZANTYE & COMPANY	72.00	20/11/1988	03/01/1991	11/08/2004	-	-
185	31/53	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	83.97	11/11/1988	04/07/1991	(10 years)	-	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance,
186	32/53	N.S.NARVEKAR (LATE)	68.00	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for renewal
187	33/53	M/S DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	78.27	22/11/1988	05/07/1990	-	-	-
188	35/53	S.KANTILAL & CO. PVT. LTD.	30.58	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
189	36/53	ESVONTA RAITURKAR (LATE)	44.03	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Proposed for rejection as lease falls within Wild Life Sanctuary area. Under personal hearing

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
190	39/53	LEKHRAJ NATHURMAL (LATE)	85.85	19/11/1988	14/06/1993	(for 10 yrs.)	-	Pending for renewal
191	41/53	SHRI V. G. MEHTA (LATE)	68.75	17/10/1989	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance, legal issue & approved Mining Plan.
192	42/53	M/S DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	69.43	12/04/1999	-	-	-	Pending Forest Clearance, VCC, Environmental Clearance & approved Mining plan
193	43/53	NOOR M.A.KARIM (LATE)	34.22	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Proposed to seek legal opinion
194	44/53	SHRI VINCENTE J. F. FIGUEIREDO (LATE)	46.66	22/11/1988	-	-	27/11/2000	-
195	50/53	M/S V. M. SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	47.88	18/11/1988	01/06/1990	03/08/2006	-	-
196	55/53	SHRI ZACARIAS ANTAO (LATE)	78.69	18/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC.
197	57/53	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	99.33	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance
198	59/53	SHRI V. D. CHOWGULE (LATE)	85.34	15/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC & latest updated approved Mining Plan
199	60/53	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	96.28	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
200	61/53	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (P.T.I.)	96.28	21/11/1988	05/06/1991	29/12/2004	-	-
201	62/53	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	92.50	17/11/1998	-	-	03/10/2003	-
202	65/53	SESA GOA LTD	77.93	21/10/1988	-	-	31/10/1989	-
203	68/53	SHRI VINCENTE FERNANDES (LATE)	70.46	11/02/1995	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance.
204	70/53	S.KANTILAL & CO. PVT. LTD.	22.20	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
205	71/53	SHRI V. N. BANDEKAR (LATE)	80.00	22/11/1988	-	-	16/01/1990	-
206	73/53	ERASMO V.SEQUEIRA (LATE)	45.72	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC and Record of Land in Form I & XIV.
207	76/53	DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	21.75	12/04/1999	-	-	SURRENDERED ON 19/06/2002	-
208	81/53	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	32.13	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
209	82/53	GASA GOA LTD.	96.85	22/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C. Mining Plan not submitted, under process (not yet referred to Forest)

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
210	84/53	M/S DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	72.99	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Personal hearing in process
211	86/53	SHRI V. M. SALGAOCAR (LATE) (SALLITHO ORES)	94.60	18/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC & IBM proforma
212	87/53	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (P.T.I.)	50.40	21/11/1988	07/06/1991	15/06/2007	-	-
213	88/53	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (S.F.I.)	53.38	20/11/1997	-	-	-	Pending for VCC & approved Mining Plan
214	89/53	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	91.15	17/11/1998	-	-	07/10/2003	-
215	90/53	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	90.60	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, falling in WLS
216	92/53	LIMA LEITAO & CO.LTD.	99.23	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., awaited for forest reply
217	93/53	SHRI V. D. CHOWGULE (LATE)	62.27	15/11/1988	31/07/1991	14/08/2006	-	-
218	95/53	MOTIRAM GOUNDALCAR (LATE)	85.55	11/10/1987	03/07/1996	-	-	-

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
219	96/53	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	33.68	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
220	97/53	V.M.SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	60.10	22/11/1988	-	-	04/01/1991	-
221	100/53	P .D. KUDCHADKAR (LATE)	22.14	18/11/1988	08/12/2006	-	-	-
222	106/53	SHRI V. D. CHOWGULE (LATE)	89.00	15/11/1988	04/07/1991	(10 years)	-	Pending for VCC, latest approved Mining Plan & Environmental Clearance
223	107/53	SHRI V. D. CHOWGULE (LATE)	76.86	15/11/1988	04/07/1991	(10 years)	-	Pending for Environmental Clearance, VCC & updated Mining Plan
224	108/53	SHRI V. N. BANDEKAR (LATE)	32.98	22/11/1988	-	-	15/01/1990	-
225	110/53	M/S COSME COSTA & SONS	62.00	18/11/1987	26/06/1990	01/04/2002	-	-
226	111/53	SHRI JAGANATA GANECAR (LATE)	55.30	22/11/1988	-	-	28/03/1990	-
227	115/53	M/S GOA MINERALS (P) LTD.	90.70	21/11/1988	01/06/1990	(10 years)	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
228	120/53	XEC CADAR X.USMAN(LATE)	38.04	22/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC and Forest Clearance

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
229	123/53	SHRI VINCENT FIGUEREIDO (LATE)	98.30	22/11/1988	-	-	12/08/2003	-
230	124/53	SHRI VINCENT FIGUEREIDO (LATE)	99.01	22/11/1988	-	-	12/08/2003	-
231	125/53	SHRI VINCENT FIGUEREIDO (LATE)	98.15	22/11/1988	-	-	30/11/2000	-
232	126/53	M/S SESA GOA LTD.	100.00	20/11/1987	18/05/1990	19/07/2006	-	-
233	132/53	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	94.64	21/11/1997	-	-	30/09/2003	-
234	133/53	SOC.TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA., (S.F.I.)	97.50	21/11/1988	-	-	19/10/1995	-
235	135/53	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	65.51	17/11/1998	-	-	07/10/2003	-
236	137/53	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (P.T.I.)	99.58	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending Forest Clearance, VCC Environmental Clearance & approved Mining Plan
237	138/53	SOC.TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA., (S.F.I.)	94.90	20/11/1997	-	-	07/03/2001	-

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
238	139/53	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	70.91	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Awaiting reply from Forest Dept in connection with applicability of FCA, 1980 & pending for VCC
239	140/53	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	46.66	17/11/1998	-	-	07/04/2003	-
240	141/53	ORIENT GOA LTD.	28.97	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted
241	143/53	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (P.T.I.)	99.61	21/11/1988	15/06/2007	-	-	-
242	144/53	SHRI N.S.NARVEKAR (LATE)	85.35	21/11/1988	-	-	09/11/2004	-
243	1/54	SHRI VINCENTE FIGUEREIDO (LATE)	41.77	22/11/1988	-	-	27/11/2000	-
244	3/54	M/S SESA GOA LTD.	32.04	20/11/1987	18/05/1990	15/06/2007	-	-
245	5/54	M/S V. S. DEMPO & CO. PVT. LTD.	96.64	17/11/1987	26/04/1990	(10 years)	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
246	7/54	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	17.25	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
247	8/54	RAIA P.BATICAR (LATE)	43.20	21/11/1988	-	-	REJECTED ON 29/10/2009	-

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
248	11/54	SHRI. ATCHUTA V. S. VELINGKAR	77.74	21/11/1988	30/08/1990	(10 yrs.)	SURRENDERED on 26/11/1998	-
249	13/54	SOVA (RAMABAI AVDE)	29.85	22/11/1988	-	-	24/08/1999	-
250	15/54	V.M.SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	48.90	22/11/1988	-	-	04/01/1991	-
251	16/54	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	96.36	17/11/1998	-	-	03/10/2003	-
252	18/54	SHRI GANGADHAR N. AGRAWAL	46.33	17/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC.
253	19/54	SMT KUNDA GHARSE	83.84	21/11/1988	25/05/1990	17/01/2002	-	-
254	20/54	M/S V. S. DEMPO & CO. PVT. LTD.	90.95	17/11/1987	26/04/1990	(10 years)	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
255	21/54	M/S V. S. DEMPO & CO. PVT. LTD.	65.79	17/11/1987	14/01/1998	-	-	-
256	23/54	HARI V.LOTLIKAR(LATE)	67.74	22/11/1988	-	-	-	Proposed for rejection as lease falls within Wild Life Sanctuary area. Under personal hearing
257	25/54	M/S V. M. SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	52.10	21/11/1988	12/12/1996	-	-	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
258	28/54	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	22.55	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted
259	29/54	M/S V. M. SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	73.25	18/11/1988	03/01/1998	-	-	-
260	30/54	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	21.60	15/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC
261	31/54	SHRI V. D. CHOWGULE (LATE)	85.58	15/11/1988	04/01/1996	(EXPIRED ON 08/05/2005)	-	Personal hearing under process
262	32/54	SHRI CASHINATH D. NAIK	64.71	22/11/1988	-	-	28/03/1990	-
263	39/54	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	55.37	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
264	40/54	M/S V. S. DEMPO & CO. PVT. LTD.	51.00	17/11/1987	09/03/1998	-	-	-
265	41/54	SMT AHILIABAI SARDESAI (LATE)	82.50	16/11/1987	20/01/1992	16/01/2002	-	-
266	42/54	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (P.T.I.)	51.78	21/11/1988	07/06/1991	(10 years)	-	Pending for Forest Clearance, VCC, WLS personal hearing in process & approved Mining Plan

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
267	44/54	S.KANTILAL & CO. PVT. LTD.	93.19	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
268	45/54	M/S SOVA	85.72	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC & approved Mining Plan
269	46/54	SHRI V. D. CHOWGULE (LATE)	99.36	15/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for Environmental Clearance, latest approved Mining Plan & VCC
270	47/54	M/S V. M. SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	56.30	18/11/1988	11/04/1996	-	-	-
271	48/54	PETER F.E.FERNANDES	80.10	11/12/1996	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance
272	49/54	V. M. SALGAOCAR (LATE) (SMI)	59.66	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, approved Mining Plan & Environmental Clearance
273	1/55	M/S DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	29.14	22/11/1988	05/07/1990	(10 years)	-	Pending for VCC
274	4/55	MARZOOK & CADAR LTD.	77.70	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
275	5/55	SHRI NARAMDAS POPATLAL	60.96	21/11/1988	-	-	SURRENDERED on 10/08/1999	-
276	6/55	M/S SESA GOA LTD.	26.68	21/11/1988	05/06/1991	12/08/2004	-	-
277	8/55	SHRI GANGADHAR N. AGRAWAL	38.73	17/11/1988	04/06/1990	(10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance & approved Mining Plan
278	10/55	SHRI DIOGO JOAO XAVIER SEQUEIRA (LATE)	97.80	17/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Forest & Environmental Clearances
279	12/55	V.M.SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	34.63	18/11/1988	-	-	13/03/1990	-
280	13/55	M/S V. M. SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	70.23	18/11/1988	01/06/1990	22/08/2006	-	-
281	16/55	SHRI V. G. QUENIM (LATE)	56.79	21/11/1988	26/04/1990	(10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC.
282	17/55	SMT LIDIA B. SIMOES (LATE)	99.70	11/10/1996	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & approved Mining Plan
283	18/55	M/S V. M. SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	84.70	18/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance, VCC & approved Mining Plan
284	19/55	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (S.F.I.)	99.00	20/11/1997	-	-	-	Pending for VCC & approved Mining Plan

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
285	20/55	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	98.45	21/11/1998	-	-	14/06/1990	-
286	22/55	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	99.24	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, approved Mining Plan & Environmental Clearance
287	25/55	SHRI CAXINATH P. PARCAR	68.80	22/11/1988	-	-	16/10/1989	-
288	26/55	M/S SESA GOA LTD.	43.00	21/11/1987	-	-	-	Pending for Environmental Clearance, Forest Clearance approved Mining Plan & VCC
289	28/55	S.KANTILAL & CO.PVT.LTD.	97.28	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
290	29/55	SHRI ATCHUTA V. S. VELINGKAR	52.49	21/11/1988	13/09/2006	-	-	-
291	31/55	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	98.08	15/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance, WLS
292	32/55	M/S SESA GOA LTD.	43.00	20/11/1987	06/08/1991	(10 years)	-	Pending for VCC, non-operation
293	34/55	M/S ZARAPKAR & PARKAR	98.31	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
294	35/55	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (P.T.I.)	35.02	21/11/1988	05/06/1991	(10 years)	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
295	36/55	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	35.59	24/11/1988	-	-	18/01/1991	-
296	38/55	M/S SESA GOA LTD.	100.00	20/11/1987	-	-	-	Pending for Environmental Clearance & VCC
297	39/55	M/S SESA GOA LTD.	19.40	20/11/1987	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Environmental Clearance & awaiting reply from F.D in order to ascertain applicability of FCA 1980.
298	41/55	SHRI V. M. SALGAOCAR & BRO. (LATE) (SMI)	76.45	18/11/1988	01/06/1990	(10 years)	-	Pending for VCC & IBM proforma
299	1/56	SHRI CIPRIANO D'SOUZA (LATE)	97.96	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, approved Mining Plan & succession deed
300	3/56	V.M.SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	100.00	18/11/1988	-	-	13/03/1990	-

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
301	4/56	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	100.00	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
302	5/56	S.KANTILAL & CO.PVT.LTD.	99.99	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., personal hearing following writ petition.
303	8/56	M/S BADRUDIN MAVANI	22.40	11/12/1998	-	-	07/02/2001	-
304	9/56	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	73.80	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted
305	11/56	SHRIPAD G.GHARSE (LATE)	93.95	18/11/1996	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance & approved Mining Plan.
306	12/56	S. KANTILAL & CO. PVT. LTD.	52.28	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted, personal hearing following writ petition.
307	18/56	MARZOOK & CADAR LTD.	87.85	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
308	19/56	LITHOFERRO	84.37	20/05/1988	23/07/1990	(10 years)	-	Pending for V.C.C., FCA approval

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
309	21/56	ROGHUVIR R.LOTLIKAR(LATE)	59.94	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Record of Land in Form I & XIV, approved mining plan, Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(g) of MCR and copy of english translation of inventory proceedings.
310	22/56	ROGHUVIR R.LOTLIKAR(LATE)	97.21	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Record of Land in Form I & XIV, approved mining plan, Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(g) of MCR and copy of english translation of inventory proceedings.
311	23/56	ROGHUVIR R.LOTLIKAR(LATE)	24.60	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Record of Land in Form I & XIV, approved mining plan, Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(g) of MCR and copy of english translation of inventory proceedings.
312	24/56	M/S BADRUDIN MAVANI	90.69	21/11/1988	-	-	28/03/1990	-
313	25/56	XEC CADAR X. USMAN	40.29	22/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC and Forest Clearance

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
314	29/56A	S.KANTILAL & CO. PVT. LTD.	98.32	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
315	30/56	S.KANTILAL & CO. PVT. LTD.	84.50	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
316	31/56	VINAYAK NAIK (LATE)	97.82	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Record of Land in Form I & XIV, lease plan, cadastral survey plan superimposed on lease plan.
317	33/56	M/S DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	97.75	21/11/1988	05/09/1990	07/01/2002	-	-
318	34/56	M/S DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	52.48	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for Environmental Clearance, VCC & Forest Clearance
319	36/56	S.KANTILAL & CO. PVT. LTD.	97.94	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
320	38/56	V.M.SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	29.60	22/11/1988	-	-	04/01/1991	-
321	39/56	M/S V. M. SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	53.89	18/11/1988	02/09/2002	-	-	-

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
322	40/56	V.M.SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	93.84	18/11/1988	-	-	13/03/1990	-
323	41/56	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	68.67	11/11/1988	04/07/1991	(10 years)	-	Pending for VCC
324	42/56	SMT KUNDA GHARSE	76.87	21/11/1988	25/05/1994	11/04/2007	-	-
325	43/56	SHRI JOAO HUGO EDUARDO DE SEQUEIRA (LATE)	100.00	21/11/1988	-	-	14/03/1990	-
326	44/56	M/S V. M. SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	92.60	18/11/1988	03/01/1998	30/11/2005	-	-
327	46/56	M/S DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	64.30	21/11/1988	04/02/1998	-	-	-
328	49/56	S.KANTILAL & CO. PVT. LTD.	84.20	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
329	2/57	MAHABLESHWAR GARCO	90.50	22/12/1994	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance
330	3/57	SMT KUNDA GHARSE	100.00	21/11/1988	25/05/1990	(10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC
331	5/57	SHRI NARAINA R.X. AMONCAR (SEGUNA SITARAM SIRSAT LEGAL HEIR)	86.21	22/11/1988	-	-	07/03/1990	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
332	6/57	SHRI. ATCHUTA V. S. VELINGKAR	20.00	21/11/1988	03/07/1998	(17 yrs., 7 month, 21 days)	SURRENDERED ON 15/04/2002	-
333	10/57	DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	95.09	21/11/1988	-	-	SURRENDERED ON 24/11/1999	-
334	11/57	DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	64.66	22/11/1988	-	-	SURRENDERED ON 07/03/2001	-
335	12/57	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	20.00	11/11/1988	04/07/1991	(10 years)	-	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance
336	14/57	SHRI FRANCISCO C. JORGE SEQUEIRA (LATE)	69.43	21/11/1988	-	-	07/03/1990	-
337	18/57	SHRI ZOIRAM BHICAJI NEUGUI (LATE)	103.69	22/11/1988	-	-	16/10/1989	-
338	19/57	SHRI FRANCISCO C. JORGE SEQUEIRA (LATE)	100.00	21/11/1988	-	-	05/03/2001	-
339	20/57	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	100.00	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance, VCC & Environmental Clearance

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
340	21/57	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (S.F.I.)	59.24	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, falling in WLS, proposed for rejection
341	24/57	RAMACANT VELINGKAR	59.65	21/11/1988	04/04/1990	(for 10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC
342	26/57	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	100.00	15/11/1988	04/06/2003	-	-	-
343	27/57	MUSSA XEC USMAN	83.74	30/08/1996	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, approved mining plan, Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(g) of MCR and Record of Land in Form I & XIV.
344	31/57	S.KANTILAL & CO. PVT. LTD.	98.36	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
345	32/57	S.KANTILAL & CO. PVT. LTD.	16.77	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
346	33/57	SMT KUNDA GHARSE	77.95	21/11/1988	25/05/1990	(10 yrs.)	-	Pending for V.C.C.
347	34/57	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	53.06	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
348	37/57	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	38.50	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
349	40/57	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	80.46	11/11/1988	07/01/1998	-	-	-
350	42/57	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	91.40	11/11/1988	13/01/1998	-	-	-
351	45/57	M/S DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	94.08	FILE UNDER GOVERNMENT	-	-	21/10/2002	-
352	50/57	S.KANTILAL & CO. PVT. LTD.	97.28	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
353	61/57	TISA MORAES MINING IND.	99.69	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted
354	63/57	SHRI FRANCISCO C. JORGE SEQUEIRA (LATE)	97.58	21/11/1988	-	-	07/03/1990	-
355	1/58	SHRI VINCENTE FERNANDES (LATE)	100.00	17/01/1995	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance.
356	2/58	SHRI JOAO HUGO EDUARDO DE SEQUEIRA (LATE)	90.44	21/11/1988	-	-	12/03/1990	-
357	3/58	SHRI JOAO HUGO EDUARDO DE SEQUEIRA (LATE)	97.00	21/11/1988	-	-	12/03/1990	-

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
358	4/58	MARZOOK & CADAR LTD.	100.00	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
359	7/58	SHRI CIPRIANO D'SOUZA (LATE)	96.48	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, approved Mining Plan & succession deed
360	12/58	SHRI SITARAM A NAIK (LATE)	99.95	16/02/2001	-	-	07/03/2001	-
361	10/58	SHRI DINKAR N KAVLEKAR	99.98	21/11/1997	-	-	07/02/2001	-
362	13/58	MANHARLAL D. RAJANI	98.91	22/11/1988	09/07/1990	(10 years)	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted
363	14/58	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	40.77	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC
364	15/58	DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	92.04	22/11/1988	-	-	SURRENDERED ON 07/03/2001 EXECUTED 10 YEARS	-
365	18/58	SHRI GANGADHAR N. AGRAWAL	99.80	17/11/1988	04/06/1990	(10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC & approved Mining Plan
366	19/58	M/S V. M. SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	66.76	18/11/1988	31/05/1990	(10 years)	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
367	23/58	SHRI ROGHUVIR X. NAIK (LATE)	98.89	20/05/1988	-	-	04/10/2001	-
368	27/58	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	100.00	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
369	28/58	SHRI ADOLF P. E. GOMES	85.99	10/01/1996	-	-	02/03/2001	-
370	31/58	BABAL S.N. TARI(LATE)	41.40	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Proposed for rejection as lease falls within Wild Life Sanctuary area. Under personal hearing
371	33/58	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	6.70	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., personal hearing following writ petition.
372	36/58	V.M.SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	98.16	18/11/1988	-	-	13/03/1990	-
373	37/58	V.M.SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	97.91	18/11/1988	-	-	13/03/1990	-
374	39/58	M/S SESA GOA LTD.	92.30	FILE UNDER GOVERNMENT	-	-	04/06/2004	-
375	40/58	V.M.SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	99.21	21/11/1988	-	-	04/01/1991	-
376	41/58	V.M.SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	71.88	22/11/1988	-	-	04/01/1991	-

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
377	42/58	V.M.SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	99.85	22/11/1988	-	-	04/01/1991	-
378	43/58	M/S GOA MINERALS (P) LTD.	58.01	21/11/1988	11/04/1996	-	-	Pending for Legal advice from Law Dept.
379	44/58	V.M.SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	94.23	22/11/1988	-	-	04/01/1991	-
380	45/58	V.M.SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	35.00	22/11/1988	-	-	04/01/1991	-
381	46/58	V.M.SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	99.06	18/11/1988	-	-	13/03/1990	-
382	47/58	V.M.SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	95.10	18/11/1988	-	-	13/03/1990	-
383	48/58	CAXINATH TALAULIKAR	97.54	17/11/1988	25/05/1990	(for 10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC
384	49/58	S.KANTILAL & CO.PVT.LTD.	29.52	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
385	50/58	SHAKUNTALABAI M. REGE	33.25	29/03/1995	-	-	-	Pending for VCC and Forest Clearance
386	51/58	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	100.00	15/11/1988	-	-	20/10/1989	-
387	52/58	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	90.80	15/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
388	53/58	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	79.01	15/11/1988	-	-	29/09/1992	-
389	70/58	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	60.54	15/11/1998	-	-	06/10/1992	-
390	71/58	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	57.10	15/11/1988	09/01/1998	-	EXPIRED ON 21/01/2002	-
391	73/58	M/S CHOWGULE & CO. LTD.	100.00	11/11/1988	-	-	27/09/1989	-
392	76/58	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	38.00	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted
393	3/59	RAMACANT POIGUINKAR (LATE)	59.33	22/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Record of Land in Form I & XIV, and Forest Clearance
394	7/59	MANIKBAI PAI VERNEKAR	28.50	17/06/1998	-	-	-	Pending for approved Mining Plan, lease plan, cadastral survey plan superimposed on lease plan
395	8/59	SHRIPAD G.GHARSE (LATE)	90.00	18/11/1996	-	-	SURRENDERED on 11/03/2002	-
396	18/59	SHRI XARADCHANDRA ZARAPKAR	43.05	22/11/1988	-	-	26/02/1990	-

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
397	21/59	SMT USHA P. KARE	87.37	18/11/1996	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance & succession deed
398	22/59	RAVINDRA T. DEULKAR	81.50	20/03/1995	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, approved mining plan, lease plan, Forest Clearance
399	29/59	S. KANTILAL & CO. PVT. LTD.	100.00	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
400	30/59	SHRI N.S.NARVEKAR (LATE)	80.52	21/11/1988	-	-	09/11/2004	-
401	31/59	N.S.NARVEKAR (LATE)	90.95	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for Record of Land in Form I & XIV.
402	37/59	M/S V. S. DEMPO & CO. PVT. LTD.	100.00	17/11/1987	-	-	06/03/1990	-
403	38/59	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	76.98	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted, personal hearing following writ petition.
404	44/59	SHRI N.S.NARVEKAR (LATE)	73.49	21/11/1988	-	-	09/11/2004	-
405	47/59	MINEIRA NACIONAL LTDA.	85.40	22/11/1988	-	-	14/03/1990	-

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
406	50/59	SHRI BASCORA SEGUNA CORPO (LATE)	64.96	21/04/1999	-	-	05/02/2001	-
407	54/59	MANHARLAL D. RAJANI	31.86	21/11/1988	-	-	06/03/1999	-
408	57/59	LITHOFERRO	100.00	20/05/1988	-	-	09/03/1990	-
409	62/59	S.KANTILAL & CO. PVT. LTD.	87.20	21/11/1988	-	-	26/03/1999	-
410	64/59	SESA GOA LTD	98.60	20/11/1987	-	-	16/10/1989	-
411	65/59	S. KANTILAL & CO. PVT. LTD.	97.30	21/11/1988	-	-	26/03/1999	-
412	68/59	S. KANTILAL & CO. PVT. LTD.	23.02	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
413	71/59	SMT LIDIA B. SIMOES (LATE)	39.60	11/10/1996	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance & approved Mining Plan
414	73/59	SHRI SHARADCHANDRA ZARAPKAR	51.77	22/11/1988	-	-	26/02/1990	-
415	74/59	SMT LIDIA SIMOES (LATE)	82.75	11/10/1996	-	-	26/02/2001	-
416	77/59	SMT LIDIA B. SIMOES (LATE)	94.94	11/10/1996	-	-	-	Pending for forest Clearance & approved Mining Plan

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
417	78/59	SESA GOA LTD	64.95	20/11/1988	-	-	08/10/1991	-
418	79/59	SESA GOA LTD	99.44	20/11/1987	-	-	31/10/1989	-
419	80/59	JAISING MANGANLAL	98.76	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(h) of MCR
420	81/59	ROGHUVIR R. LOTLIKAR (LATE)	72.30	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for VCC, Record of Land in Form I & XIV, approved mining plan, Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(g) of MCR and copy of english translation of inventory proceedings.
421	83/59	V.M.SALGAOCAR & BRO. PVT. LTD.	84.44	22/11/1988	-	-	04/01/1991	-
422	3/60	SHRI RAVINDRA T. DEULKAR (LATE)	97.40	20/03/1995	-	-	12/01/2001	-
423	5/60	S.KANTILAL & CO.PVT.LTD.	94.52	21/11/1988	-	-	26/03/1999	-
424	6/60	SESA GOA LTD	66.90	20/11/1987	-	-	SURRENDERED FROM 27/03/2002	-
425	10/60	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	74.89	21/11/1988	-	-	14/06/1990	-

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
426	15/60	M/S DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	100.00	22/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for Forest Clearance, VCC, Environmental Clearance & approved Mining Plan
427	17/60	M/S V. S. DEMPO & CO. PVT. LTD.	70.69	17/11/1987	19/12/1990	02/01/2002	-	-
428	20/60	S. KANTILAL & CO. PVT. LTD.	92.77	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
429	24/60	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	29.39	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted
430	26/60	M/S DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	100.00	22/11/1988	04/02/1998	-	-	-
431	1/61	SHANTILAL KHUSHALDAS & BROS PVT. LTD.	32.43	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C.
432	6/61	SHRI GANGADHAR N. AGRAWAL	92.24	17/11/1988	31/07/1990	(10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC.
433	7/61	SHRI GANGADHAR N. AGRAWAL	87.28	17/11/1988	31/07/1990	(10 yrs.)	-	Pending for VCC.
434	8/61	M/S MADACHEM BAT MINES PVT. LTD.	64.70	21/11/1988	26/04/1990	(10 years)	-	Pending for VCC

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED	DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	REJECTED/ SURRENDERED ON	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
435	2/63	MRS GEORGINA F. DE FIGUERIEDO (L)	78.19	22/11/1988	-	-	12/08/2003	-
436	4/63	MINEIRA NACIONAL LTDA.	57.30	22/11/1988	-	-	14/03/1990	-
437	5/63	MINEIRA NACIONAL LTDA.	66.31	22/11/1988	-	-	20/09/1999	-
438	6/63	COMPANIHA MINEIRA PROGRESSO	80.60	21/11/1988	-	-	-	Pending for V.C.C., FCA Approval.

TABLE : 2

**RENEWAL OF LEASE UNDER THE MM(DR) ACT, 1957
WITHOUT HAVING PRIOR APPROVAL UNDER THE FOREST (CONSERVATION) ACT, 1980**

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME AGAINST WHOM DIVERSION FOREST LAND APPROVED	ORIGINAL AREA (HA.)	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPROVAL FCA	RENEWAL DATE UNDER MM(DR)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1/37	M/s. Elary Minerals and Company	100.00	17.8356	11/02/2009	-
2	8/41	Sri G. N. Agrawal	100.00	67.859 78.23 (Renewal)	27/02/2006 24/12/2008	31/07/1990 (10 yrs.)
3	10/51	M/s. Hyder Kassim Khan	83.06	12.752 71.8992 (Renewal)	16/11/2005 17/11/2008	-
4	60/51	Shri Mingule Mascarenhas	82.6	16.7	08/12/2005	-
5	14/52	M/s. Badruddin Mavani	100.00	71.4128 (Renewal)	18/02/2009	08/04/2008
6	29/52 & 34/50	M/s. Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	160.69	109.943	26/04/2010	-
7	35/52	M/s. V. S. Dempo and Co. Ltd	98.46	64.75	15/01/2009 (Renewal)	09/03/1998
8	38/52	M/s. Hiru Bombo Gauns	100.00	15.4175	23/05/2001	-
9	62A/52	Smt. Shashikala Kakodkar and others, heirs of Late Shri D. B. Bandokar	48.44	44.07	26/10/2009	08/06/1990 (10 yrs.)

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME AGAINST WHOM DIVERSION FOREST LAND APPROVED	ORIGINAL AREA (HA.)	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPROVAL FCA	RENEWAL DATE UNDER MM(DR)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	62B/52	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	52.66	44.985	21/12/2010	11/04/1996
11	75/52	Shri Ajit V. M. Kadnekar	88.15	34.1887	16/04/2009	-
12	12/53	Shri Ajit V. M. Kadnekar	31.16	14.3449	03/10/2009	-
13	55/53	Roy Anto	78.68	31.3425	30/01/1995	-
14	84/53	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co.	82.00	46.79	09/05/1995	-
15	87/53	M/s. Padndurongo Timblo Industries	50.4	12.7021	19/09/2006	07/06/1991 & 15/06/2007
16	29/54	V. M. Salgokar & Bros. Ltd.	73.24	27.9845 (Renewal)	19/02/2009	03/01/1998
17	45/54	M/s. Sova	85.72	44.9237 80.2233 (Renewal)	25/11/2005 22/12/2008	-
18	13/55	M/s. V. M. Salgaoncar & Bros. Ltd.	70.23	35.1525 56.236 (Renewal)	03/10/2005 24/12/2008	01/06/1990 & 22/08/2006
19	19/58	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	66.76	10.8805	15/12/2010	31/05/1990 (10 years)
20	26/60	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	100.00	23.4	09/05/1995	-

TABLE : 3

LIST OF MINING LEASES WHICH ARE RENEWED IN VIOLATION OF RULE 24A (4) & (5) OF MCR, 1960

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF ORIGINAL LESSEE	NAME OF PRESENT OPERATOR LESSEE (AS PER GAZETTE AND EC CLEARANCE)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL APPLICATION FILED (BEFORE 24/11/1988)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL DONE AFTER 24/11/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	41/54	Ailiabai Desai of Goa	Ailiabai Desai of Goa; Smt. Ahiliabai Sardessai	16/11/1987	20/01/1992 & 16/01/2002
2	5/53	Alexo Manuel de C.P. de Costa, of Curtorim	Martinoh Coutinho Cuncolim; Shri Manuel Da Costa	21/11/1988	14/12/2001 & 11/05/1990
3	67/52	Atchuta Visnum S. Velingcar, of Velinga	Atchuta Visnum S. Velingcar, of Velinga; AVS Vellingkar	21/11/1988	12/09/2001
4	29/55	Atchuta Visnum S. Velingcar, of Velinga	Atchuta Visnum S. Velingcar, of Velinga; Shri Atchuta V. S. Velingkar	21/11/1988	13/09/2006
5	17/49	Atmarama X. Poi Palondicar, of Margao	Atmarama X. Poi Palondicar, of Margao; Shri A. X. Poi Palondicar	21/11/1988	27/04/1997
6	14/52	Badrudin Bavani of Margao	Badrudin Bavani of Margao; M/s. Badruddin H. Mavani	21/11/1988	08/04/2008

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF ORIGINAL LESSEE	NAME OF PRESENT OPERATOR LESSEE (AS PER GAZETTE AND EC CLEARANCE)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL APPLICATION FILED (BEFORE 24/11/1988)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL DONE AFTER 24/11/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	48/58	Caxinata Deu Saunto Talaulicar, of Ponda	Caxinata Deu Saunto Talaulicar, of Ponda; M/s. Kashinath D. S. Talaulikar	17/11/1988	25/05/1990 (10 years)
8	63/51	Chandracanta F Naque, of Curchorem	Chandracanta F Naque, of Curchorem; M/s. Chandrakantha Fonu Naik	21/11/1988	09/01/2008
9	41/56	Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Maragoa	Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Maragoa; M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	11/11/1988	04/07/1991 (10 years)
10	5/49	Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Maramagao (Firm)	Firm Chowgule & Cia.Ltd., of Maramagao; M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	11/11/1988	21/12/1990 & 23/05/2002
11	13/49	Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Maramagao (Firm)	Firm Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Maramagao; M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	11/11/1988	04/07/1991 & 23/05/2002
12	98/52	Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Maramagao (Firm)	Firm Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Maramagao; M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	15/11/1988	04/07/1991 & 23/03/2004
13	31/53	Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Maramagao (Firm)	Firm Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Maramagao; M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	11/11/1988	04/07/1991 (10 Years)
14	22/50	Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Maramagao. (Firm)	Firm Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Maramagao; M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	11/11/1988	04/07/1991 (10 years)
15	38/51	Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Margao (Firm)	Firm Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Margao; M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	11/11/1988	21/12/1990 (10 years)

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF ORIGINAL LESSEE	NAME OF PRESENT OPERATOR LESSEE (AS PER GAZETTE AND EC CLEARANCE)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL APPLICATION FILED (BEFORE 24/11/1988)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL DONE AFTER 24/11/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
16	40/57	Chowgule & Cia. Ltda., of Marmagoa (Firm)	Firm Chowgule & Cia. Ltda., of Marmagoa; M/S Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	11/11/1988	07/01/1998
17	42/57	Chowgule & Cia. Ltda., of Marmagoa (Firm)	Firm Chowgule & Cia. Ltda., of Marmagoa; M/S Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	11/11/1988	13/01/1998
18	12/57	Chowgule & Cia Ltda. Of Mormugao (Firm)	Firm Chowgule & Cia Ltda. Of Mormugao; M/S Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	11/11/1988	04/07/1991 (10 years)
19	62A/52	D. B. Bandodkar of Panjim	D. B. Bandodkar of Panjim; Smt. Sunanda D. Bandodkar (Late)	21/11/1988	08/06/1990 (10 years)
20	46/56	Damodar Mangalji & Cia Ltd., of Goa	M/S Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	21/11/1988	04/02/1998
21	18/53	Damodar Mangalji & Cia. (India) Ltd., of Goa (Firm)	Firm Damodar Mangalji & Cia. (India) Ltd., of Goa; M/S Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	21/11/1988	07/12/1990 (10 years)
22	33/53	Damodar Mangalji & Cia. Ltd., of Goa (Firm)	Firm Damodar Mangalji & Cia. Ltd., of Goa; M/S Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	22/11/1988	05/07/1990
23	1/55	Damodar Mangalji & Cia. Ltd., of Goa (Firm)	Firm Damodar Mangalji & Cia. Ltd., of Goa; M/S Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	22/11/1988	05/07/1990 (10 years)
24	3/51	Dempo & Cia. Ltd of Goa (Firm)	Firm V. S. Dempo & Cia. Ltd., of Goa; M/S V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	17/11/1987	14/01/1998

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF ORIGINAL LESSEE	NAME OF PRESENT OPERATOR LESSEE (AS PER GAZETTE AND EC CLEARANCE)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL APPLICATION FILED (BEFORE 24/11/1988)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL DONE AFTER 24/11/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
25	11/41	Dempo & Souza Ltd. Of Goa	Comphania Mineira Dempo and Souza Ltda., of Goa; M/S Dempo Mining Corp. Ltd.	17/11/1987	11/04/1996
26	12/41	Dempo & Souza Ltd. Of Goa	Comphania Mineira Dempo and Souza Ltda., of Goa; M/S Dempo Mining Corp. Ltd.	17/11/1987	15/05/1990 & 28/12/2001
27	13/41	Dempo & Souza Ltd. Of Goa	Comphania Mineira Dempo and Souza Ltda., of Goa; M/S Dempo Mining Corp. Ltd.	17/11/1987	08/12/1995
28	14/41	Dempo & Souza Ltd. Of Goa	Comphania Mineira Dempo and Souza Ltda., of Goa; M/S Dempo Mining Corp. Ltd.	17/11/1987	20/07/1990 & 16/01/2002
29	15/41	Dempo & Souza Ltd. Of Goa	Comphania Mineira Dempo and Souza Ltda., of Goa; M/S Dempo Mining Corp. Ltd.	17/11/1987	15/05/1990 & 22/01/2002
30	23/53	Empresa Minero Comercial de Goa Ltd., of Maragoa	Empresa Minero Comercial de Goa Ltd., of Maragoa; M/S Emco Goa Pvt. Ltd.	21/11/1988	15/07/1997
31	7/41	Empresa Minero Comercial, of Goa	Empresa Minero Comercial, of Goa; M/S Emco Goa Pvt. Ltd.	18/11/1988	13/07/1991 (10 years)
32	18/58	Gajanan Gad of Mapusa	Sripad P. Dhungh at of Margao; Shri Gangadhar Narsingdas Agrwal	17/11/1988	04/06/1990 (10 years)
33	8/41	Gangadhar N. Agrawal of Maragoa	Gangadhar N. Agrawal of Maragoa; Shri. Gangadhar Narsingdas Agrawal	17/11/1988	31/07/1990 (10 years)

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF ORIGINAL LESSEE	NAME OF PRESENT OPERATOR LESSEE (AS PER GAZETTE AND EC CLEARANCE)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL APPLICATION FILED (BEFORE 24/11/1988)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL DONE AFTER 24/11/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
34	6/61	Gangadhar Narsingdas Agrawal	Gangadhar Narsingdas Agrawal; Shri Gandhar Narsingdas Agrawal	17/11/1988	31/07/1990 (10 years)
35	55/51	Guitabala Manohar N. Parulcar, of Mapusa	Manchar H. N. Parulekar of Mapusa; Smt. Geetabala Manohar Naik Parulekar	11/10/1987	02/07/1990 (10 years)
36	6/49	Hiralal Khodidas, of Goa	Hiralal Khodidas, of Goa; M/s. Hiralal Khodida	21/11/1988	07/12/1990 (10 years)
37	110/53	Jose X. Cosme da Costa of Curtorim	Jose Cosme da Costa of Curtorim; M/S Cosme Costa & Sons	18/11/1987	01/04/2002 & 26/06/1990
38	39/53	Lekhraj Nathurmal, of Goa	Lekhraj Nathurmal, of Goa; Shri H. L. Nathurmal	19/11/1988	14/06/1993 (10 years)
39	84/52	M/s Bandekar Bros. Pvt. Ltd. Panjim	Rajaram Narayan X. Bandekar of Vasco Da Gama; M/S Bandker Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	21/11/1988	26/04/1990 & 15/07/2002
40	4/49	M/S Rajaram Bandekar (Sirigao) Mines Pvt. Ltd. Vasco	Sheri Rajaram N. X. Bandekar, of Vasco; M/S Rajaram Bandekar (Sirigao) Mines Pvt. Ltd.	18/11/1987	19/07/1991 & 27/01/2001
41	87/53	M/S Sociedade Timblo Iromaos Ltd., Goa	M/S Sociedade Timblo Iromaos Ltd., Goa; Panduronga Timblo Industries	21/11/1988	07/06/1991 & 15/06/2007

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF ORIGINAL LESSEE	NAME OF PRESENT OPERATOR LESSEE (AS PER GAZETTE AND EC CLEARANCE)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL APPLICATION FILED (BEFORE 24/11/1988)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL DONE AFTER 24/11/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
42	2/51	M/s Talaulikar & sons Ltd., Panji	Madeva Upendra Sinai Talaulikar, Panaji; M/S M. S. Talaulikar & Sons. Pvt. Ltd.	22/11/1988	13/03/1998
43	8/61	Madachem Bhat Mines Pvt. Ltd. Ponda Goa	Bhaskar Hari Dalvi Pale; M/S Madachem Bat Mines Pvt. Ltd.	21/11/1988	26/04/1990 (10 years)
44	126/53	Migoa Sociedade Mineira Goesa, of Goa	Mingoa Sociedade Mineira Goesa, of Goa; M/S Sesa Goa Ltd.	20/11/1987	18/05/1990 & 19/07/2006
45	3/54	Migoa Sociedade Mineira Goesa, SARL of Goa	Mingoa Sociedade Mineira Goesa, SARL of Goa; M/S Sesa Goa Ltd.	20/11/1987	18/05/1990 & 15/06/2007
46	9/49	Mingca Pvt. Ltd., Panaji	Sociedade Mineira Goesa; M/S Sesa Goa Ltd.	20/11/1987	18/05/1990 & 15/06/2007
47	10/49	Mingea Pvt. Ltd., Panaji	Sociedade Mineira Goesa of Panaji; M/S Sesa Goa Ltd.	20/11/1987	18/05/1990 & 15/06/2007
48	70/52	Mingoa Sociedade Mineira Goesa, of Goa	Mingoa Sociedade Mineira Goesa, of Goa; M/S Sesa Goa Ltd.	20/11/1987	18/05/1990 (10 years)
49	69/51	Mingoa Sociedade Mineira Goesa, SARL of Goa	Mingoa Sociedade Mineira Goesa, SARL of Goa; M/S Sesa Goa Ltd.	20/11/1987	18/05/1990 (10 years)

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF ORIGINAL LESSEE	NAME OF PRESENT OPERATOR LESSEE (AS PER GAZETTE AND EC CLEARANCE)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL APPLICATION FILED (BEFORE 24/11/1988)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL DONE AFTER 24/11/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
50	95/53	Motiram Data Goundolcar	Motiram Data Gound Olcar, of Margao; M/s Smt. Sudha M. Gaundalakar	11/10/1987	03/07/1996
51	40/51	Narahari S S Narvenkar of Goa	Narahari S S Narvenkar of Goa; M/s. N. S. Narvekar	21/11/1988	04/10/1991 (10 years)
52	12/52	Narahari S S Narvenkar of Goa	Narahari S S Narvenkar of Goa; Shri N. S. Narvekar	21/11/1988	04/10/1991 (10 years)
53	53/52	Prabacar Dataram S. Curchorcar, of Curchorem	Raia Dotu S. Lade, Sanvordem; Shri Ashok P. Kudchadkar	18/11/1988	08/12/2006
54	100/53	Prabacar Dataram S. Curchorcar, of Curchorem	Raia Dotu Sini Dade Sarvordem; Shri Ashok P. Kudchadkar	18/11/1988	08/12/2006
55	3/57	R. S. Garco, of Maragoa	R.S. Garco, of Maragoa; Smt. Kunda S. Gharse	21/11/1988	25/05/1990 (10 years)
56	24/57	Ramacanta Visnum Sinai Velingcar, of Velinga	Ramacanta Visnum Sinai Velingcar, of Velinga; M/s Ramacant V. S. Velingkar	21/11/1988	04/04/1990 (10 years)
57	70/51	Ramakanta Xetie & Bros. of Bicholim	Ramakanta Xetie & Bros. of Bicholim; M/S R. S. Shetye & Bros.	21/11/1988	10/07/1990 (10 years)

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF ORIGINAL LESSEE	NAME OF PRESENT OPERATOR LESSEE (AS PER GAZETTE AND EC CLEARANCE)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL APPLICATION FILED (BEFORE 24/11/1988)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL DONE AFTER 24/11/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
58	42/56	Roguvir Sinai Garco, of Maragoa	Roguvir Sinai Garco, of Maragoa; Smt. Kunda R. Gharse	21/11/1988	25/05/1994 & 11/04/2007
59	33/57	Roguvir Sinai Garco, of Maragoa	Roguvir Sinai Garco, of S. Lourenoo; Smt. Kunda S. Gharse	21/11/1988	25/05/1990 (10 years)
60	51/52	Roguvir Sinai Garco, of S. Lourenco de Agacaim	Roguvir Sinai Garco, of S. Lourenco de Agacaim; M/s Raghuvir Sinai Gharse	17/11/1988	25/05/1999 (10 years)
61	19/54	Roguvir Sinai Garco, of S. Lourenco de Agacaim	Roguvir Sinai Garco, of S. Lourenco de Agacaim; Smt. Kunda Gharse	21/11/1988	25/05/1990 & 17/01/2002
62	32/55	Sesa Goa Limitada., of Goa (Firm)	Firm Sesa Goa Limitada., of Goa; M/S Sesa Goa Ltd.	20/11/1987	06/08/1991 (10 years)
63	28/51	Sesa Goa Ltd., of Goa (Firm)	Firma Sesa Goa Ltd., of Goa; M/S Sesa Goa Ltd.	20/11/1987	10/08/1991 & 15/06/2007
64	76/52	Sesa Goa Ltd., of Goa (Firm)	Firm Sesa Goa Ltd., of Goa; M/S Sesa Goa Ltd.	20/11/1987	06/03/1991 & 21/11/2007
65	89/52	Sociedade Lithoferro Ltd., Mapusa	Sociedade Lithoferro Ltd., Mapusa; M/S Lithoferro	21/11/1988	23/07/1990 (10 years)

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF ORIGINAL LESSEE	NAME OF PRESENT OPERATOR LESSEE (AS PER GAZETTE AND EC CLEARANCE)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL APPLICATION FILED (BEFORE 24/11/1988)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL DONE AFTER 24/11/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
66	45/52	Sociedade Timblo Iromaos Ltd., Goa	Sociedade Timblo Iromaos Ltd., Goa; M/S. Sociedade Timblo Iroms Ltda. (SFI)	22/11/1988	29/07/1991 (10 years)
67	88/52	Sociedade Timblo Iromaos Ltd., Goa	Sociedade Timblo Iromaos Ltd., Goa; M/S Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltda.	22/11/1988	28/04/1998
68	14/53	Sociedade Timblo Iromaos Ltd., Goa	Sociedade Timblo Iromaos Ltd., Goa; M/S Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltda.	22/11/1988	29/07/1991 (10 years)
69	61/53	Sociedade Timblo Iromaos Ltd., Goa	Sociedade Timblo Iromaos Ltd., Goa; M/S Panduranga Timblo Irmaos Ltda.	21/11/1988	05/06/1991 & 29/12/2004
70	143/53	Sociedade Timblo Iromaos Ltd., Maragoa	Sociedade Timblo Iromaos Ltd., Maragoa; M/S Panduronga Timblo Industrias	21/11/1988	15/06/2007
71	6/55	Sociedade Timblo Iromaos Ltd., Maragoa	Sociedade Timblo Irmao Ltda., of Margao; M/S Sesa Goa Ltd.	21/11/1988	05/06/1991 & 12/08/2004
72	35/55	Timblo Iromaos Ltd., Margao (Firm)	Firm Timblo Iromaos Ltd., Margao; M/S Sociedade Timblo Irmas Ltd.	21/11/1988	05/06/1991 (10 years)
73	29/54	V M Salgaocar e Iromao of Vasco da Gama	V M Salgaocar e Iromao of Vasco da Gama; M/S V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	18/11/1988	03/01/1998

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF ORIGINAL LESSEE	NAME OF PRESENT OPERATOR LESSEE (AS PER GAZETTE AND EC CLEARANCE)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL APPLICATION FILED (BEFORE 24/11/1988)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL DONE AFTER 24/11/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
74	13/55	V M Salgaocar e Iromao of Vasco da Gama	V M Salgaocar e Iromao of Vasco da Gama; M/S V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	18/11/1988	01/06/1990 & 22/08/2006
75	41/55	V M Salgaocar e Iromao of Vasco da Gama	V M Salgaocar e Iromao of Vasco da Gama; M/S Salgaocar Mining Industries Pvt. Ltd.	18/11/1988	01/06/1990 (10 years)
76	83/52	V M Salgaocar & India Ltd. Vasco da Gama (Firm)	Firm V M Salgaocar & I. Ltd. Vasco da Gama; M/S V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	18/11/1988	15/01/1998
77	50/53	V M Salgaocar & India Ltd. Vasco da Gama (Firm)	Firm V M Salgaocar & India Ltd. Vasco da Gama; M/S V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	18/11/1988	01/6/1990 & 03/08/2006
78	95/52	V S Dempo & Cia. Ltd of Goa (Firm)	Firm V S Dempo & Cia. Ltd of Goa; M/s Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	17/11/1987	01/04/2002
79	5/54	V S Dempo & Cia. Ltd of Goa (Firm)	Firm V S Dempo & Cia. Ltd of Goa; M/S V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	17/11/1987	26/04/1990 (10 years)
80	20/54	V S Dempo & Cia. Ltd of Goa (Firm)	Firm V S Dempo & Cia. Ltd of Goa; M/s V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	17/11/1987	26/04/1990 (10 years)
81	21/54	V S Dempo & Cia. Ltd of Goa (Firm)	Firm V S Dempo & Cia. Ltd of Goa; M/s V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	17/11/1987	14/01/1998

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF ORIGINAL LESSEE	NAME OF PRESENT OPERATOR LESSEE (AS PER GAZETTE AND EC CLEARANCE)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL APPLICATION FILED (BEFORE 24/11/1988)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL DONE AFTER 24/11/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
82	40/54	V S Dempo & Cia. Ltd of Goa (Firm)	Firm V S Dempo & Cia. Ltd of Goa; M/S V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	17/11/1987	09/03/1998
83	27/53	V. M. Salgaocar & (I) Ltd., of Vasco da Gama (Firm)	Firm V. M. Salgaocar & (I) Ltd., of Vasco da Gama; M/S V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	18/11/1988	11/04/1996
84	39/56	V. M. Salgaocar & Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	V. M. Salgaocar & Bros. Pvt. Ltd.; V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	18/11/1988	02/09/2002
85	19/52	V. M. Salgaocar & Irmao Ltd., of Vasco da Gama (Firm)	Firm V. M. Salgaocar & Irmao Ltd., of Vasco da Gama; M/S V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	18/11/1988	03/01/1998
86	44/56	V. M. Salgaocar e Irmaos, of Vasco da Gama (Firm)	Firm V. M. Salgaocar e Irmaos, of Vasco da Gama; V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	18/11/1988	03/01/1998 & 30/11/2005
87	7/50	V. S. Dempo & Cia.Ltd., of Goa (Firm)	Firm V. S. Dempo & Cia. Ltd., of Goa; M/s V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	17/11/1987	09/03/1998
88	35/52	V. S. Dempo & Cia. Ltd., of Goa (Firm)	Firm V. S. Dempo & Cia. Ltd., of Goa; M/S V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	17/11/1987	09/03/1998
89	16/55	Vassudeva Guiri Quenim, of Goa	Vassudeva Guiri Quenim, of Goa; Shri V G Quenim	21/11/1988	26/04/1990 (10 years)

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF ORIGINAL LESSEE	NAME OF PRESENT OPERATOR LESSEE (AS PER GAZETTE AND EC CLEARANCE)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL APPLICATION FILED (BEFORE 24/11/1988)	DATE OF 1ST RENEWAL DONE AFTER 24/11/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
90	62B/52	Vassudeva Madeva Salgaocar, of V. da Gama	Vassudeva Madeva Salgaocar, of V. da Gama; M/S V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	18/11/1988	11/04/1996
91	47/54	Vassudeva Madeva Salgaocar, of Vasco da Gama	Vassudeva Madeva Salgaocar, of Vasco da Gama; M/s V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	18/11/1988	11/04/1996
92	16/51	Vishwasrao D Chowgule, of Vasco da Gama	Vishwasrao D Chowgule, of Vasco da Gama; M/s Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	15/11/1988	04/07/1991 (10 years)
93	93/53	Vishwasrao D Chowgule, of Vasco da Gama	Vishwasrao D Chowgule, of Vasco da Gama; Shri V D Chowgule	15/11/1988	31/07/1991 & 14/08/2006
94	40/50	Vishwasrao D Chowgule, of Vasco da Gama	Vishwasrao D Chowgule, of Vasco da Gama; M/S Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	15/11/1988	03/07/1991 (10 years)
95	26/57	Vishwasrao Dataji Chowgule, of Marmagao	Firm Chowgule & Cia Ltda. Of Mormugao; M/S Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	15/11/1988	04/06/2003
96	19/58	Vivian Coutinho, of Margao	Vivian Coutinho, of Margao; V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	18/11/1988	31/05/1990 (10 years)
97	28/53	Zantie, & Co. Pvt. Ltd., of Panaji	Narayan Ganesh Prabhu Zantye Bicholem; M/s Zantye and Co. Pvt. Limited	20/11/1988	03/01/1991 & 11/08/2004

TABLE : 4

LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR FIRST RENEWAL OF MINING LEASES WHICH WERE NOT DISPOSED OF WITHIN SIX MONTHS AND, THEREFORE, IT WOULD BE DEEMED REFUSAL UNDER THE THEN RULE 24A (2), (4), (5) & (6) OF MCR, 1960 WHICH WERE RELEVANT AT THAT TIME

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES AS PER MINES DEPARTMENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	3/41	XEC Hassan XEC Abdul Kadar (Late)	55.00	20/05/1988	Proposed for rejection as lease falls within Wildlife Sanctuary area, under personal hearing
2	5/41	M/s. Raphael Mines	87.20	21/11/1988	Surrendered on 27/01/2003
3	3/49	S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	99.73	21/11/1988	26/03/1999
4	5/50	S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	72.23	21/11/1988	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted
5	6/50	Shri Zairam Bhicaji Neugui (Late)	24.50	File under Govt. submission	File under Govt. submission
6	8/50	Rajaram Poiguinkar (Late)	81.96	22/11/1988	Pending for VCC, Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(h) of MCR
7	17/50	Gurudas Timblo (Late)	92.36	21/11/1988	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted, under process (not yet referred to Forest)

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES AS PER MINES DEPARTMENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
8	20/50	Shri Zairam Bhicaji Neugui (Late)	12.00	File under Govt. submission	File under Govt. submission
9	34/50	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltda. (P.T.I.)	89.50	21/11/1988	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
10	1/51	Shri Shaikh Salim	83.00	21/11/1988	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance & approved Mining Plan.
11	5/51	Dinanath Cuvelkar (Late)	50.14	22/11/1988	Pending for Forest Clearance
12	10/51	Haider Kassim Khan (Late)	83.67	21/11/1988	Pending for succession deed
13	14/51	Shri V. D. Chowgule (Late)	99.83	21/11/1988	Pending Forest Clearance & VCC
14	19/51	XEC Ayub (Late)	80.26	21/11/1988	Proposed for rejection as lease falls within Wildlife Sanctuary area, under personal hearing
15	34/51	XEC A. Abubakar (Late)	37.74	21/11/1988	Pending for Forest Clearance
16	44/51	Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	61.35	21/11/1988	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES AS PER MINES DEPARTMENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
17	53/51	XEC Abdul Gofur XEC A Aziz (Late)	30.22	21/11/1988	Pending for VCC, lease plan, cadastral survey plan superimposed on lease plan.
18	62/51	M/s. Mineira Nacional Ltda.	91.09	File under Govt. submission	Awaiting for legal advice from Law Dept., VCC
19	65/51	Smt. Amalia Rodrigues G. Figueiredo (Late)	58.27	22/11/1988	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance & legal issue
20	3/52	Shri Zairam Bhicaji Neugui (Late)	45.00	File under Govt. submission	File under Govt. submission
23	54/52	M/s. Pandurang Timblo Ind.	41.99	21/11/1988	Pending for VCC, falling in WLS & approved Mining Plan
24	59/52	Quexova S. Cundo	97.54	21/11/1988	Pending for VCC, Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(h) of MCR
25	75/52	Shri Voikunta Kadnekar (Late)	88.15	22/11/1988	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance & approved Mining Plan.
26	92/52	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltda. (T.P.L.)	43.14	21/11/1988	Pending for VCC

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES AS PER MINES DEPARTMENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
27	2/53	Shri V. D. Chowgule (Late)	22.00	15/11/1988	Pending for Environmental Clearance, latest updated approved Mining Plan & VCC
28	22/53	Damodar J. Amoncar (Late)	22.65	22/11/1988	Pending for VCC, record of land in Form I & XIV, Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(f) of MCR, Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(g) of MCR, Succession Certificate
29	43/53	Noor M. A. Karim (Late)	34.22	21/11/1988	Proposed to seek legal opinion
30	55/53	Shri Zacarias Antao (Late)	78.69	18/11/1988	Pending for VCC.
31	57/53	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	99.33	21/11/1988	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance
32	65/53	Sesa Goa Ltd.	77.93	21/10/1988	31/10/1989
33	84/53	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	72.99	21/11/1988	Personal hearing in process
34	86/53	Shri V. M. Salgaocar (Late) (Sallitho Ores)	94.60	18/11/1988	Pending for VCC & IBM proforma

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES AS PER MINES DEPARTMENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
35	92/53	Lima Leitao & Co. Ltd.	99.23	21/11/1988	Pending for V.C.C., awaited for Forest Reply
36	123/53	Shri Vincent Figueredo (Late)	98.30	22/11/1988	12/08/2003
37	137/53	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltda. (P.T.I.)	99.58	21/11/1988	Pending Forest Clearance, VCC, Environmental Clearance & approved Mining Plan
38	141/53	Orient Goa Ltd.	28.97	21/11/1988	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted
39	8/54	Raia P. Baticar (Late)	43.20	21/11/1988	Rejected on 29/10/2009
40	23/54	Hari V. Lotlikar (Late)	67.74	22/11/1988	Proposed for rejection as lease falls within Wildlife Sanctuary area, under personal hearing
41	45/54	M/s. Sova	85.72	21/11/1988	Pending for VCC & approved Mining Plan
42	4/55	Marzook & Cadar Ltd.	77.70	21/11/1988	Pending for V.C.C., Mining Plan not submitted

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES AS PER MINES DEPARTMENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
43	22/55	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltda. (T.P.L.)	99.24	21/11/1988	Pending for VCC, approved Mining Plan & Environmental Clearance
44	31/55	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	98.08	15/11/1988	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance, WLS
45	34/55	M/s. Zarakar & Parkar	98.31	21/11/1988	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance.
46	34/56	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	52.48	21/11/1988	Pending for Environmental Clearance, VCC & Forest Clearance
47	36/56	S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	97.94	21/11/1988	Pending for V.C.C.
48	7/58	Shri Cipriano D'Souza (Late)	96.48	21/11/1988	Pending for VCC, approved Mining Plan & Succession Deed
49	14/58	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltda. (T.P.L.)	40.77	21/11/1988	Pending for VCC
50	31/58	Babal S. N. Tari (Late)	41.40	21/11/1988	Proposed for rejection as lease falls within Wildlife Sanctuary area, under personal hearing

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/ LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES AS PER MINES DEPARTMENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
51	31/59	N. S. Narvekar (Late)	90.95	21/11/1988	Pending for record of land in Form I & XIV.
52	68/59	S. Kantilal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	23.02	21/11/1988	Pending for V.C.C.
53	15/60	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	100.00	22/11/1988	Pending for Forest Clearance, VCC, Environmental Clearance & approved Mining Plan
54	6/63	Companiha Mineira Progresso	80.60	21/11/1988	Pending for V.C.C., FCA approval.

TABLE : 5

**LIST OF MINING LEASES WHICH ARE RENEWED IN VIOLATION OF THE THEN
RULE 24 A (2) OF MCR, 1960 AND SECTION 8 (2) OF THE MM(DR) Act, 1957**

SR. NO.	T. C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED/ DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	WEATHER APPROVAL TAKEN FROM GoI FOR RENEWAL (YES/NO)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	30/50	Dr. P. R. Hede	82.520	06/02/1992	06/11/2007	NO
2	63/51	Chandrakant F. Naik (Late)	69.470	21/11/1988	09/01/2008	NO
3	14/52	M/s. Baddrudin Hussainbhai Mavani	100.00	21/11/1988	08/04/2008	NO
4	53/52	P .D. Kudchadkar(Late)	31.439	18/11/1988	08/12/2006	NO
5	67/52	Shri Atchuta V. S. Velingkar	59.850	21/11/1988	12/09/2001	NO
6	100/53	P .D. Kudchadkar (Late)	22.135	18/11/1988	08/12/2006	NO
7	143/53	M/s. Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltda. (P.T.I.)	99.606	21/11/1988	15/06/2007	NO
8	29/55	Shri Atchuta V. S. Velingkar	52.490	21/11/1988	13/09/2006	NO
9	39/56	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	53.890	18/11/1988	02/09/2002	NO
10	26/57	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	100.00	15/11/1988	04/06/2003	NO
11	Others					

TABLE : 6

LIST OF MINES WHICH ARE PRESENTLY RUNNING WITHOUT HAVING ANY PROCESS OF FIRST RENEWAL APPLICATION (FORM “J”) IN VIOLATION OF THE THEN RULE 24A (2), (4), (5) & (6) OF MCR, 1960 AND SECTION 8 OF THE MM(DR) ACT, 1957

SR. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT/LESSEE	T.C. NO.	AREA (HA.)	VILLAGE	TALUKA	DATE OF APPLICATION IN " J" FORM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Shri Sheikh Mohmad Issac (Late)	1/51	83.00	Caurem	Quepem	21/11/1988
2	Haider Kassim Khan (Late)	10/51	83.67	Sulcorna	Quepem	21/11/1988
3	Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	44/51	61.35	Maina	Quepem	21/11/1988
4	XEC Abdul Gofur XEC A. Aziz (Late)	53/51	30.22	Curpem	Sanguem	21/11/1988
5	M/s. Mineira Nacional Ltda.	62/51	91.09	Santona/Kirla Pal	Sanguem	File under Govt. submission
6	Smt. Amalia Rodrigues G. Figueiredo (Late)	65/51	58.27	Curpem	Sanguem	22/11/1988
7	Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	28/52	42.91	Rivona	Sanguem	21/11/1988
8	Shri Voikunta Kadnekar (Late)	75/52	88.15	Colomba	Sanguem	22/11/1988
9	M/s. SOC. Timblo Irmaos Ltda. (T.P.L.)	92/52	43.136	Cudnem	Bicholim	21/11/1988
10	Shri V. M. Salgaocar (Late) (Sallitho Ores)	86/53	94.6	Pale	Bicholim	18/11/1988
11	M/s. Sova	45/54	85.72	Sangod	Sanguem	21/11/1988
12	Marzook & Cadar Ltd.	4/55	77.7	Dharbandora	Sanguem	21/11/1988
13	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	31/55	98.08	Xelpo Curado, Gavanem & Ambelim	Sattari	15/11/1988
14	M/s. Zarapkar & Parkar	34/55	98.309	Dabal	Sanguem	21/11/1988
15	Shri Cipriano D'Souza (Late)	7/58	96.48	Colem/Sangod	Sanguem	21/11/1988
16	M/s. SOC. Timblo Irmaos Ltda. (T.P.L.)	14/58	40.765	Codli	Sanguem	21/11/1988

TABLE : 7

LIST OF ORIGINAL CONCESSIONS WHICH WERE CANCELLED OR DECLARED FREE

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	ORIGINAL CONCESSIONAIRES	NAME OF APPLICANT	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM & DATE OF RENEWAL	PENDENCY AS PER MINES DEPARTMENT	DATE OF CANCELLED / FREE AS PER ORIGINAL RECORD	WEATHER WORKING (YES/NO) AS PER PRODUCTION DATA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1/47	Shri Hiru Bombo Gaunco of Margao	Shri Hiru Bombo Gauns (Late)	06/07/1995	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance & approved Mining Plan	Cancelled on 06/02/1973	No
2	139/53	Sociedade Timblo Iromaos Ltd., Maragoa	M/s. SOC. Timblo Irmaos Ltda. (T.P.L.)	21/11/1988	Pending for Forest Clearance & for VCC	Cancelled on 04/09/1976	No
3	20/57	Sociadade Timblo Irmao Ltda., of Margao	M/s. SOC. Timblo Irmaos Ltda. (T.P.L.)	21/11/1988	Pending for Forest Clearance, VCC & Environmental Clearance	Cancelled on 04/09/1976	No
4	27/57	Mussa Xequê Usman, of Goa	Mussa XEC Usman	30/08/1996	Pending for VCC, approved Mining Plan, Affidavit in terms of Rule 22(3)(g) of MCR and record of land in Form I & XIV	Cancelled on 01/03/1978	No
5	48/58	Caxinata Deu Saunto Talaulicar, of Ponda	Caxinath Talaulikar	17/11/1988 & 25/05/1990 (for 10 years)	Pending for VCC	Cancelled on 06/04/1976	No

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	ORIGINAL CONCESSIONAIRES	NAME OF APPLICANT	DATE OF APPLICATION IN “J” FORM & DATE OF RENEWAL	PENDENCY AS PER MINES DEPARTMENT	DATE OF CANCELLED / FREE AS PER ORIGINAL RECORD	WEATHER WORKING (YES/NO) AS PER PRODUCTION DATA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	50/58	Mohanlal S. Rege of Quepem	Shakuntalabai M. Rege	29/03/1995	Pending for VCC and Forest Clearance	Cancelled on 06/07/1976	Yes
7	75/52	Voicunta Canecar of Margao	Shri Voikunta Kadnekar (Late)	22/11/1988	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance & approved Mining Plan	Declared free area on 24/01/1963	Yes
8	6/61	Gangadhar Narsingdas Agrawal, of Margao	Shri Gangadhar N. Agrawal	17/11/1988 & 31/07/1990 (10 years)	Pending for VCC	Declared free area on 29/09/1969	Yes
9	10/53	Lidia Belinda Simoes, of Goa	Smt. Lidia B. Simoes (Late)	11/10/1996	Pending for Forest Clearance & approved Mining Plan	Declared free area on 29/10/1975	No

TABLE : 8

LIST OF MINING LEASES WHEREIN FIRST RENEWAL IS ACCORDED FOR 10 YEARS BUT SUBSEQUENTLY RUNNING UNDER DEEMED EXTENSION. THE RENEWAL IS ALSO IN VIOLATION OF THE THEN RULE 24A (4) & (5) OF MCR, 1960

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT / LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED / DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	RENEWAL PERIOD	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	48/58	Caxinath Talaulikar	97.54	17/11/1988	25/05/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC
2	2/49	Companhia Nacional Agency	93.77	21/11/1988	02/08/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance
3	54/51	Jose Duarte (Late)	36.16	21/11/1988	24/01/1991	(10 years)	Pending for record of land in Form I & XIV
4	39/53	Lekhraj Nathurmali (Late)	85.85	19/11/1988	14/06/1993	(10 years)	Pending for renewal
5	12/57	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	20.00	11/11/1988	04/07/1991	(10 years)	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance
6	38/51	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	45.18	11/11/1988	21/12/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance
7	22/50	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	62.75	11/11/1988	04/07/1991	(10 years)	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance
8	31/53	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	83.97	11/11/1988	04/07/1991	(10 years)	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance
9	41/56	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	68.67	11/11/1988	04/07/1991	(10 years)	Pending for VCC

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT / LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN “J” FORM	RENEWED / DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	RENEWAL PERIOD	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	4/50	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	50.65	15/11/1988	04/07/1991	(10 years)	Pending for VCC
11	11/50	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	34.16	21/11/1988	05/07/1990	(10 years)	Pending for Forest Clearance, VCC & approved Mining Plan
12	18/53	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	75.40	21/11/1988	07/12/1990	(10 years)	Pending Forest Clearance, VCC & Environmental Clearance
13	1/55	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	29.14	22/11/1988	05/07/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC
14	17/41	M/s. Elesbao Pereira & Sons	20.00	28/11/1988	29/05/1990	(10 years)	-
15	7/41	M/s. Emco Goa Pvt. Ltd.	87.62	18/11/1988	13/07/1991	(10 years)	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
16	115/53	M/s. Goa Minerals (P) Ltd.	90.70	21/11/1988	01/06/1990	(10 years)	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
17	8/61	M/s. Madachem Bat Mines Pvt. Ltd.	64.70	21/11/1988	26/04/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC
18	70/51	M/s. R. S. Shetye & Bros.	99.47	21/11/1988	10/07/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC
19	6/41	M/s. Raphael Mines	83.20	21/11/1988	22/01/1993	(10 years)	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance
20	32/55	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	43.00	20/11/1987	06/08/1991	(10 years)	Pending for VCC & non-operation

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT / LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED / DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	RENEWAL PERIOD	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	69/51	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	99.79	20/11/1987	18/05/1990	(10 years)	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
22	70/52	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	99.76	20/11/1987	18/05/1990	(10 years)	Pending Forest Clearance & VCC
23	16/52	M/s. SOC. Timblo Irmaos Ltda. (P.T.I.)	62.71	18/11/1988	05/06/1991	(10 years)	Pending Forest Clearance, VCC, Environmental Clearance, falling in WLS & approved Mining Plan
24	35/55	M/s. SOC. Timblo Irmaos Ltda. (P.T.I.)	35.02	21/11/1988	05/06/1991	(10 years)	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
25	1/41	M/s. SOC. Timblo Irmaos Ltda. (P.T.I.)	64.50	21/11/1988	05/06/1991	(10 years)	Pending Forest Clearance, VCC, Environmental Clearance & approved Mining Plan
26	42/54	M/s. SOC. Timblo Irmaos Ltda. (P.T.I.)	51.78	21/11/1988	07/06/1991	(10 years)	Pending for Forest Clearance, VCC, WLS, personal hearing in process & approved Mining Plan
27	45/52	M/s. SOC. Timblo Irmaos Ltda. (S.F.I.)	40.56	22/11/1988	29/07/1991	(10 years)	Pending for VCC & for reply from Forest Dept. in connection with the applicability of FCA, 1980

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT / LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED / DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	RENEWAL PERIOD	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	14/53	M/s. SOC. Timblo Irmaos Ltda. (S.F.I.)	73.73	22/11/1988	29/07/1991	(10 years)	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
29	19/58	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	66.76	18/11/1988	31/05/1990	(10 years)	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
30	20/54	M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	90.95	17/11/1987	26/04/1990	(10 years)	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
31	5/54	M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	96.64	17/11/1987	26/04/1990	(10 years)	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
32	43/51	M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	95.08	18/11/1988	02/07/1990	(10 years)	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
33	40/51	N. S. Narvekar (Late)	99.20	21/11/1988	04/10/1991	(10 years)	-
34	12/52	N. S. NARVEKAR (Late)	77.56	21/11/1988	04/10/1991	(10 years)	-
35	24/57	Ramacant Velingkar	59.65	21/11/1988	04/04/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC
36	41/55	Shri V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. (Late) (SMI)	76.45	18/11/1988	01/06/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC & IBM pro-forma
37	6/61	Shri Gangadhar N. Agrawal	92.24	17/11/1988	31/07/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC
38	7/61	Shri Gangadhar N. Agrawal	87.28	17/11/1988	31/07/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT / LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED / DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	RENEWAL PERIOD	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
39	8/52	Shri Gangadhar N. Agrawal	55.79	17/11/1988	04/06/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC
40	8/41	Shri Gangadhar N. Agrawal	97.51	17/11/1988	31/07/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance
41	18/58	Shri Gangadhar N. Agrawal	99.80	17/11/1988	04/06/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC & approved Mining Plan
42	8/55	Shri Gangadhar N. Agrawal	38.73	17/11/1988	04/06/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC, Forest Clearance & approved Mining Plan
43	6/49	Shri Hiralal Khodidas (Late)	70.19	21/11/1988	07/12/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance
44	52/51	Shri Roghuvir Poinguinkar (Late)	91.54	17/11/1988	13/12/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC
45	41/51	Shri Roghuvir Poinguinkar (Late)	66.56	21/11/1988	23/03/1995	(10 years)	Pending for VCC
46	107/53	Shri V. D. Chowgule (Late)	76.86	15/11/1988	04/07/1991	(10 years)	Pending for Environmental Clearance, VCC & updated Mining Plan

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT / LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED / DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	RENEWAL PERIOD	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47	40/50	Shri V. D. Chowgule (Late)	85.78	15/11/1988	03/07/1991	(10 years)	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
48	16/51	Shri V. D. Chowgule (Late)	82.00	15/11/1988	04/07/1991	(10 years)	Pending for VCC & Forest Clearance
49	15/51	Shri V. D. Chowgule (Late)	79.90	15/11/1988	03/07/1991	(10 years)	Pending for Environmental Clearance, VCC, Forest Clearance & latest approved Mining Plan
50	58/52	Shri V. D. Chowgule (Late)	20.78	15/11/1988	04/07/1991	(10 years)	Pending for Forest Clearance & VCC
51	16/55	Shri V. G. Quenim (Late)	56.79	21/11/1988	26/04/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC
52	9/54	Shri Atchuta V. S. Velingkar	77.74	21/11/1988	30/08/1990	(10 years)	Surrendered on 26/11/1998
53	106/53	Shri V. D. Chowgule (Late)	89.00	15/11/1988	04/07/1991	(10 years)	Pending for VCC, latest approved Mining Plan & Environmental Clearance

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT / LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN "J" FORM	RENEWED / DATE OF EXECUTION (YEARS)	RENEWAL PERIOD	PENDENCY AT VARIOUS STAGES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
54	3/57	Smt. Kunda Gharse	100.00	21/11/1988	25/05/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC
55	33/57	Smt. Kunda Gharse	77.95	21/11/1988	25/05/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC
56	22/51	Smt. Kunda Gharse	32.25	21/11/1988	25/05/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC
57	40/52	Smt. Kunda Gharse	43.50	21/11/1988	25/05/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC
58	55/51	Smt. Geetabala M. N. Parulekar	87.55	11/10/1987	02/07/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC & approved Mining Plan
59	51/52	Smt. Kunda Gharse	79.53	17/11/1988	25/05/1999	(10 years)	Pending for VCC
60	62A/52	Smt. Sunanda D. Bandodkar, legal heir of late D. B. Bandodkar. (Concession Holder)	48.44	21/11/1988	08/06/1990	(10 years)	Pending for VCC
61	1/42	V. P. S. Suquerkar	100.50	21/11/1988	29/04/1992	(10 years)	Pending for VCC
62	39/52	Vaman Joshi (Late)	99.58	22/11/1988	06/03/1991	(10 years)	Order of renewal issued. Lease deed not executed by the lessee for subsequent 10 years.

PART : B**DELAY CONDONATION
ARBITRARILY AND WITHOUT JURISDICTION**

Apart from the illegalities mentioned in the First Part which is examined and discussed for taking needful action, most material illegalities and irregularities which are found concerning condonation of delay in filing Form J for first renewal of mining leases are analyzed for 42 concessions (deemed leases) in this chapter, which were required to be filed for first renewal on or before 24.11.1988.

On the basis of the law discussed in Chapter : 3, Part : A, it would be necessary to reiterate as under :-

1. On going through the records, submitted by the Director of Mines Department, State of Goa, it has been observed that by having apparent misinterpretation of Rule 24A (10) (amended on 27.9.1994) illegal and unlawful delay condonations, first renewals have been accorded by condoning the delay in submission of Form J applications and allegedly allowed the leases to operate under deemed extension provision. This is one of the serious illegalities committed by the State.
2. This particular Rule 24A (10) of the MCR, 1960 cannot be applicable in the State of Goa for deemed mining

leases since all the leases were changed from Concessions under Portuguese Laws to deemed mining leases under the special provisions of Abolition Act, 1987 which expired by 24.11.1988 and special provisions to deal such leases in MM(DR) Act, 1957 and MCR, 1960. All the deemed leases brought under the MM(DR) Act, 1957 by a special enactment were expired and ceased to exist since 24.11.1988. These deemed leases cannot exist infinitely and perpetually. It is completely against the spirit of the Abolition Act, 1987.

3. Otherwise also, the amendment made in Rule 24A on 27.9.1994 by introducing sub-rule (10), cannot have any retrospective effect for the leases expired before this date.
4. Under the provisions of Sections 4 and 5 of the Abolition Act, 1987 and sub-rule 24A (8) and (9) of MCR, 1960, all the deemed leases of Goa State expired on or before 24.11.1988 including one year extension to be extended by the State Government under said sub-rule (8). **Hence, under Section 19 of the MM(DR) Act, 1957, all the leases in which delay have been condoned on application filed after this date i.e. 24.11.1988 are null and void and of no effect.**

Relevant part of Section 19 of the MM(DR) Act, 1957 is as under :-

“19. Any or mining lease granted, renewed or acquired in contravention of provisions of this Act or any Rules or orders made thereunder shall be void and of no effect.”

5. The iron ore extracted and dispatched from these mining leases should be considered as illegal / irregular and unlawful and amount at market / export rate thereof should be recovered. Penal action should be initiated against all responsible in this act of hatching conspiracy for approval of leases. There is criminal misconduct on the part of officials, officers and ministers, who were part of processing the cases illegally and their approval of delay condonation, renewal, etc. and allowed in certain cases to operate the mine even before reaching finality of approvals.

In none of the delay condoned applications granted, under the alleged deemed extension, the approval of Government of India under MM(DR) Act, 1957 has not been obtained. The renewal accorded for T.C. No.30/50 of Dr. Prafulla Hede by State Government is illegal and unlawful. It is learned that this lease (T.C. No.30/50) was running even before the approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and also renewal under MM(DR) Act, 1957. This requires

further investigation. If there are more cases of this kind, they all are illegal and unlawful.

6. In most of the cases, the reason given for delay in submission of "Form J" was non-preparation of mining plan, etc. But it is observed that in almost all cases, incomplete "Form J" was submitted without mining plan even after long delay. The delay was condoned in all cases on incomplete "Form J" applications. The approved mining plans and other documents were not submitted after years together. In most of the cases, even rejection of renewal proceedings has been initiated. This seems to be intentional for providing more time to submit documents as required under the MCR, 1960.
7. Further, it has also been observed during investigation that in few cases, production of ores, processing for forest land diversion etc. were in effect before even delay condonation and approval of competent authority. In many of such cases, MoEF has accorded EC on non-existed leases on the day of approvals.

There was no hurry for according EC in such cases. What could be the inference?

8. It is to state here that all such delay condonation notwithstanding the legal opinion (on incomplete or wrong notings) obtained in few cases and for others

taken as a precedent, is apparently illegal, irregular and unlawful and beyond the competence / power / authority of the State Government i.e. Secretaries, Minister of Mines and Chief Minister.

9. It is pertinent to note here that in certain cases (e.g. ML 2-Fe/MN/79) the State Government sought delay condonation under Section 31 of the MM(DR) Act, 1957 for late submission of 'Form J' by the lessee from the Central Government but the same has been rejected.
10. Further, contrary to the above rejection order by the Government of India, in other similar cases, where State Government has rejected the delay condonation applications and thereon, when appeal or revision was preferred by the lessees against such rejection order of State Government, the orders of State Government were set aside by Central Government, Ministry of Mines with a direction to the State Government for reconsideration. Such decisions have raised scope of large scale corruption in the system and became handy to State Government for condoning delay without considering the merits in the matter and applicability of prevailing law.
11. It would be appropriate to state here that in some cases, favourable legal opinions have been obtained to

favour the lessees and not to State. Some of them are T.C. Nos.2/57, 2/FeMn/79, 4/51, 21/51, 59/51, 46/51, 33/52 and others.

12. As per the Notification dated 22.12.2000, issued by the State Government, Goa, it is to be stated that Director of Industries and Mines, Govt. of Goa is empowered to decide the application for grant or refuse to grant or renew the mining lease over and the part of the area applied for. Rule 22 provides that application for grant of mining lease in which the mineral vest with the Government shall be made to the State Government in Form "I" and should specify the details as stated therein. Therefore, the powers of the State Government under Rules 22 and 26 of MCR, 1960 are to be exercised by the Director of Industries and Mines.
13. It is also apparent that in a number of cases, the renewal applications for condonation of delay were either rejected or otherwise dismissed prior to 1993. The same cases have been revived by putting favourable note after amendment in Rule 24A(10) of the MCR, 1960 in the year 1994. The Government either in connivance or in collusion with the parties, claiming for and / or on behalf of original concessionaires in reviving the disposed of matters, permitted them to proceed for renewal of mining leases

with a view to favour such lease holders having lease hold rights in an ecologically fragile forest areas. The conduct, subsequent to such renewal application, keeping them pending has resulted into large scale illegal mining operations and corrupt practices.

14. It is pertinent to note here that there was a single system of file movement when such delay condonation was accorded by State Government. The files initiated by the office of DMG have gone to concerned Minister of Mines or Chief Minister. Hence, they are involved in this act of illegal and unlawful delay condonation and in some cases, renewal too.

With the above facts and circumstances, following inferences are drawn for further needful action.

- (a) The delay condonation done after expiry of date by misusing Rule 24A (10) of the MCR, 1960 can not be justified in any manner. Therefore, all the delay condonations, as listed in **Table : 1 (Page No.342–346)** of this chapter shall be void and are of no effect as per Section 19 of the MM(DR) Act, 1957.
- (b) Similarly, the approval accorded for diversion of forest land under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in all such cases, leases should also be revoked/cancelled.

- (c) Appropriate penal action should be initiated against all the Officers/Officials/Ministers who have conspired to condone delay and allowed mines to operate by lessee himself or by a third party in the form of raising contractor treating the lease period deemed extended for the leases expired on 24.11.1988.
- (d) All the mineral produced and available at mine head shall be confiscated in favour of the Government and to take further action to auction through a Committee of officers of known integrity.
- (e) Almost all extracted iron ore from such mines which has been exported, the export price of the iron ore should be recovered from the concerned lessees or raising contractors.
- (f) All the leases which are presently working and if felt necessary to continue, then should be cancelled and then auctioned. **(Table : 1, Page Nos.342–346)** The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its recent order in the case of 2G Spectrum, has set precedent in this regard. In the process, if any amendment of mining laws is required, the same should be attended by following due procedure.
- (g) The mines, which are not yet effectively started and operations thereof, have not still reached at

the stage of actual extraction of minerals, they should be kept reserved **at least for 15 to 20 years** for future and at that point of time, they should also be auctioned. **(Table : 1)**

15. Minerals in Goa State are not utilized for domestic consumption. It is being exported to various countries, mainly to China. The requirement of this country for having GDP @ 8% to 10% requires large quantity of steel which can not be met by irrational exploitation and export. The conservation of natural resources should be the prime goal of country. The trust imposed to keep in custody of the natural resources under the Constitution, the State Government including its Ministers, Bureaucrats and Executives, have totally been breached by manipulations, misinterpretation and misuse of law and power. This requires to deal with iron hands.
16. During the investigation, it is observed that the first renewal applications submitted after due date i.e. **24.11.1988 (22 renewal applications)** have been rejected on the ground that they are delayed submitted along with other grounds **(Table : 2, Page No.347–348)**. But at the same time, 42 renewal applications were admitted, processed and delay is condoned though they are having the same parameters, as in case of rejected applications.

17. Further, it has been observed that certain T.C. Nos. require special mention with regard to illegalities committed by the different authorities at various levels and applicants. Details for such T.C.s are indexed in **Table : 3, Page Nos.349–350**, for perusal of individual cases as stated in the pages details therein. Besides the illegalities stated in Part : B while granting delay condonation, in the cases of individual or Group of T.C.s, specific recommendations are made for necessary actions.

TABLE : 1

LIST OF DEEMED MINING LEASES, WHERE DELAY IS CONDONED ILLEGALLY AND ARBITRARILY, MINES ALLOWED TO OPERATE

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	LEASE-HOLDER AS PER ABOLITION ACT, 1987	FORM "J" FILED BY	DATE OF FILING "FORM J"	DELAY CONDONED (DATE)	DELAY CONDONED BY	OBSERVATIONS FOREST LAND/NON FOREST LAND/WORKED/WORKING AND RENEWAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1/47	HIRU BOMBO GAUNCO, OF MARGAO	GURDAS HIRU GAUNS	07/06/1995	28/09/1995	Chief Minister	Forest; canceled on 06/02/1973 but processed
2	7/49	LIDIA BELINDA SIMOES, OF GOA	RONALD SIMOES	10/11/1996	15/04/1997	Chief Minister	Forest; Worked
3	10/50	MUHAMED OSMAN MUHAMED HASHAN, OF MARGAO	MUHAMED OSMAN MUHAMED HASHAN	03/11/1995	10/01/1996	Chief Minister	-
4	12/50	XEC ABDUL KADAR, OF SANGUEM	SRI SAIKH ALI SAB AND OTHERS	19/01/1995	04/08/1995	Chief Minister	Forest (WL Sanctuary) GoI 05/05/2004
5	30/50	PRAFULA RAJARAM HEDE, OF GOA	PRAFULA RAJARAM HEDE, OF GOA	02/06/1992	06/11/2007	-	Forest; Working
6	42/50	LIDIA BELINDA SIMOES, OF GOA	RONALD SIMOES VIRGINIA MARIA SIMOES	10/11/1996	15/04/1997	Chief Minister	Forest; Worked
7	4/51	VASSUDEVA N. SARMALKAR, OF MARGAO	SRI DINAR TARKAR (DAYANAND B. NEQUI)	22/08/2005 (19/11/1996)	20/07/2006	Minister of Mines	Worked; 6 to 11 Pages are missing from file (note sheet)

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	LEASE-HOLDER AS PER ABOLITION ACT, 1987	FORM "J" FILED BY	DATE OF FILING "FORM J"	DELAY CONDONED (DATE)	DELAY CONDONED BY	OBSERVATIONS FOREST LAND/NON FOREST LAND/WORKED/WORKING AND RENEWAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	20/51	TULXIDAS MADEVA X. DEULCAR OF CALEM	SHRI RAVINDRA T DEULKAR	20/03/1995	04/08/1995	-	Forest WL Sanctuary Mahavir WL, Worked; Illegally operated by M/s. Resource International
9	21/51	ZOIRAM BHICAJI NEUGMI, OF MAPUCA	SRI DINAR TARKAR (DAYANAND B NEQUI)	22/08/2005 (19/11/1996)	20/07/2006	Minister of Mines	6 to 11 Pages are missing from file (note sheet)
10	29/51	DAMUM NAIQUE, OF CURCHOREM	SRI DAMAUN S. NAIQUE	15/11/1995	10/01/1996	Chief Minister	Forest; Worked
11	37/51	XEC ABDUL GOFUR X.A. AGIS, OF SANGUEM	XEC ABDUL GOFUR	14/02/1996	11/10/1996	Minister of Mines	-
12	46/51	VASSANTARAM G. MEHTA, OF VASCO DA GAMA	VASSANTARAM G. MEHTA, OF VASCO DA GAMA	17/10/1989	05/09/1995	Chief Minister	Forest; Worked
13	47/51	RAMACRISHNA DOTTU P. LOUNDO, OF SANQUELIM	SRI GAJANAN R. P. LOUNDO	12/11/1996	15/04/1997	Chief Minister	-
14	59/51	ZOIRAM B NEUGUI, OF MAPUCA	SRI DINAR TARKAR (DAYANAND B NEQUI)	22/08/2005 (19/11/1996)	21/07/2006	Minister of Mines	Working; No Original records (Application) found File restructured
15	10/52	ESVONTA DATATRAIA SADECAR, OF MARGAO	SRI ESVONTA D SADEKAR	27/03/1995	02/08/1995	Chief Minister	Not working since 36 years action to be taken under Rule 24A(4)

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	LEASE-HOLDER AS PER ABOLITION ACT, 1987	FORM "J" FILED BY	DATE OF FILING "FORM J"	DELAY CONDONED (DATE)	DELAY CONDONED BY	OBSERVATIONS FOREST LAND/NON FOREST LAND/WORKED/WORKING AND RENEWAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	25/52	ROQUE SANTANA BANETO, OF LOUTLIM	MRS. PATRICIA BARNETO (DINAR TARCAR)	21/11/1997	04/01/2006	-	There is no original Form "J". Violation of Rule 37 of MCR.
17	82/52	RAGUVIRA S. GARCO, OF S. LOURENCO DE AGACIM	SMT. KUNDA R. GHARSE	19/11/1996	19/09/1997	Chief Minister	Forest
18	6/53	CRISNA MUCUNDA CAMOTIM, OF ASSOLNA	SRI UMAKANT K. KAMAT	16/10/1995	10/01/1996	Chief Minister	Forest
19	10/53	LIDIA BELINDA SIMOES, OF GOA	RONALD SIMOES	10/11/1996	15/04/1997	Chief Minister	Forest; Worked (Illegally)
20	12/53	VOICUNTA CANECAR, OF MARGAO	AJIT VAIKUNT KADNEKAR	14/11/2000 30/10/2000	27/10/2006 23/01/2007	Minister of Mines	Forest; Working
21	41/53	VASSANTARAM GANPATRAM MEHTA, OF VASCO DA GAMA	VASSANTARAM GANPATRAM MEHTA, OF VASCO DA GAMA	20/10/1989	05/09/1995	Chief Minister	Forest; Worked
22	42/53	FIRM DAMODAR MANGALJI & CIA. (INDIA) LTD., OF GOA	FIRM DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	12/04/1999	06/11/2006	-	Forest; Worked
23	68/53	VICENTE FERNANDES, OF MERCES	BERTA DA REGE E FERNANDES	02/11/1995	01/10/1996	Chief Minister	Forest; Working

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	LEASE-HOLDER AS PER ABOLITION ACT, 1987	FORM "J" FILED BY	DATE OF FILING "FORM J"	DELAY CONDONED (DATE)	DELAY CONDONED BY	OBSERVATIONS FOREST LAND/NON FOREST LAND/WORKED/WORKING AND RENEWAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	88/53	SOCIEDADE TIMBLO CORNOL (I) LTDA., OF MARGAO	M/S SOCIEDADE FOMENTO INDUSTRIES LTD.	20/11/1997	03/11/2006	Minister of Mines	Forest; Worked, Violation of Rule 37 of MCR, 1960
25	48/54	SALVADOR FRENANDES, OF SANGUEM	RAJESH P TIMBLO. P E F FARNADISE	12/11/1996	25/04/1997	Chief Minister	Forest
26	17/55	LIDIA BELINDA SIMOES, OF GOA	RONALD SIMOES	10/11/1996	15/04/1997	Chief Minister	Forest
27	19/55	SOCIDADE TIMBLO IRMAOS LTD., OF MARGAO	M/S SOCIEDADE FOMENTO INDUSTRIES LTD.	20/11/1997	21/02/2006	Minister of Mines	Worked; Violation of Rule 37 of MCR, 1960
28	11/56	GOPINATA SINAI GARCO OF AGACAIM	GOPINATA SINAI GARCO OF AGACAIM	18/11/1996	15/04/1997	Chief Minister	Forest; Worked
29	2/57	ROGUVIR S. GARCO, OF MARGAO	S. M. GHARSE	22/12/1994	19/02/1995	Chief Minister	Violation of Rule 37, Forest; Working
30	27/57	MUSSA XEQUE USMAN OF GOA	NOOR MOHMMAD SHEIKH MUSSA	30/08/1996	25/08/1997	Chief Minister	Forest; Rejected by State Govt. on 19/02/2001
31	1/58	VICENTE FERNANDES, OF MERCES	BERTA DA REGE E FERNANDES	17/01/1995 (02/11/1995)	10/01/1996	Chief Minister	Forest
32	28/58	ADOLFO PATROCINIO E. GOMES, OF MARGAO	ADOLF P.E. GOMES	01/10/1996	25/08/1997 (22/09/1997)	Chief Minister	Forest (WL)

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	LEASE-HOLDER AS PER ABOLITION ACT, 1987	FORM "J" FILED BY	DATE OF FILING "FORM J"	DELAY CONDONED (DATE)	DELAY CONDONED BY	OBSERVATIONS FOREST LAND/NON FOREST LAND/WORKED/WORKING AND RENEWAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	50/58	MOHANLAL S.REGE OF QUEPEM	SMT. SANKUNTLA R. REGE	29/03/1995	04/08/1995	Pages are missing	Forest; Working
34	7/59	PUNDOLICA POI VERNENCAR, OF MERCES (C/O MANIKBAI P. VEREKAR)	SMT MANIKBAI PAI VERNEKAR	18/06/1998	29/10/2004	-	-
35	8/59	SIRPADA GOPINATA CARACO OF MARGAO	SIRPADA GOPINATA CARACO OF MARGAO	18/11/1996	15/04/1997	Chief Minister	Pending High Court Order
36	21/59	PANDURANGA SINAI GARCO, OF MARGAO	SMT USHA KARE	18/11/1996	15/04/1997	Chief Minister	Forest; Surrendered and withdrawn
37	22/59	TULXIDAS MADEVA XETE DEULCAR OF CALEM	SHRI RAVINDRA T DEULKAR	20/03/1995	04/08/1995	-	Forest; Worked illegally operated by M/s Resource International
38	71/59	LIDIA BELINDA SIMOES, OF GOA	RONALD SIMOES	10/11/1996	15/04/1997	Chief Minister	Forest
39	74/59	LIDIA BELINDA SIMOES, OF GOA	RONALD SIMOES	10/11/1996	15/04/1997	Chief Minister	Rejected vide order dtd. 26/02/2001 but continued.
40	77/59	LIDIA BELINDA SIMOES, OF GOA	RONALD SIMOES	10/11/1996	15/04/1997	Chief Minister	Forest
41	3/60	TULXIDAS MADEVA DEUCAR OF CALEM	RAVINDRA DEULKER	20/03/1995	04/08/1995	-	Worked
42	2/FeMn/79	ANTONIO DAVID D'SOUZA	ANTONIO DAVID D'SOUZA	11/10/2000	07/08/2006	Minister of Mines	Worked

TABLE : 2

**MINING LEASES WHERE RENEWAL APPLICATION WERE FILED AFTER 24/11/1988
AND REJECTED ON THE GROUND OF DELAY SUBMISSION AND OTHERS**

SR. NO.	T. C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT / LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN “J” FORM	REJECTED/SURRENDERED ON
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	11/49	SHRI GURUDAS TIMBLO (LATE)	65.20	17/11/1998	07/10/2003
2	38/50	SHRI DINKAR N KAVLEKAR	100.00	21/11/1997	07/02/2001
3	7/51	SOC.TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA., (S.F.I.)	92.66	20/11/1997	07/03/2001
4	50/51	SHRI VASUDEV N. SARMALKAR (LATE)	87.56	04/02/2001	10/10/2003
5	62/53	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	92.50	17/11/1998	03/10/2003
6	76/53	DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	21.75	12/04/1999	SURRENDERED ON 19/06/2002
7	89/53	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	91.15	17/11/1998	07/10/2003
8	132/53	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	94.64	21/11/1997	30/09/2003
9	135/53	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	65.51	17/11/1998	07/10/2003
10	138/53	SOC.TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA., (S.F.I.)	94.90	20/11/1997	07/03/2001
11	140/53	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	46.66	17/11/1998	07/4/2003
12	16/54	M/S SOC. TIMBLO IRMAOS LTDA. (T.P.L.)	96.36	17/11/1998	03/10/2003
13	8/56	M/S BADRUDIN MAVANI	22.40	11/12/1998	07/02/2001

SR. NO.	T. C. NO.	NAME OF APPLICANT / LESSEE	AREA (HA.)	DATE OF APPLICATION IN “J” FORM	REJECTED/SURRENDERED ON
1	2	3	4	5	6
14	45/57	M/S DAMODAR MANGALJI & CO. LTD.	94.08	FILE UNDER GOVERNMENT	21/10/2002
15	12/58	SHRI SITARAM A NAIK (LATE)	99.95	16/02/2001	07/03/2001
16	10/58	SHRI DINKAR N KAVLEKAR	99.98	21/11/1997	07/02/2001
17	28/58	SHRI ADOLF P. E. GOMES	85.99	10/01/1996	02/03/2001
18	39/58	M/S SESA GOA LTD.	92.30	FILE UNDER GOVERNMENT	04/06/2004
19	8/59	SHRIPAD G.GHARSE (LATE)	90.00	18/11/1996	SURRENDERED on 11/03/2002
20	50/59	SHRI BASCORR SEGUNA CORPO (LATE)	64.96	21/04/1999	05/02/2001
21	74/59	SMT LIDIA SIMOES (LATE)	82.75	11/10/1996	26/02/2001
22	3/60	SHRI RAVINDRA T. DEULKAR (LATE)	97.40	20/03/1995	12/01/2001

TABLE : 3

**LIST OF DEEMED MINING LEASES WHERE DELAY IS CONDONED
ILLEGALLY AND ARBITRARILY FOR PERUSAL OF DETAILS AND
THEIR PAGE NUMBERS**

SR. NO	T.C. NO.	LEASE-HOLDER AS PER ABOLITION ACT, 1987	PAGE NOS.
1	2	3	4
1	2/FeMn/79	Antonio David D'Souza	351-356
2	11/56	Gopinata Sinai Garco of Agacaim	357-361
3	1/47	Hiru Bombo Gaunco, of Margao	362-364
4	7/49	Lidia Belinda Simoes, of Goa	365-370
5	42/50	Lidia Belinda Simoes, of Goa	
6	10/53	Lidia Belinda Simoes, of Goa	
7	17/55	Lidia Belinda Simoes, of Goa	
8	71/59	Lidia Belinda Simoes, of Goa	
9	74/59	Lidia Belinda Simoes, of Goa	
10	77/59	Lidia Belinda Simoes, of Goa	
11	21/59	Panduranga Sinai Garco, of Margao	371-372
12	30/50	Prafula Rajaram Hede, of Goa	373-377
13	82/52	Raguvira S. Garco, of S. Lourenco de Agacim	378-379
14	25/52	Roque Santana Baneto, of Loutlim	380-381
15	8/59	Sirpada Gopinata Caraco of Margao	382-384
16	19/55	Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltd., of Margao	385-387
17	88/53	Sociedade Timblo Cornol (I) Ltda., of Margao	
18	20/51	Tulxidas Madeva X. Deulcar of Calem	388-393
19	46/51	Vassantaram G.Mehta, of Vasco da Gama	394-396
20	41/53	Vassantaram Ganpatram Mehta, of Vasco da Gama	
21	4/51	Vassudeva N. Sarmalkar, of Margao	397-404
22	59/51	Zoiram B Neugui, of Mapuca	
23	21/51	Zoiram Bhicaji Neugmi, of Mapuca	
24	68/53	Vicente Fernandes, of Mercês	405-407

SR. NO	T.C. NO.	LEASE-HOLDER AS PER ABOLITION ACT, 1987	PAGE NOS.
1	2	3	4
25	12/53	Voicunta Canecar, of Margao	408–415
26	2/57	Roguvir S. Garco, of Margao	416–422
27	29/51	Damum Naique, of Curchorem	423–424
28	22/59	Tulxidas Madeva Xete Deulcar of Calem	<p>The Observations in these TCS are of similar nature as stated in this chapter and in above said cases. Accordingly action should be taken as suggested in this chapter.</p>
29	10/50	Muhammed Osman Muhammed Hashan, of Margao	
30	12/50	Xec Abdul Kadar, of Sanguem	
31	37/51	Xec Abdul Gofur X. A. Agis, of Sanguem	
32	47/51	Ramacrishna Dottu P. Loundo, of Sanquelim	
33	10/52	Esvonta Datatraia Sadecar, of Margao	
34	6/53	Crisna Mucunda Camotim, of Assolna	
35	27/57	Mussa Xeque Usman of Goa	
36	1/58	Vicente Fernandes, of Merces	
37	28/58	Adolfo Patrocinio E. Gomes, of Margao	
38	50/58	Mohanlal S. Rege of Quepem	
39	7/59	Pundolica Poi Vernencar, of Merces (c/o. Manikbai P. Verekar)	
40	3/60	Tulxidas Madeva Deucar of Calem	
41	48/54	Salvador Frenandes, of Sanguem	
42	42/53	Firm Damodar Mangalji & Cia.(India) Ltd., of Goa	

MINING LEASE NO.2/FEMN/79

1. Mining Lease bearing M.L. No.2/FeMn/79 under the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 (for short 'MM(DR) Act,1957') has been granted in favour of Shri Antonio David Sousa of Panaji, Goa over an area of 60.00 Ha. of land at Sulcorna village of Quepem Taluka for extraction of Iron Ore and Manganese Ore. The mining lease has been granted for 20 years on 18/08/1979 and Lease Deed was executed on 7/11/1979. The period of lease ends on 17/08/1999.
2. Under the provisions of Rule 24A of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 (for short 'MCR, 1960'), the lessee was supposed to file renewal application 'Form J' at least 12 months before the date of expiry of lease period.
3. From the records, it is noted that the renewal application has been filed by the lessee on 11-10-2000 which is almost 11 months after the expiry date of the lease period.
4. The applicant submits that he was a Technical Entrepreneur and Geologist by profession. He further stated that he had invested lot of money and hence he requested for delay condonation.

5. The logic of the applicant for condonation of delay is not justified since he is well acquainted with law and his mining lease was not in operation since last 6 to 7 years on the day of filing renewal application.
6. The matter of delay condonation pertaining to this lease was submitted to the Central Government under Section 31 of the MM(DR) Act, 1957 vide letter dated 22-10-2001 which has been rejected by the Central Government. The proposal was again submitted to the Central Government and Secretary (Mines) had a discussion with Joint Secretary (Mines), Government of India in the matter. The ministry is reported to be in view that the provisions of Rules 59 (2) of the MCR, 1960 could be considered and resorted. There cannot be delay condonation on filing of renewal application since there is no provision in the existing statute.

At this stage, it is required to be stated that the note prepared by Sr. Technical Assistant on 27-3-2003 reveals as under:

“The Directorate has considered the representation of the applicant earlier and accordingly a proposal was submitted to the Govt. to consider recommending the case to the Central Govt. to relax the provisions of Rule 24A (10) of MCR, 1960 by invoking the general provisions available under Section 31 of the Act 57. (47/C) However it is learnt that the ministry had not

agreed to relax the provision of Rule 24(A)(10) of MCR 1960 in order to condone the delay in submission of application for renewal of mining lease after expiry of lease period. Instead from the copy of the note of Secy. (Mines) placed aside at 57/C, the Ministry is reported to be of the view that the provisions of Rule 59(2) of MCR, 1960 could be considered to be resorted to in order to seek relaxation from the Central Govt.”

7. Meanwhile, it is noted from the file having mentioned that the lessee has credited Rs.500/- through Challan Bearing No.130/AP/98 on 30-12-1998. The payment is credited in the Bank and it has never been brought to the knowledge of the Department. Further, the genuineness of payment has never been verified. Hence, the question of accepting payment by the Department does not arise. Further, under Rule 24A of the MCR, 1960, there is no provision to consider the renewal application based on any other document than 'Form J'. Hence, notings made by one Sri R. Shetgavkar, Technical Assistant on 24/10/2000 stating that the lessee has paid renewal fees as per the provisions of Rule 24A (10) of the MCR, 1960, does not stand on scrutiny of law. Notings of this nature are misguiding and misconceived.
8. A legal opinion has been obtained in the subject matter and the Under Secretary (Legal) on 23-2-2005 and the Law Secretary on 23-2-2005 have opined that

the date of payment of fees may be taken as date of application, if State Government satisfied so. Otherwise, the State may take recourse to Rule 59 of the MCR, 1960.

9. It is relevant to note the notings of the Secretary (Mine) dated 10-8-2005, which read as under:

"Since the application is 706 days late, it indicates laxity on part of the petitioner.

From the file, I do not see any clear recommendation why the delay should be condoned. The previous Secretary also did not tilt in favour of the petitioner. There are no precedents also.

To my mind we may therefore reject."

Sd/—

Secretary (Mines)

Date: 10.8.2005

10. Further, the file has been marked to the Minister. Once the file is received by the Minister, he has kept personal hearing with the applicant in this matter to take decision and accordingly hearing was kept on 14/10/2005 at 3-30 p.m.
11. The Hon'ble Minister (Mines). Shri Digambar Kamat, heard and made an order on 25/04/2006. It is relevant to state the noting (order) of the Hon'ble Minister of Mines, which is reproduced, as under:

"The matter was heard by me on 14-10-05. Adv. Y.M. Bhandarkar appeared on behalf of the applicant and Shri A.T. D'Souza on behalf of the Directorate of Mines. I have gone through the submission made by the applicant as well as the views of the Director of Mines. The facts here are that the application in form 'J' was submitted by the applicant on 11/10/2000 which was after the expiry of the lease period even though the application fees were paid by a Challan on 30/12/1998 i.e. much before the expiry of the lease period.

In fact renewal fees should have been accepted only after receipt of renewal of application in Form 'J'. It was wrong on the part of Department in accepting the fees without the application. I have gone through the application filed by the party and the reasons furnished therein. I have also gone through the Affidavit filed by the applicant which is on record. I have considered the submission made on behalf of both the parties. It is evident that the applicant had paid the application fees on 30/12/1998 goes to indicate that his clear intention was to have renewal of mining lease for further period. Only, there was lack of proper guidance to the applicant in the matter.

In the circumstances of the case cited above and in since number of cases of delay in filing the application for renewal of mining lease have been considered

favorably by the Government in the past, the request of applicant for condonation of delay is allowed.

*Sd/- (Digambar Kamat)
Minister for Mines.*

Date: 25.4.2006”

12. It is also to be noted that under which provisions and powers under Mining Laws, the Hon'ble Minister for Mines heard the matter and after hearing, he has issued order to allow the application for condonation of delay. This is unlawful and may be first of its kind.
13. The delay condonation by the Hon'ble Minister for Mines is against the provisions of law. It is also against the order of the Central Government which is an ultimate Authority as regards the approval/rejection of applications is concerned. The Central Government has rejected delay condonation application and desired to process the application under Rule 59 (2) of the MCR, 1960. Hence, this order is against the law and abuse of power.

T.C. NO.11/56

Gross irregularities and illegalities have been observed, while granting the delay condonation application filed by alleged legal heir Sri Shripad Gopinata S. Garco of Margao of the concessionaire.

1. Firstly, it is to be stated that the Mining Concession under the Portuguese Law was granted in favour of Gopinata Sinai Garco of Agaciam in Molcornem Village of Quepem Taluka, Goa for iron and manganese ores on 11/04/1956 to an extent of 93.95 Ha. As per the notings of the file of DMG, the location of the lease is reported as Udorna while in the original records it is shown as Malcornem Village. No reasons are recorded for change of name and location of the leased area. The Concession had been changed to a deemed lease under the Goa Abolition Act, 1987. The deemed lease period expired on 24/11/1988 under the provisions of Abolition Act, 1987 and MCR, 1960. The deemed lease ceased to exist on that date.
2. An application in Form J under the provisions of Rule 24A of MCR, 1960 was submitted on 18/11/1996 by the alleged legal heir Sri Shripad G. Garse of Late Gopinata Sinai Garco. The application was delayed by more than 7 years. The reasons for delay given by the applicant was mainly for non-preparation of mining plan for want of qualified persons at that time etc. This

is factually incorrect. **On perusal of the notings of the concerned file of the Director of Mines, the mining plan was not submitted even on 14/02/2007.**

3. The Government has accepted the application for condonation of delay and approved against the provisions of 24A (8) and (9). This is done by ignoring that the lease was not in existence on the date of filing application but contrary to it the renewal proceeding were initiated by misinterpretation of Rule 24A (10) of the MCR, 1960 as in other similar cases.
4. The first note submitted by the Technical Assistant after receipt of the application in Form J along with the delay condonation application was on 22/02/1997. It was late by 9 years.
5. Further, on going through the records, it is noted that the part of the leased area is under submersion of back water of the Salaulim Reservoir. The applicant was intending to surrender the leased area of different extents at different point of time. Finally, in the year 2007, he filed an application to surrender lease area only by retaining 4.93 Ha.

The leased land is forest land.

6. Applicant Sri Shripada G. Gharse died and thereafter his widow Smt. Kishori Sripada Gharse took over the

administration. There was no formal order of acceptance of surrender of lease hold area. Though there was no approval under any of the applicable rules but shockingly and surprisingly illegal excavation of mineral took place from the leased area.

7. After inspection carried out by the Team of this Commission, action is taken. Huge mineral was found to have been extracted. The case should be considered as an encroachment.
8. Accordingly, a Criminal Case bearing No. I-CR No.1/11 for the offence punishable u/s 379 of the I.P.C. has been registered with Quepem Police Station by the Department.

The details of the illegal mining as given by the Mines Department is as under:

Personate to the Inspection dated 7-10-2011, the detailed survey of the area in regards to location of the dump and quantum of transportation of dump material (Low grade iron ore) was conducted and the details of the measurements are as below:

Site 1 : (a) 4656 m² - Average height 6 mts.

(b) 2224 m² - Average height 8 mts.

Site 2 : 616 m² - average height 1.5 mts.

9. The above mentioned height are taken into consideration inspection report dated 24-11-2010.

Wherein it is clearly mentioned that height of the dump / stack was 6 mts. and on the day of survey the height at site 1a is ground level and at site 1b 2 mts. below. (Ground level is considered as road level).

Site 1 : (a) $4656 \text{ m}^2 \times 6\text{m} = 27936\text{m}^3$
 (b) $2224 \text{ m}^2 \times 8\text{m} = 17792 \text{ m}^3$

Site 2 : $616 \text{ m}^2 \times 1.5\text{m} = 924 \text{ m}^3$
 Total = 46652m^3

Taking into consideration specific Gravity as 2

The total quantity = $46652 \text{ m}^3 \times 2 = 93304 \text{ tones}$.

10. Complaints in Quepem Police Station has been filed under IPC 379 and registered as Quepem P.S. Crime No.1/2011. From the site Hitachi Ex.200 and other yellow coloured JS 200 HC were also spotted at the time of inspection. Detailed investigation is required in this case. Prima-facie Shri Bipinchandra S. Kantak of Kala Mines and Minerals and lessee T.C. No.11/56 are found responsible for illegal mining. The Kala Mines and Minerals is not a Concession holder hence it also amounts violation of Rule 37 of the MCR, 1960 and theft of ore under section 379 of IPC.
11. The claimant in the capacity of successor of late Sripada G. Gharse, Smt. Kishori Sripada Gharse was found indulging in illegal excavation of lease hold area of T.C. No.11/56.

The Inspecting Team of this Commission has also found that the lessee was hand-in-gloves with third party namely Shri Bipinchandra S. Kantak of Kala Mines and Minerals.

12. In view of the above facts and circumstances, it is apparent that the delay condonation of delay is without any authority or power with the State Government as stated in this Chapter for other similar cases.

At the same time, the part of the lease area is under submersion and abating with back water of Salaulim Dam. **Despite this applicant has resorted to illegal mining in the forest land. Hence, the lease should not be renewed since it would have the adverse impact to the dam and the eco-system of the area.**

13. All consequential actions arising out from the illegalities should be taken (as suggested in other similar cases in this Chapter).

T.C. NO.1/47

1. Original Concession of T.C. No.1/47 over an extent of 20.00 Ha. located at Vichendrem Village of Sangeum Taluka pertained to Hiru Bombo Gaunco of Margoa. Shri Gurudas H. Gauns claiming to be legal heir or successor submitted renewal application Form J on 07/06/1995 along with the application praying for condonation of delay caused in submitting Form J.
2. The renewal application in Form J was required to be submitted latest by 24/11/1988. The said application was delayed by more than six years. Condonation of delay is prayed on grounds like other lease holders that because of application of new law and non-availability of technical persons to prepare mining plan etc. he could not submit Form J in time.
3. On perusal of the original records of this Concession, it is found that Concession No. 1/47 dated 06/10/1947 (T.T. 16/01/1953) **had been cancelled on 6/2/1973**. There is mention regarding this cancellation on a note dated 26-5-1998 of the file of DMG. Despite of cancellation, it is by mistake appeared in the Gazette Notification issued under the Abolition Act, 1987. The State Government should have taken action u/s 4 (3) of the Abolition Act to rectify mistake in the interest of the State if it is found genuine and should have been renotified for further

allotment by following process of law. This has not been done and lease was illegally made in favour of applicant. Since 1996 to 2006 the file has been tossed from one table to another in the pretext of one issue or the other.

4. Finally a note was put up by Shyam Sawant (Technical Assistant) dated 3-5-2007 to accord approval for first renewal with effect from 22-11-1987 to 21-11-2007 i.e. for 20 years.

The relevant part is reproduced herein:

“In view of above, the proposal to agree towards renewal of the first period effective from 22/11/87 to 21/11/07 and to recommend the case to the forest department for processing under FCA is submitted for consideration and approval of the Government. Similarly, it is proposed to direct the party to submit Environmental Clearance.”

The same has been endorsed by Director (Mines), Secretary (Mines) and **finally approved by the Hon’ble Minister for Mines on 18/5/2007 contrary to** the provisions of Section 8(2) of the MM(DR) Act, 1957 and sub-rule (2) of Rule 24A of the MCR, 1960 prevailing at that time when application was filed and also supposed to be filed. The delay condonation is against the provisions of Rule 24(8) and (9) of the MCR, 1960.

5. The applicant has also obtained EC under the MoEF Notification 2006. There were two orders issued for EC by MoEF (i) dated 16/05/2008 and (ii) dated 26/05/2008. In the first EC, two specific conditions have been imposed; (i) Environmental Clearance is subject to obtain clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest activity and (ii) EC is subject to clearance under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority.
6. Surprisingly, both the aforesaid conditions have been deleted from the EC accorded on 26-5-2008 which has been signed by Mrs. P.L. Ahujarai, Director, MoEF.
7. The MoEF has to take action against the official who has deleted the said conditions by extending undue favour to the applicant.
8. All consequential actions should be taken as suggested in this chapter.

**T.C. NOS.07/49, 42/50, 10/53, 17/55,
71/59, 74/59 AND 77/59**

1. Date of Grant of Original Concession :

- (a) T.C. No.07/49 : 05/08/1949
(T.T. 16/01/1961)
- (b) T.C. No.42/50 : 29/12/1950
- (c) T.C. No.10/53 : 13/02/1953
- (d) T.C. No.17/55 : 25/06/1955
- (e) T.C. No.71/59 : 28/09/1959
- (f) T.C. No.74/59 : 28/09/1959
- (g) T.C. No.77/59 : 13/10/1959

Area of Lease :

- (a) T.C. No.07/49 :
68.75 Ha., Village : Colomba, Taluka : Sanguem.
- (b) T.C. No.42/50 :
50.80 Ha., Village : Rivora, Taluka : Sanguem.
- (c) T.C. No.10/53 :
79.00 Ha., Village : Pirla, Taluka : Quepem.
- (d) T.C. No.17/55 :
99.70 Ha., Village : Codli, Taluka : Sanguem.
- (e) T.C. No.71/59 :
39.60 Ha., Village : Notorlim, Taluka : Sanguem.
- (f) T.C. No.74/59 :
82.75 Ha., Village : Caurem, Taluka : Quepem.
- (g) T.C. No.77/59 :
99.9420 Ha., Village : Maina, Taluka : Quepem.

2. Name of Original Concessionaire :
Late Smt. Lindia Belinda Simoes
3. Name of the person who applied for condonation of delay and renewal of lease in Form J :
Shri Ronald Simoes and subsequently, other GPAs have also made claims.
4. Last date of renewal application which was required to be submitted : 24/11/1988
5. Application for Condonation of Delay in filing Form J for mining lease T.C. No.74/59 was rejected on 26.2.2001. The order is set aside by Central Government. No decision is taken yet.
6. Date of filing of renewal application and application for condonation of delay : 10/11/1996.
It was delayed by more than **7 years**.
7. Date of grant of delay condonation :
15/04/1997 for remaining leases.

It is mentioned at Page 3/N of the note sheet of the concerned file that the application dated 10/11/1996 was referred to Government for suitable decision. The Government vide letter dated 15/04/1997 has condoned the delay in submitting renewal application.

The State Government does not have jurisdiction and power to condone the delay when the application is not filed within the stipulated period, as discussed in this Chapter.

8. The application for renewal Form J was incomplete and not in accordance with the scheme of Rule 22 of MCR, 1960.
9. (a) The delay condonation was done even before any record regarding legal heir of original lessee was submitted. No record regarding succession is available in the file nor the transfer of lease as required under Rule 37 of the MCR, 1960.
- (b) The decision to reject the request for renewal was practically taken and the order was to be communicated about the decision to the applicant on 22/02/2001, as could be seen from the notings. **However, in the month of April, surprisingly, on appearance of one Shri Ramacant, claiming to be power of attorney holder of applicant, Shri Ronald Simoes, the chapter is found revived in the month of April, 2002.**

The State Government has no jurisdiction or statutory authority to accept and/or scrutinize the renewal application "Form J", in view of the provision of Rule 24A of MCR, 1960 after 24/11/1988.

- (c) The valid clearance certificate and mining plan required under Rule 22(3)(d) of MCR, 1960 were not produced, though the application for renewal was submitted after 7 years.
- (d) Record does not reveal that the applicant (Shri Ronald Simoes), claiming to be the legal heir, had

produced any document like Succession Certificate, Will or any other documents to establish the legal heirship on the date of submitting delay condonation application.

- (e) Conveniently, the person, liable to pay Dead Rent and Surface Rent disappeared, did not pay the amount demanded. Subsequently, Ms. Virginia M. Simoes approached the Government and appeared in the renewal proceedings. A submission was made in the year 2004 that, *“In light of the above facts, there does not appear any justification in grant the party any more time for submission of documents. The application is liable to be rejected.”*

However, a fresh note was placed on 30/06/2005, stating that vide letter dated 28/06/2005, the applicant requested for a letter to be submitted to IBM, Goa alongwith the mining plan stating that mining leases, standing in the name of Late Smt. Lindia B. Simoes, are existing leases.

It is inferable that under the guise of pendency of renewal applications in Form J, the persons actually operating these mines were permitted to remain in lease areas with their activities devoid of authority. This could not have been possible unless the higher officials of the State are in hand in glove with

the operators of these mines wherever applicable for the working mines.

When the State of Goa was processing application of first renewal on 11/08/2003, Ms. Virginia M. Simoes & Barbara Elizabeth Simoes filed one application to the officers of Department of Mines, State of Goa informing that some of the mining leases are being operated by other persons.

It was pointed out that the lease hold area of T.C. No.10/53 was operated by Shri Ramacant Angle. The State also noticed that the leased area of T.C. No.10/53 was not in possession of Ms. Virginia M. Simoes. But no action was taken.

It also emerges from the office noting in the file of T.C. No.74/59 that Shri Ronald Simoes had submitted application as Power of Attorney of Ms. Virginia M. Simoes alias Maria Simoes and there was one letter signed by Shri Ramacant Angle mentioning him as Power of Attorney holder for original concessionaire Late Smt. Lindia B. Simoes. So the person in possession and actual operating of mine might have been Shri Ramacant Angle. Director/Secretary Mines had not taken any action. Shri Ronald Simoes had died much prior to 26/02/2001. Even then,

the State continued to treat him as applicant for renewal of the lease. One note is found at page 7/N of T.C. No.54/59 of the DMG file that **"This office was unaware of death of Shri Ronald Simoes till 26/02/2001, as no information was received."**

Due to claims and counter claim by various GPA holders and non availability of records of legal heir and illegal operation of the mines by Ramacant Angle, it is a matter of violation of Rule 37 of MCR, 1960. All consequential actions should be taken to determine the leases as suggested in this chapter. The quantity of illegal extraction of ore should be assessed wherein Shri Ramakant Angle was illegally operating the mine. A case for the offence under Section 379 of IPC should be filed against him.

Action against the lessee/unauthorized mine operator and officials of concerned Department should be taken as suggested in this Chapter.

T.C. No.21/59

1. Date of Grant of Original Concession:
08/06/1959 (T.T. 31.1.1961) of area 87.37 Ha.
2. Name of Original Concessionaire:
Late Shri Panduronga Sinai Garco of Margoa
3. Name of the person who applied for condonation of delay and renewal of lease in Form J:
Smt. Usha P. Kare
4. Last date of renewal application which was required to be submitted: 24/11/1988
5. Date of filing of renewal application and application for condonation of delay:
18.11.1996, delayed by **about 8 years**
6. Date of grant of delay condonation : 15/04/1997.
7. An application for condonation of delay was submitted beyond the period prescribed i.e. 24/11/1988 and that too, after 8 years. There was no authority and power for delay condonation with State Government, if the renewal application filed after the expiry of lease period under Rule 24A (8) and (9). The lease expired and ceased to exist from 24-11-1988.
8. It is further observed from the file that the applicant has filed an application on 11-3-2002 for surrendering mining leased area. The State Government has not

taken any decision in the matter and went on tossing the file on one pretext or the other. Subsequently the applicant has filed another application dated 30-1-2005 for withdrawal of surrendered area.

9. From the file of the DMG, it is not known whether application for surrender is accepted or otherwise. It is stated here that surrendering of lease area comes under Rule 29 of the MCR, 1960. There is no provision for withdrawal of surrendered of lease area. Further, the mining lease in question is located in a very high notified forest area.
10. Since the delay condonation is in violation of Rule 24A of the MCR, 1960 (as stated in this Chapter and also in other cases) and the leased **area is located in the thick forest, it is recommended to determine the mining lease by following due process of law.**

T.C. No.30/50

1. Date of Grant of Original Concession : 06/06/1950
2. Name of Original Concessionaire :
Shri Prafulla Rajarama Hede of Goa.
3. Name of the person who applied for condonation of delay and renewal of lease in Form J :
Dr. Prafulla R. Hede
4. Last date of renewal application which was required to be submitted : 24/11/1988
5. Date of filing of renewal application and application for condonation of delay : 02/06/1992
6. Date of grant of delay condonation :
The application for condonation of delay was not entertained by the State of Goa as the same was time barred. The applicant was informed about the decision vide letter dated 04/09/1992, but subsequently it is again processed and illegal first renewal of lease granted.
7. Area of lease and location :
82.5229 Ha., Village : Collem, Taluka : Sanguem.
8. Delay condonation application was rejected by State Government and the appeal had been filed before the Tribunal of Central Government. Central Government issued direction to pass appropriate orders in accordance with law and merit.

9. The mining operations were continued to extract minerals by a partnership firm running in the name and style of M/s. Hede & Co. in violation of Rule 37 of MCR, 1960.
10. Note at page 27/N & 28/N dated 18/03/2004 indicates that the file was taken by higher authorities and returned in the first week of March, 2003. There is reference of correspondence including a letter dated 23/12/2003 signed by Shri Prakash R. Hede as partner. It was claimed that the mining lease No.30/50 is an integral asset of M/s. Hede & Co. and not to entertain any correspondence in the name of individual and it was requested that the lease be renewed in the name of M/s. Hede & Co. as partnership firm.
11. Thus, when the file was with **higher authority**, two letters dated 23/12/2003 & 17/01/2004 were placed on file. The office objected such renewal in favour of a partnership firm M/s. Hede & Co. Despite the objection, it is mentioned "**However, it is open for the Director of Mines to make a decision as to whether the request of M/s. Hede & Co. to allow them to go through the file is to be granted or not**".
12. Dr. Prafulla Hede had never objected such attempts to get the lease renewed in the name of partnership firm. This conduct impliedly suggests that lease was

actually operated by a partnership firm and not by Dr. Prafulla R. Hede., alone. The lease was in operation even before the illegal renewal as could be seen from the Google Images

13. There is nothing on record to show that how Dr. Prafulla R. Hede was considered as lease holder on the date of liberation of Goa or thereafter because the name of the original Concessionaire is apparently different and Dr. Prafulla R. Hede tried to get the lease transferred in the name of a partnership firm.
14. The **‘higher authority’** and the State of Goa permitted the illegal mining though the State had no authority to condone the delay and to renew the lease as per law applicable at relevant time.
15. The State Government has not taken any decision on the directions of the Central Government for consideration of the case on merits and in accordance with law, till 2007. Subsequently, a note was put up by Shri Shaym Sawant (Technical Assistant) for consideration of condonation of delay and first renewal of mining lease for a period of 20 years. Relevant paragraphs of the note put up by him dated 13-8-2007 is reproduced here.

“In this connection, it may stated that in terms of Section 8 of MM(DR) Act, 1987, no mining lease in respect of minerals specified in Part A and Part B of the

First Schedule shall be renewed except with the previous approval of the Central Government. Iron ore is a mineral listed in Part C of First Schedule and as such renewal of mining lease in respect of this minerals does not require prior approval of Central Government in view of the amendment to Act, 1957.

In view of above, the delay on the part of Shri Prafulla Hede to apply for renewal of mining lease could be condoned as done in other cases (list placed at 221/c) and accordingly the proposal for renewal of mining lease for a period of 20 years effective from 22/11/1987 to 21/11/2007 is submitted for consideration and decision of the Government subject to conditions to be stipulated as proposed above in respect of forest and environmental clearances.”

The recommendations were contrary to Law existing during 1992 under MM(DR) Act, 1957 and MCR, 1960. The said paragraphs have been further recommended and endorsed by the then Director (Mines) on 16-8-2007 and **finally the Hon’ble Minister of Mines has approved on 3-9-2007.**

16. It is stated here that there was no provision for delay condonation under sub-rules (8) and (9) of Rule 24A of the MCR, 1960 and other sub-sections for a lease expired on 24/11/1988 ceased to exist. Moreover, iron ore was a part of First Schedule of the MM(DR) Act,

1957 in 1992 and required Central Government's prior approval for first renewal under Section 8 (b) of the MM(DR), 1957 and sub-rule (2) of Rule **24A** of the MCR, 1960.

17. Hence, approval of delay condonation and renewal accorded by the State Government is totally illegal, unlawful and arbitrary. The same has to be revoked by following due procedure of law. Further, penal action should be initiated against the then Director (Mines) and other officials involved in this illegal act and for their criminal misconduct. Action should be initiated against the lessee for illegal mining before the alleged renewal accorded by State Government in 2007.

CONCESSION T.C. NO.82/52

1. A original concession under the Portuguese Law was granted in favour of late Shri Raguvira S. Garco of S. Lourenco de Agacaim on 26-9-1952.
2. Under the Abolition Act 1987, the said Concession has been changed to deemed lease and renewal application was supposed to be filed on or before 24/11/1988. During that period, under the provisions of Rule 24A (8) and (9) of the MCR, 1960 there was no power with the State Government to condone the delay for the renewal of leases where an application for renewal was submitted after expiry date of lease period.
3. The claimed legal heir of Raguvira S. Garco of S. Lourenco de Agacaim Mrs. Kudna R. Gharse has submitted an incomplete renewal application on 18/11/1996 with the reasons of delay that she could not get mining plan in time because of non-availability of technical qualified persons etc. This is factually incorrect.
4. On going through the notings of the file of Director (Mines), it is found that a notice was issued to her by the Director (Mines) on 10-2-1999 that she has not submitted more than six to seven documents required under the Rule 22 (3) of MCR Rules, 1960 including the approved mining plan.
5. From the file, it is also noted that there is boundary dispute between Mr. Chowgule and the present mining

lease holder. It is not known as to what action the State Government has taken in this regard. It is stated here that the State Government does not have any power to change the boundary, which had been approved in the past, without having approval of the Central Government under the MM(DR) Act, 1957.

6. The delay condonation has been done on the basis of Rule 24A (10) of the MCR, 1960. It is stated here that this amendment has been brought in the said Rule on 27-9-1994. It cannot be effected with retrospective effect for the leases expired on 24.11.1988 and did not exist on this day. The deemed mining lease is ceased to exist after 22-11-1988. Further, it is also stated that till 2000, first renewal of mining leases under the MM(DR) Act, 1957 was supposed to be done by the State Government after having prior approval of the Central Government. Therefore, it cannot be obtained in this case in favour of present applicant since lease expired on 24.11.1988.
7. In view of above facts and circumstances, it is recommended to take action under Section 19 of the MM(DR) Act, 1957 by following due process of law.
8. Other consequential actions arising out of this matter should also be taken.

T.C. No.25/52

1. Under the Portuguese Law Roque Santana Barneto of Loutolim has been awarded Concession for extraction of Fe/Mng in Rivona village of Sanguem Taluka over an extent of 49.12. Ha. on 21-03-1952 (T.T. 9-5-1950).
2. Mrs. Patricia Barneto claimed to be a legal heir of late Roque Santana Barneto has submitted an application in the year 2004 signed by Shri Dinar Tarcar stating that Form J was submitted to the office of the Director (Mines) on 18-10-1996. As per **the records available in the office of DMG, there is no such original application received in the office of the DMG in the past.**
3. Further, it is claimed and stated that there is another application dated 21-11-1997 claimed to be filed in the office of DMG submitted by Mrs. Patricia Barneto. The original copy of this Form J is also not available in the office. The entire file has been reconstructed. There was no movement of file since the date of filing of this renewal application (1996 or 1997). Movement of file started when an application signed by one **Shri Dinar Tarcar on behalf of Mrs. Patricia Barneto was received in the office of DMG on 30-12-2003.**
4. On careful examination of the file, it is noted here that processing of file has taken place at the behest of Shri Dinar Tarcar.

5. Without having original files and other related records and in violation of Rule 24A of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 (as stated in other cases and in this Chapter), **delay has been condoned by the State Government vide letter dated 2-8-2005.**
6. The delay condonation should be revoked and action should be taken to determine the mining lease since having granted in violation of Rule 24A of the MCR, 1960.
7. Penal action should be initiated against all concerned who are part of processing and approval of delay condonation.
8. It is a case of violation of Rule 37 of the MCR, 1960 also.
9. All other consequential actions arising of illegalities should also be taken.

T.C. NO.8/59

1. A Mining Concession under the Portuguese Law was accorded in favour of one Shri Sripada Gopinata Garco of Margao in Darbandora village of Sanguem Taluka over an extent of 90.00 Ha. on 09/05/1959.
2. The said Concession became a deemed mining lease under the Goa Abolition Act, 1987. The Concessionaire has not filed any renewal application within time as stipulated under the Goa Abolition Act, 1987 and Rule 24A (8) and (9) of the MCR, 1960.
3. Subsequently, Sri Sripada Garco has filed a renewal application in Form J on 18/11/1996 after lapse of more than 8 years. Renewal application was supposed to be filed on or before 24-11-1988. In violation of the existing Rule 24 (8) & (9) of MCR, 1960, the State has condoned the delay illegally vide letter dated 15/04/1997.
4. Subsequently, the applicant had withdrawn mining lease application on 11/03/2002 and the same has been allowed by Director (Mines) vide his order dated 21/03/2002.
5. The matter remained on rest till the Power of Attorney Holder Shri Narcinva A. Naik had requested for revocation of the application which was filed earlier for withdrawal. This Power of Attorney Holder was

suspected by the Department since the letter submitted by him was filed after the death of Shri Sripada Garco, the lessee.

6. Based on this application, the department has again moved the State Government to obtain legal opinion in the subject matter. The Law Department has opined that there is no provision under the MM(DR) Act and the MCR, 1960 for revocation of application which was filed earlier for withdrawal and once decision taken. The applicant has either to file a fresh application for grant of mining lease or may move the Central Government by filing revision application if time permits.
7. Meanwhile Smt. Kishori Shripad Gharse claimed to be a widow of Sri Sripada Gopinata Garco has filed Writ Petition No.346 of 2008 in the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay at Goa and the Hon'ble Court has disposed the said Writ Petition with a direction to the State Government that State Government shall afford the petitioner a reasonable opportunity of hearing and take a fresh decision on the petitioner's renewal application dated 18-11-1996 for renewal of mining lease in accordance with the MCR, 1960.
8. On going through the file, it is noticed that so far no decision is taken on this direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay.

9. Further, the lessee has also filed renewal application on 05/05/2009 for second renewal. This application is also delayed as per the existing Rule 24A (10) of the MCR, 1960 and does not come under the purview of Rule 24 (6) of the MCR, 1960 since the filing of application is time barred.
10. Further, it is seen from the note of DMG that the applicant has again filed Writ Petition No.298 of 2009 in the High Court of Bombay. The Hon'ble High Court of Bombay has issued directions as stated in the note-sheet of the DMG file and the same is reproduced here, as under :

“That pending the hearing and final disposal of the Writ Petition, the Respondents be directed to process the second Renewal Application dated 30/04/2009 along with Form ‘J’ by accepting Form ‘J’ and to process the renewal application in accordance with Law as per the Provisions of the Mineral Concession Rule 24A(6) the period of lease should be deemed to have been extended for a further period.”

11. As the lease period expired on 24-11-1988 and the lease ceased to exist, this is a fit case for determining the lease under MM(DR) Act, 1957 and the MCR, 1960 in the interest of State, ecology and environment after duly examining the High Court's order if any.
12. All consequential actions should be taken as suggested in this Chapter.

T.C. NOS.19/55 AND 88/53

1. Date of Grant of Original Concession :
 - (a) T.C. No.88/53 : 11/09/1953
 - (b) T.C. No.19/55 : 09/07/1955

Area of lease & location :

 - (a) T.C. No.88/53 :
53.375 Ha., Village: Colomba, Taluka: Sanguem
 - (b) T.C. No.19/55 :
99.00 Ha., Village: Collem, Taluka: Sanguem
2. Name of Original Concessionaire:
 - (a) T.C. No.88/53 :
M/s. Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Limiteda
 - (b) T.C. No.19/55 :
M/s. Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Limiteda
3. Name of the person who applied for condonation of delay and renewal of lease in Form J :
 - (a) T.C. No.88/53 :
M/s. Sociedade Fomento Industries Ltd.
 - (b) T.C. No.19/55 :
M/s. Sociedade Fomento Industries Ltd.
4. Last date of renewal application which was required to be submitted : 24/11/1988
5. Date of filing of renewal application and application for condonation of delay:
 - (a) T.C. No.88/53 : 20/11/1997
 - (b) T.C. No.19/55 : 20/11/1997

6. Date of grant of delay condonation :

(a) T.C. No.88/53 :

The application for renewal was rejected being time barred as mentioned in the Note dated 31/07/2001 (19/C) of file of DMG. The party approached to the Tribunal of Central Government by filing appeal/revision. The Central Government vide order dated 22/06/2004 set aside the order of State Government and directed to hear the applicant and pass appropriate orders in accordance with the law and merits.

The delay was condoned on 03/11/2006 without considering the prevailing Rules as in other similar cases and discussed in this Chapter.

(b) T.C. No.19/55 :

The application was rejected by Director of Mines on 07/03/2001 treating the application as time barred. The Central Government in the Revision Application quashed the order of rejection and remanded the matter back to State Government to hear the applicant and decide on merit and in accordance with law on 26/06/2004.

7. Renewal applications for T.C. Nos.19/55 and 88/53 were submitted after lapse of about 9 years. Keeping in mind the law applicable at relevant period in 1987-88, incomplete applications could not have been accepted. The State Government had no jurisdiction to condone the delay. The applications praying condonation for all

these two leases were required to be rejected. A note dated 16/09/2004 on the file of T.C. No.19/55 reveals that it was proposed that the delay may be condoned because the State Government in the past has condoned the delay in 27 other cases. The delay was condoned illegally on 21/02/2006 as discussed in this Chapter.

8. As per the order passed by the Tribunal – Central Government, the State of Goa was supposed to pass appropriate order in accordance with law and merits. The matter should have been considered as per Rule 24A (8) and (9). The Rule 24A(10) cannot be applicable with retrospective date in both the two cases.
9. It is stated here that once the lease period expired on 24.11.88, the lease ceased to exist and the Rule 24A(10) is not applicable for the leases which do not exist on the day of introduction of Rule 24A(10) of MCR, 1960. It can't be affected with retrospective date.
10. It is to state here that renewal application was filed by M/s. Sociedade Fomento Industries Ltd. even though lease holder was Sociedade Timbo Irmaos Ltd. in violation of Rule 37 of the MCR, 1960.
11. Action should be taken to determine the leases under Section 18 of the MM(DR) Act, 1957 and other consequential actions arising out of this matter.

T.C. NO.20/51

Under the Portuguese Law, a mining Concession T.C. No. 20/51 was granted in favour Tulxidas Madeva Xete Deulcar, of Calem of village Maulinguem of Taluka Sanguem for Fe/Mn under the Portuguese Law. The same concession has been changed to deemed mining lease under the Goa Abolition Act, 1987.

Application was supposed to be filed under Abolition Act, 1987 and MCR, 1960 on or before 24/11/1988. No renewal application in Form J has been submitted within stipulated time. Subsequently, one Shri Ravindra T. Deulkar who claimed to be a legal heir of the original concessionaire has filed incomplete renewal application in Form J on 20/03/1995. The State Government has condoned the delay of filing application which has been communicated by a letter dated 04/08/1995 to the Director (Mines).

From the records of the Director (Mines), it has been observed that without having renewal and submission of required documents under the provisions of MM(DR) Act, 1957 and MCR, 1960, mining leases have been operated illegally and unlawfully by a third party which is recorded as raising contractor i.e. M/s. Resources International.

It is to state here that M/s. Resources International has been owned by one Shri Bavik Rajani, son of Demodar

Mangalji - as told by Shri Hector Fernandez of Mines Department Goa.

The mines were operated without paying Royalty. It is noted from the records that M/s. Resources International has extracted iron ores illegally and exported by evading royalty worth crores of rupees. The illegally extraction and export of iron from mines was in full knowledge of Director of Mines, Secretary (Mines) and officials of the mines department as could be seen from this file. No action has been taken to stop illegalities rather unnecessary correspondence was done. No offence was registered for theft of iron ore under Section 379 of the IPC. It can't happen without active connivance and corrupt practices.

Further, mine was part of Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary. No approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 were obtained. Hence, it was in violation of provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and as well as Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The mine was inspected by the officers of the mines department. No efforts were made for booking offence and seizure of the illegal minerals and machinery, involved in illegal mining under MM(DR) Act, MCR, 1960, IPC etc. Forest Department too did not take any action for such a blatant illegalities.

The file was kept running under one pretext or the others and no action was taken. It appears that conspiracy

has been hatched between Department officials, applicant and M/s. Resources International to loot natural resources i.e. Iron Ore.

The MoEF has issued Environmental Clearance (for short "EC") vide its letter No.J-11015/269/2006-IA.II (M) dated 17-09-2007 in favour of Shri R.T. Deulkar.

It is noted here that 75% of area of the original lease is falling within Bhagwan Mahaveer Wild Life Sanctuary. There is an area of 22.1108 Ha. falls outside this Sanctuary. Out of this area (i.e. 22.1108 Ha.) about 13.86 Ha. is a forest land. On verification of the records, it is found that no diversion of forest land has been taken under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Moreover, a specific condition has been stipulated in the EC dated 17-09-2007 of MoEF stating that the EC is subject to obtain Clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. But no such clearance has been obtained from the National Board of Wildlife (the competent authority) by the lessee and has continued illegal mining. The Director (Mines) has not taken any action even on the encroachment outside the leased area.

Further, it is noted here that the applicant has submitted one letter for surrender of part area of about 65.1072 Ha. without submitting closer plan, dues clearance and closer clearance etc. which is required under Rule 29 of the MCR, 1960. The State Government has also not issued

any acceptance letter. But MoEF has issued EC ignoring all these facts. The lessee was having huge dues outstanding against him on that day.

Paras related to the said dues are reproduced herein from the file of DMG, as under:

*“Pursuant to the proposal sent to the Govt. recommending the rejection of the application for renewal of mining lease, a personal hearing was fixed by Secy. (Mines) on 28-9-99 wherein the applicant was directed to submit the records of production/dispatch/sale of ore by 30-10-99 failing which the application for renewal of mining lease would be rejected. Since there was failure on the part of the applicant to submit the records/documents, a proposal was sent to the Secy. (Mines) on 18.1.01 to reject the case. Considerable time has passed and the matter is still pending for a decision. It is relevant to mention that Shri R. Deulkar is one of the lease holder whose mine was reportedly being operated by M/s. Resources International and according to the assessment carried out by this office M/s. Resource International have no account for payment of **Rs.1.3 crores towards royalty** which includes royalty on quantity of ore removed from this mining lease. It is necessary that the matter is disposed of at an early date. Two options are open to us.”*

“The applicant as on date has been unable to submit the VCC which is pending on account of payment of dues. The applicant in question as it is learnt had allowed the mine

to be worked under raising contract with M/s. Resources International and a substantial amount towards royalty is due to the Govt. by the lease holder. Besides, the applicant has also two other mining leases on which (Rs.6.5 lakhs towards dead rent and surface rent) dues are outstanding. On account of non-payment of mining dues, the VCC has remained to be issued an as such on this ground alone, the DIM is competent to reject the application for renewal of mining lease.”

Further, on seeing Google Imaginaries, it is noted that large area has been encroached upon by the lessee. The part of the working pit also falls outside the lease boundary. This indicates that there is theft of minerals from non-leased area too.

It is stated here that payment of royalty cannot be justified against the theft of ore material. In such cases, a criminal case should be filed against the lessee or a raising contractor under Section 379 of the I.P.C. along with other relevant sections of Acts and Rules.

The mine was running in full knowledge of the Director (Mines), Secretary (Mines) and all concerned authorities of the Forest Department, Goa State Pollution Control Board etc. but no action has been initiated against the lessee. Action should be initiated against the officials for their misconduct, omission and commission.

From the records of the Mines Department, it is to be noted here that about 10,62,276 MT iron ore has been extracted from the expired lease over the period which is totally illegal.

MoEF has issued EC for this mining lease even the mining lease is not valid. No diversion of forest land under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has been obtained. Major part of lease falls within the Wildlife Sanctuary. This fact has been totally ignored by the MoEF. This cannot happen without corrupt practices.

Further, all other consequential actions arising out of various illegalities, should also be taken.

CONCESSION T.C. NOS.46/51 AND 41/53

1. Shri Vasantram G. Mehta, of Vasco-D-Gama was holding three mining concessions in the State of Goa i.e. T.C. Nos. 45/51, 33/52 and 41/53 under the Portuguese Law.
2. Said concessions were declared as deemed mining leases under the Abolition Act, 1987. Under the said Abolition Act, 1987 and Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 (hereinafter referred to as "MCR, 1960"), the deemed lessee was supposed to file "Form J" for first renewal on or before 24/11/1988. There were no applications filed within a stipulated time for T.C. Nos. 46/51 and 41/53. In case of T.C. No. 33/52, the renewal application was rejected on 11-3-2001.
3. From the records, it is found that Vasantram G. Mehta has filed a renewal application for T.C. No.46/51 and 41/53 on 20/01/1989 i.e. after a lapse of 11 months. The deemed lessee has also filed a Writ Petition No.341/89 before the Hon'ble Bombay High Court, Bench at Panaji, Goa. In the said petition, an interim order was obtained by him for mining in the leases and continued the mining operations. The matter of submission of delayed renewal application by the petitioner has not been brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Bombay High Court during hearing of the said Writ Petition. Advocate General, State of Goa has advised the State Government of Goa that the applications are time barred and the same should not be considered.

4. Subsequently, Shri V.G. Mehta filed letter dated 10/07/1995 for condonation of delay of 11 months for his deemed leases (T.C. Nos. 46/51 and 41/53).
5. Based on this application for condonation of delay, file was processed with the contention that the Central Government has amended MCR, 1960 on 27/09/1994 and empowered the State Government to condone delay in applications for renewal of mining leases under Rule 24A (10) of the MCR, 1960. This is total misinterpretation of law because 27/09/1994 amendment in MCR, 1960 cannot be effected with retrospective date (i.e. for the applications filed in 1989 after expiry of lease period). Further, there was specific Rule 24A (8) and (9) of MCR, 1960 for the State of Goa and as per these Sub-rules, there is no provision for empowering the State Government to condone delay. Based on wrong notings, which had been approved by the then Director (Mines), the then Secretary (Mines) and finally the then Chief Minister condoned the delay on 05/09/1995 against the provisions of law applicable in the matter.
6. It is further stated here that there was no power under the law vested with the State Government for keeping the mining leases under the deemed extension in this case since the renewal applications were filed in 1989. Contrary, there was a provision for deemed refusal if renewal is not effected within six months i.e. Rule 24 (4) and (5) of the MCR, 1960.

7. From the records it is noted that no renewal has been obtained from the Government of India and the mining leases are running without approval in gross violation of and abuses of deemed extension. It is to be stated that when the application for renewal was filed there was no provision of deemed extension of lease period. The lease period expired in this lease or also similar lease by 24/11/1988 including one year extension under sub-rule (6) of MCR, 1960 **Further, it is also noted that no approval of Environmental Clearance (EC) was obtained.** The leases were not in existence under the MM(DR) Act, 1957 but mining operations were allowed to continue. The lease is located on both sides of the main **road and well within 1 km of Wildlife Sanctuary. There is no approval of National Board of Wildlife.**
8. For these violations and allowing the mining activities to continue, requires appropriate action against the concerned officers and also recovery of price of minerals extracted from the lease in this period. Since there is no renewal under the MM(DR) Act, 1957 even after 24 years, the leases are required to be determined by following the due process of law.
9. Other consequential actions arising out from these illegalities, should also be taken.

T.C. NOS.4/51, 21/51 AND 59/51

1. Shri Dayanand B. Neugui claimed to be the Power of Attorney for all legal heirs of late Shri Zoiram Neugui has filed 'Form J' renewal application for three T.Cs i.e. T.C. No. 4/51, T.C. No. 21/51 and T.C. No.59/51 on 19/11/1996. The claim of filing 'Form J' on the said date by the applicant has been examined and found from the note sheets of file of DMG that there is no original Form J available in the file. A note put up by Shri Shetgaonkar (Technical Assistant) has clearly stated that original Forms J is not found and the file has been restructured.

Further, it is also noted that the other documents like challan of Rs.500/- is not available for knowing the exact date of filing of the 'Form J' for T.C. No. 21/51.

2. As per Extra Ordinary Gazette of India, Part-II of the Ministry of Law, New Delhi, dated 15th May, 1987, in First Schedule of Goa Abolition Act, 1987, the Concession holders and their residence are given as under :

Sr. No.	Name of Concession Holder	T.C. No.	Denomination and Location of lease
1	Vassudeva N. Sarmalkar, of Goa	4 of 2-2-1951	Vagagholl; Village Molcornem, Quepem Taluka
Sr. No.	Name of Concession Holder	T.C. No.	Denomination and Location of lease
1	Zoiram Bhicaji Neugui of Mapuca	21 of 19-3-1951	Madiacho tembo andalanche mol or Gormodi; Village Cauremi, Quepem Taluka
2	Zoiram B. Neugui of Mapuca	59 of 3-9-1951	Lembeche dongor; Village Maina, Quepem Taluka

3. As per the records, there is no information available for the change of Concession holders as per Section 4 (3) of the Abolition Act, 1987 for the T.C. No. 4/51 if it is a mistake. This means that the Concession holder for T.C. No.4/51 is **Vassudeva N. Sarmalkar**, of the lease at Molcornem village of Quepem Taluka.

Hence, Zoiram B. Neugui, has claimed it illegally and his application is processed in favour of Shri Dayanand Neugui for renewal of mining lease illegally.

Further, the note placed by Shri R. Shetgaokar for the T.C. No. 4/51 on the file of DMG is reproduced herein.

“Shri Dayanand B. Neugui attorney for all legal heirs of late Dayanand B. Neugui vide application dated 19-11-

1996 claims to have applied for renewal of mining lease under T.C. No. 4/51 over an area of 25.96 Ha. situated in village Molcornem of Quepem taluka for a period of 20 years. On going through the office records, it is seen that entry recorded at serial No.74 shows the mining concession under T.C. No.4/51 to be located in Cavrem village whereas the said mining lease is located in Molcornem village.”

The aforesaid note reveals that original mining concession under T.C. No. 4/51 was located at a different place.

4. On perusal of the notings of the DMG file for T.C. No. 4/51 it seems, a late entry has been made on the note-sheet page 1 signed by Shri R. Shetgaonkar (Technical Assistant). The entry is reproduced here as *“Further we may also request to produce title of concession, as this has been reflected in the name of one Shri Sarmalkar in the Abolition Act.”* Further, there is also mention on page 2 of the note-sheet of the said file that Shri Dayanand Neugui has produced a copy of Sale Deed of Mining Concession entered between Shri Vassudeva N. Sarmalkar and Zoiram B. Neugui, in Portuguese language. It is stated in the said note-sheet that the original documents / records are not traceable and present file has been reconstructed by collecting documents.

It is to be highlighted that there is no power vested with lessee to sell the lease. In any case it is against the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and relevant Mines Laws.

5. After having detailed examination of the file, it is observed that the claim of “sale deed” cannot be accepted since it is not a part of First Schedule of the Gazette Notification of the Abolition Act, 1987, which is mandatory as per Section 4(3) of the said Act and also there is no record of transfer of lease from Mr. V.N. Sarmalkar to Mr. Zoiram Neugui as it is done in many cases under the Portuguese Law. Without any inquiry in this matter, the renewal application of Shri Dayanand Neugui has been processed which is illegal. It appears that undue favour is extended to him. An undue favour has been extended to him.
6. Xerox copy of ‘Form J’ of T.C. No. 4/51, as submitted by the Director of Mines, Government of Goa, has been perused. It is noted here that there is no Seal and no proper entry of receipt of application, signature, etc., made on the cover page of ‘Form J’ which is mandatorily required under the Law. It is to be noted here that there is subsequent entry made in para 2 (viii) (a) of the ‘Form J’. This entry is quite conspicuous, if compared to the entries made against other paras.

7. As per the Abolition Act, 1987 and the then existing Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 prevailing during that period, all the three deemed leases cease to exist when there is no renewal application filed on or before 24-11-1988. Further, it is also to be stated that there was a specific provision made under Rule 24A (8) and (9) of the MCR, 1960 to the Goa State for the deemed leases as modified under Abolition Act, 1987 from Concessions to leases.
8. Not only this, the applications filed by the legal heir on 11-9-1996 were lying in “dustbin” till 20-08-2005.

Thereafter, one Shri Dinar Tarkar claiming to be an Attorney for all legal heirs of the concession holder filed application for delay condonation. At his persuasion, the files were moved to the State Government and a lengthy legal opinion has been obtained and approved by Minister of Mines.

9. It is apparent that the Law Department, State of Goa has not concentrated on the provisions of law prevailing under the Goa Abolition Act, 1987 and the MCR, 1960 during 1988 when the applications for renewal were required to be filed. It has ignored Rule 24A (8) and (9) of the MCR, 1960 specifically introduced for the State of Goa.

The amended Rule 24A (10) which is introduced on 27-09-1994 can't be made applicable for these

leases which expired and ceased to exist on 24-11-1988 as it is not having any retrospective effect nor the retrospective effect is given by the legislation. Such arbitrary interpretation requires to be ignored.

10. The file has been further submitted to the Hon'ble Minister for Mines after the legal opinion and he has also made a lengthy note based on the legal opinion and issued order for allowing renewal applications and condoned the delay in filing renewal application. The note made by the Hon'ble Minister for Mines, is reproduced as under:

“Department’s proposal at pg. 12/N is referring to the applications filed by Shri Dayanand Z. Neugi for renewal of mining leases under T.C. No. 59/51, T.C. No.4/1951 and T.C. No. 21/1951 in Quepem Taluka. These leases were due for renewal on 21/11/1988 as per Department. However the applications for renewal of above mining leases were made only on 19/11/1996. i.e. after the due date.

The Attorney for all legal heirs of late Zairam B. Neugui, under his three separate applications have requested for renewal of mining leases referred for above by considering the delay in making the applications.

This issue of condonation of delay has been examined in consultation with legal Department. Their views are at pg. 13/N to 24/N.

The applications for renewal of leases were made on 19/11/1996 i.e. after the due date but much before the amendment to Rule 24 (A) (10) of the M.C. Rules, 1960. Prior to the amendment carried out on 17/11/2000. The Government had the powers to condone the delay. Since the applications for renewal of mining leases were made before the amendment. I am of the opinion that the applicant cannot be blamed for not considering the application in time. Legal Advise also supports to my opinion. As per them condonation of delay can be considered under pre-amended rules.

Applicant while seeking for condonation under the provisions of Rule 24(A) (10) of the MCR, 1960 has stated that the delay in submitting the application was due to death of Late Shri Zairam B. Neugui who was the original lessee.

After going through the advise given by Legal Department as regards the legal position and after satisfying myself as to the cause for delay shown by the applicant, allow the applications and condone the delay as requested therein. Application for grant of renewal of mining leases under T.C. No.59/51, T.C. No. 4/1951 and T.C. No.21/1951 in Quepem Taluka may also be taken up.”

Sd

Digambar Kamat

Minister of Mines

Date: 20/7/2006

11. On going through the note of the Hon'ble Minister for Mines, State of Goa, it is to be stated that he has

rightly observed that renewal application requires to be filed on 21-11-1988 but were filed after due date.

However, he has completely ignored to observe the prevailing provisions of the Abolition Act, 1987 and MCR, 1960 [Rule 24A (8) and (9)] when the application was supposed to be filed on or before 24-11-1988. The lease period expired on 24/11/1988 and the lease ceased to exist from that day onwards.

Further, the missing Form J and restructuring of files of Shri Dayanand Neugui for renewal applications on 19-11-1996 for all the two leases as well as for a different lease holder for T.C. No.4/51 have been completely over looked. As for T.C. No. 4/51 original concessioner was Vasudev N. Sarmalkar of Goa.

Not only this, the file remained since 19-11-1996 (as claim of filing Form J) till 22-08-2005 when alleged power of attorney holder Shri Dinar Tarkar came into picture and filed application claiming to be Attorney for all the legal heirs of the lease holder.

It is further noted that as per the prevailing Rules for renewal of mining lease of iron ore prior approval of the Central Government was required under Section 8 of the MM(DR) Act, 1957, which has not been obtained in these cases.

In this view of the matter all consequential actions should be taken which are arising due to illegalities committed.

T.C. NO.68/53

1. Date of Grant of Original Concession :
17/08/1953, Area of lease 70.46 Ha. **Forest Land**
2. Name of Original Concessionaire :
Late Vicente Fernandes of Mercedes.
3. Name of the person who applied for condonation of delay and renewal of lease in Form J :
Berta D. Rege E Fernandes
4. The renewal application was required to be submitted on 24/11/1988. **However, the same was submitted on 02/11/1995.** The Government granted the delay condonation on 01/10/1996, but no renewal.
5. The application for renewal was submitted incomplete and number of documents was not attached with the Form J. The applicant was asked to submit the relevant document on 09/02/2002 after lapse of several years. Surprisingly, one submission by the office was made on 01/01/2001. (Probably, it may be a holiday in the State of Goa.)
6. On perusal of the record it emerges that there was litigation between the Late Husband of applicant and other 2 persons regarding the lease area.

7. One letter written to applicant bearing no. 5/69/87 dated 01/10/1996, suggests that Minister of Mines or Chief Minister must have granted the application for condonation of delay.
8. The lease area being in forest area inter-departmental correspondence continued for reason best known to the Government. It is clear that the act of condoning the delay in submission of renewal application was illegal and without jurisdiction and there was no scope to scrutinize the renewal application Form J. Approach of the Government is found mark of favour.
9. On close reading of file of the DMG, it is observed that the lessee is operating mining since a long. Google Imaginaries since 2003 onwards indicates clear encroachment in the form of dumps and working pit for extraction of ore. **The lease is hardly 100 mtrs. away from the Wildlife Sanctuary.**
10. The applicant has obtained EC under 1994 Notification from the MoEF, New Delhi. The EC has been given for two years. There is no record whether he has obtained subsequent EC. Further, a condition was stipulated in EC for prior approval of the Chief Wildlife Warden for extension of mining operation in the vicinity of Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary and Bhagwaan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary. A plan for conservation of endangered flora and founa in and

around the mine area should have been prepared and implemented in consultation with the State Forest Department. This has not been done.

11. It is seen from the records submitted by the Chief Wildlife Warden that an approval was given on 14-3-2011, after a gap of 4 years and 2 months. Despite of this fact, the lease was in operation during this period and large quantity of ore was removed in violation of EC conditions. **Director (Mines) has not taken any action though the matter was in his full knowledge.**
12. The mining lease is operated in violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 also. The Forest Department has not taken any action. Hence, action against concerned officials and the lessee should be initiated as recommended in other similar cases, in this Chapter.
13. In view of violation of Rule 24A of the MCR, 1960 (as reported in similar other cases in this Chapter), perpetual encroachment by the lessee since 2000 onwards and proximity of the lease near the Wildlife Sanctuary, violation of EC conditions issued by MoEF, **it is recommended to determine the lease by following due process of law.**

CONCESSION T.C. NO.12/53

1. Concession T.C. No.12 of 1953 was granted in favour of one Shri Voicunta Canecar of Margao under the Portuguese Law on 20-2-1953 over an extent of 31.16 Ha. at Maina village of Quepem Taluka with denomination of Mine as Bateagul or Bateaxembugal for extraction of Fe/Mng.
2. The said concession became a deemed lease under the Goa, Daman and Diu Mining Concessions (Abolition and Declaration as Mining Lease) Act, 1987 (16 of 1987).
3. Surprisingly One Shri Ajit Voikunta Kadnekar has applied for renewal of deemed mining lease of T.C. No.12 of 1953 on 30-10-2000, almost 12 years after expiry of deemed lease i.e. 24-11-1988 without producing any evidence that he was original concessionaire.
4. On verification of the planta issued for T.C. No.12/53 and also Extra Ordinary Gazette Notification issued by the Government of India for Abolition Act, the owner of the concession of T.C. No.12/53 is stated as Voicunta Canecar. It is noted here that in the original records nowhere Voikunt Kadnekar name is mentioned.
5. It may be noted that the name of original concessionaire is Late Shri Vaikunt Canecar at Sr. No.

207 of the First Schedule of the Goa Abolition Act, 1987 and the same name is reflected in Planta prepared during Portuguese regime for the said leased area.

6. It is stated here that there was a provision under Sub-Section 3 of Section 4 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Mining Concessions (Abolition and Declaration as Mining Lease) Act, 1987, which reads as under:

"If after the date of assent, the Central Government is satisfied, whether from any information received by it or otherwise, that there has been any error.

Omission or misdescription in relation to the particulars of any mining concessions or the name and residence of any concession holder specified in the first or second schedule, it may by notification correct such error, omission or misdescription and on the issue of such notification, the first or second schedule, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been mended accordingly."

7. Under the said provision, no application for change of the name of Voicunta Canecar as Voikunta Kadnekar was filed. This aspect of the original owner as recorded in original records has been totally ignored / avoided,

knowingly by the Department as well as the State Government and no verification was carried out to find whether the applicant Ajit V. Kadnekar, is actually a legal heir of Voicunta Canecar or otherwise.

8. The Mine Department has taken a stand for "renewal" of this deemed lease that one Sri Shivananda V. Kadnekar has remitted fees on 19-11-1987 for an amount of Rs.500/- in the State Bank of India. This has never been verified by the Department as per records. Taking remittance of Rs.500/- as a basis for renewal of mining lease is against the renewal rules. For renewal filing of Form J is must. Form J is a prescribed application under the MCR, 1960.
9. It is pertinent to state here that there was no "Form J" application filed by the then claimant Sri Shivananda V. Kadnekar as required under the prevailing MCR, 1960 and Abolition Act, 1987. The remittance of Rs.500/- has never been brought to the knowledge of the Department till 12-09-2006 by Sri Ajit V.Kadnekar or Sri Shivananda V. Kadnekar.
10. Further, it is noted here that application "Form J" was submitted by a firm M/s Smt. Kadnekar & Sons, Margoa Goa. There is no record available whether the lease/concession was transferred in favour of the Firm under Rule 37 of MCR, 1960. Hence, the renewal

application is submitted in the violation of the said provisions.

11. It is to be stated here that while approving the delay condonation, one of the reason given was, that the applicant claiming to be a legal heir was having ill-health and because of that, he could not submit Form J to the Department.
12. It is to be highlighted that if Ajit Voikunta Kadnekar was the concessionaire, he or his legal heir, would have applied for renewal of mining lease within the specified time i.e. 24/11/1988 because in another case he is a concessionaire and he has filed application for renewal within the time. For this the records also reveals that one another T.C. No. 75/52 at Village: Colomba, Taluka: Sanguem was in the name of Voicunta Canecar of Margao and he had filed application for renewal for that mining concession was submitted within the stipulated period i.e. prior to 22/11/1988 and lease was renewed in favour of Ajit Kadnekar.
13. On going through the records, it is found factually incorrect and totally unacceptable since in another matter of T.C. No.75/52 of the same Concessionaire was vigorously pursued for getting renewal during the same period. On perusal of the receipt of Bank for

remittance of Rs.500/- available in file made on 19-11-1987, there is over-writing on the date 19-11-1987 as could be seen from the Xerox copy available in the file.

14. Under Rule 24A (4) and (5) of the MCR, 1960, "if an application is not processed and lease is not renewed within six months, **it deems to be refused**". This provision has been totally ignored by the Department while condoning the delay if at all remittance date is taken as basis for filing Form J.
15. However, if we take the date of renewal application as 30-10-2000, submitted by one Shri Ajit Vaikunt Kadnekar who claimed to be a legal heir, there was no provision available on that day for accepting the application even under Rule 24A (10) of the MCRs, 1960.
16. It is pertinent to note here that there is specific provision made under Rule 24A of the MCRs, 1960 for the State of Goa sub-rules (8) and (9) of Rule 24A. Under both these Sub-rules, an application for renewal of mining lease which is filed on 30-10-2000 cannot be considered as it is time-barred and there is no jurisdiction to condone the delay.
17. On going through the record made available to this Commission, it is observed that there has been a conspiracy hatched by the applicant and the

department officials to get undue favour for grant of mining lease.

18. From the record, it has been observed that totally 6,55,357.6 MT of iron ore -worth of Rs.140/- crores has been extracted from this leased area in a very short period. This entire extraction of iron ore is considered as illegal. The export price of the mineral should be recovered along with exemplary penalty. It is learnt that the mine is operated **by Magnum Minerals Private Limited**. Hence, it is also violation of Rule 37 of MCR, 1960.
19. It is further stated that half of the area in this lease was a forest land and there was no diversion of the forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 while considering renewal of the lease. It seems that there were various objections for approval of the lease including diversion of forest land, from the locals. It is also stated that 2,45,775 MT of iron ore have been claimed to be retrieved from dumps in the year of 2010-12. This cannot be justified since the mining has started late in 2008-09 and there was no mining done in old past as could be make out from Google images. This claim of production from the dumps is a proxy production and mainly shown to bring the production within the limit of Environmental Clearance.

20. The facts stated by Shri Ajit Kadnekar in the Affidavit with a view to get a delay condonation against late submission of renewal application for T.C. No. 12/53 is observed found false and State Government did not take note of the following.
- (i) Whether Shri Ajit Kadnekar has created documents including the irrevocable Power of Attorney of his family members to grab the mining concession of T.C. No. 12/53 at renewal.
 - (ii) If he is not a son or legal heir or a representative of deceased original concessionaire Sri Vaicunta Canecar and he has posed himself to be the legal heir of the original concession holder / lease holder then thereby committed offence punishable under IPC.
 - (iii) Whether the documents of succession / heirship certificate of the year 1971, submitted to Department, has been misused to get favour of the regulating machinery and thereby he committed offence of misleading the statutory authorities.
21. It seems that the act of treating Ajit Kadnekar as deemed lease holder for T.C. No. 12/53 in violation of Section 4 (3) of the Goa Abolition Act, 1987 by the Government officials is the result of same conspiracy hatched, taking undue advantage of some similarity in

the surname of original concessionaire Shri Vaicunta Canecar and the name and surname of father of Shri Ajit Voicunta Kadnekar without taking provisions of law into consideration and at the instance of M/s. Magnum Mineral Pvt. Ltd.

22. Keeping in mind, the above serious questions the mining lease T.C. No. 12/53 and also other similar cases need to be determined and the mineral if found excavated should be seized and confiscated in favour of Government by following due process of law.

T.C. NO.2/57

1. A Mining Concession for extraction of iron ore in Muguli village of Sanguem Taluka has been granted in favour of Shri Mahabaleshwar S. Garco on 16-01-1957 over an extent of 90.05 Ha. under the Portuguese Law.
2. Under the Goa, Daman and Diu Mining Concessions (Abolition and Declaration as Mining Lease) Act, 1987 (16 of 1987) (for short "The Goa Abolition Act, 1987), the name of Concession holder and his residence at Sr. No. 422 of First Schedule of the Goa Abolition Act, 1987 has been recorded as Raghuvir S. Garco of Margao. There is no records available for any modification under Rule 4 (3) of the Goa Abolition Act, 1987 for change of lessee from Shri Mahabaleshwara S. Garco to Raghuvira S. Garco and vice versa. It is not known how the legal heir of Shri Mahabaleshwara S. Garco is entertained when the entries in First Schedule is otherwise without proper investigation and in violation of Section 4(3) of Goa Abolition Act, 1957.
3. A renewal application in 'Form J' was filed by one Smt. Shantabai M. Gharse claiming to be a legal heir of original Concessionaire of Mahabaleshwara S. Garco on 22-12-1994. The file was processed by putting note stating that condonation of delay in submission of late application can be done by the State Government

under amended Rule 24A (10) of the MCR, 1960. The file has been processed through the Under Secretary (Mines), Joint Secretary (Mines) and Secretary (Mines) and **finally approved by the Hon'ble chief Minister on 19-2-1995.**

4. Since the said renewal application was incomplete, notices were issued to the claiming legal heir Shri Sitakant M. Garco as per the report of the mine department. Thereafter, after having due hearing and also delegation of powers to the Director (Mines), he has rejected the renewal application for want of statutory documents required under the MCR, 1960.
5. The order of rejection of the renewal application of the Director (Mines) was published in the Official Gazette in Series II No.289 dated 11-10-2001.
6. Subsequently, a representation dated 26-10-2006 was submitted by Shri Sitakant M. Gharse to review the order of the Director (Mines). The file was again processed for legal opinion. The matter has been examined at various levels in the Law Department in respect of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay, Goa in Writ Petition No.449/92 and the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Appeal against the said judgment. **After thorough examination, the then Law Secretary, Shri U.V. Bakre has opined**

that the review application cannot be entertained by the State Government as per the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 8-9-1994 and the lessee has to approach the Central Government for revision. Relevant paragraph of the said noting of the file is reproduced herein.

*“The question is, in the absence of any provision under the MM(DR) Act, 1957 or MCR, 1960, whether the State Government can review the Order of the then Director of Industries and Mines, in the light of the Judgment dated 26-02-1993 to 03-03-1993 of the Hon'ble High court in Writ Petition No.449/ 1992. It is now clear that the said Order of the Hon'ble High Court was challenged by the State Government before the Apex Court and by Order dated 08-09-1994, the Apex Court has set aside the Oder of the High Court with a rider that the Respondent shall be entitled to approach the Revising Authority, namely the Central Government within four weeks from the date of the Order. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that since the remedy of revision is available to the party, it would be appropriate to direct the applicant to file Revision Application before the Central Government under Section 30 of the MDR Act, 1957, if he is aggrieved by the decision of the Directorate of Industries & Mines. **Hence, the question of entertaining a Review Application by the State Government does not arise now.** The applicant may have to see for the remedy of filing Revision Application under Section 30 of the MDR Act, 1957, as there is no provision for reviewing.”*

7. Though the matter has been made clear by the Law Department but the Secretary (Mines) has referred the matter again to the Advocate General on 18-12-2006 for the reasons best known to him and the Advocate General has opined on 2-1-2007 that the order dated 28-9-2007 passed by the Director (Mines) is of administrative nature and can be reviewed. It is observed here that an order issued under a particular provision of a Special Act (MM(DR) Act is a Special Act), it cannot be considered an Administrative order. Further, the matter is not related to the Court Case, any opinion of the Advocate General should not have taken as final and binding.
8. After getting this “favourable” opinion of the Advocate General, the matter has been referred to the Hon’ble Minister for Mines by the Secretary (Mines) on 5-1-2007. The Hon’ble Minister for Mines has marked the opinion of the Advocate General as ‘X’ on page 35/N of note-sheet of DMG file and directed the Secretary (Mines) to review the application and to take a decision. The Hon’ble Minister has further stated that before communicating the order the same may be sent to him for perusal. The noting of the Hon’ble Minister for Mines is reproduced herein:

“X’ on pg 35/N approved. Secretary (Mines) may hear the review application and take a decision. However before communicating the order the same may be sent to me for perusal.

Sd/-

D. Kamat

Date:10-1-2007”

9. It is stated here that lease in question is in operation since 2006-07 onwards as per the Google images.
10. With the records available, it is observed that in the said T.C. number, delay has been condoned in violation of the then existing law; Rule 24A (8) & (9) and Section 8 of the MM(DR) Act, 1957. It is further observed that Rule 24A (10) and 24A (6) cannot be effected with retrospective effect. The mining lease in question ceases to exist after 24-11-1988.
11. In First Schedule of the Goa Abolition Act, 1987 the lease is recorded in favour of Raghuvir S. Garco. While the renewal application has been processed for the legal heir of Shri Mahabaleshwara S. Garco. The process of renewal application is illegal and in violation of Section 4(3) of the Goa Abolition Act, 1987.
12. While going through records and Google Imageries during the course of investigation, it was noted that though having many illegalities, mining lease is found in operation as per Google Images. Accordingly, it was requested to the Officials of the Mines Department, to verify stock of minerals available in the leased area. From the noting of file of the Mines Department, it is found that the mine has been operated vigorously in violation of the statutory law. It is further noted here that EC has been issued by MoEF vide their letter

dated 30/04/2008 though the mine was in operation before this date. In the said approval letter, a specific condition is stipulated to obtain clearance under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority. The Director (Mines) has allowed the operation of mine even though the said condition is not complied with since there was no control of State Government.

13. The file is pursued by Shri Sanjay Goyenka who claimed to be appointed as Power of Attorney Holder of all legal heirs of Shri Mahabaleshwara Garco. Further, as per the noting, production of the mine as reported, is reproduced as under:

“In this concession it is further stated by the party that in the financial year 2010-11 they have produced 168000 metric tonnes of iron ore out of which 656000 metric tonnes was sold in the year 2010-11 and 59801 metric tonnes in the year 2011-12 leaving a balance royalty paid stock of 51199 metric tonnes at mine site. In addition they produced 34500 metric tonnes of iron ore for the financial year 2011-12 (upto May 2011) on which royalty is still payable”

“In view of above it is to be decided whether this Directorate could

- (a) *permit the party to transport and sell 51199 metric tonns of royalty paid ore stock from mine site which was produced and processed in a period before GSPCB had issued for suspension of mining operations,*

(b) permit the party to transport and sell additional 34500 metric tonnes of iron ore which was also produced in a period before GSPCB had issued notice for suspension of mining operations, subject to payment of royalty along with interest”

14. Hence, penal actions should be initiated against all concerned officials who are responsible for this illegal process of the renewal application and illegal extraction of ore. Further, the lease is illegal and unlawful as stated above hence action should be taken as per Section 19 of the MM(DR) Act, 1957.
15. The above production is illegal and unlawful hence it should be confiscated in favour of State. The ore which has been already dispatched, export value should be recovered with exemplary penalty.
16. All consequential actions arising out of the illegalities should be taken against the officers concerned, lease holder and present operator.

CONCESSION T.C. NO.29/51

This is an illustrative case establishing all illegalities in permitting the person to keep possession of mine unauthorizedly.

1. A mining Concession of T.C. No. 29/51 had been accorded in favour of Damum Naique of Curchorem Mola, in Sulcorna village of Quepem Taluka on 13/04/1951 under the Portuguese Law over an area of 24.25 Ha.
2. Subsequently, the Concession has been brought under the MM(DR) Act, 1957 through the Goa Abolition Act, 1987 and became a deemed lease.
3. Under the provisions of the Goa Abolition Act, the concessionaire was supposed to file a renewal application on or before 24-11-1988. But no renewal application was filed on or before this stipulated date. Later on, Shri Damon S. Naigue has filed a renewal application on 15/11/1995 seven years after the due date.
4. The deemed lease ceased to exist since no renewal application was filed within stipulated time. The lease cannot remain existing infinitely. It is not a perpetual lease once brought under MM(DR) Act, 1957 and time fixed for renewal and lease period under the Goa Abolition Act, 1987. Under the provisions of Rule 24A (8) and (9) of the MCR, 1960, there was no scope of having delay condonation. Instead, the State Government condoned the delay under Rule 24A (10) of the MCR, 1960 by misinterpreting this Rule. **The**

mining lease has not been renewed under the MM(DR) Act, 1957 so far.

5. Just on the strength of the delay condonation, the applicant has operated the mine illegally. There is no EC obtained by him from MoEF. Also there is no diversion of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
6. **The leased area is at a distance of less than 1 k.m. from the Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary. Illegal mining in the leased area was in the full knowledge of Director (Mines) and other officials of the Mines Department and Forest Department. No action has been taken against the lessee** as could be seen from the file. This can only happen by adopting corrupt practice. Action has to be initiated **against all the officers concerned for their misconduct omission and commission. The mining lease should be determined** by following due course of **law since unlawful and illegal delay condonation accorded and it is an isolated mine** falling in very thick forest and close vicinity of Wildlife Sanctuary. Hence, it is recommended to determine the lease by following due process of law.
7. All consequential actions arising out of the illegalities committed, extraction of ore and export, should be taken.

CHAPTER : 4**ILLEGALITIES IN MINING OPERATIONS
IN VIOLATIONS OF RULE 38 OF MCR, 1960**

Rule 38 of Mineral Concession Rule, 1960 deals with a scope of amalgamation of two or more adjoining lease held by a lessee. Rule 38 provide inter-alia that:

‘The State Government may, in the Interest of mineral development and with reasons to be recorded in writing, permit amalgamation of two or more adjoining leases held by a lessee:

PROVIDED that the Period of amalgamated leases shall be co-terminus with the leases whose period will expire first.’

Under the Rule 9 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, it has been provided that any person who wants to commence mining operation he has to do as per Mining plan approved by the Indian Bureau of Mines. It is beneficial to reproduce of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 9 which reads as under:

“Rule 9 Mining Plan :

9(1): No persons shall commence Mining operation in any area except in accordance with a mining plan approved under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Act.”

Further to commence mining lease in any area a mining lease has to be granted by having approved mining plan under Clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 5 of MM(D&R) Act, 1957.

Section 5(2)(b) of MM(D&R) Act, 1957 provides that no mining leases shall be granted by the State Government unless a mining plan is approved by the Central Government. The relevant part of the Section 5(2)(b) is reproduced as under:

“Section 5(2)(b):

5. Restrictions on the grant of prospecting license or mining lease:

(1) *x*

(2) *No mining lease shall be granted by the State Government unless it is satisfied that -*

(a) *x*

(b) *there is a mining plan duly approved by the Central Government, or by the State Government, in respect of such category of mines as may be specified by the Central Government, for the development of mineral deposits in the area concerned.”*

In the State of Goa 16 (sixteen) companies / firms / individuals are having lease hold interest in number of

mines. These 16 (sixteen) lease holders are carrying out operations of different leases granted to them as single unit, as if there is amalgamation approval taken. This is apparently in violation of Rule 38 of MCR, 1960.

It is surprising and shocking to note that IBM has approved such mining scheme for single unit operation without considering that respective lessees have not obtained required statutory approval contemplated under Rule 38 of the MCR, 1960. Further, these lessees have also obtained an Environmental Clearance as a single unit from MoEF under the Notifications (Environmental Protection Act).

The violation of Rule 38 of MCR, 1960 is not a technical breach because the same leads to other illegalities and irregularities prejudicial to the mining activities which are otherwise codified.

The IBM and the authority granting Environmental Clearance (MoEF) ought not to have granted required permission in absence of specific approval required under Rule 38 of MCR, 1960. If the entire statutory scheme regulating the mining activities is considered, then it emerges that before operating two or more different leasehold areas as one unit the approval under Rule 38 of MCR, 1960 is a condition precedent.

How did 16 lease holders were able to get their mining plan to operate different leasehold areas as one unit and

also obtained Environmental Clearance as one unit is a question which needs investigation and needful action thereon.

For such violation appropriate action, including stopping of mining activities including transportation of minerals should be taken immediately.

The list of these 16 lessees (for total 44 different leasehold rights) who have violated Rule 38 of MCR, 1960 and have got approved the mining plan and also obtained common Environmental Clearance is attached herewith as **Annexure 'A'** in a tabular form.

ANNEXURE : A

16 T.C. HOLDERS OPERATING IN VIOLATION OF RULE 38 OF MCR, 1960

SR. NO.	GROUP OF T.C. NO.	NAME OF LEASE	MOEF ORDER NO. AND DATE AND EC LIMIT IN MTPA	DETAILS OF BASIS OF MINING PLAN / SCHEME OF MINING DOCUMENT FOR EC	OBSERVATIONS AS PER DMG AND GOOGLE IMAGE
1	2	3	4	6	7
1	69/51, 70/52, 126/53	Sesa Goa Limited	J-11015/27/2005-IA.II (M) dated 6.9.2005 (1994) & J-11015/ 1133/2005-IA.II (M) dated 29.12.2008 (4 MTPA) (6.9.2005) and (7 MTPA) (dated 29.12.2008)	(1) Based on the approved combined modified scheme of mining dated 3.11.2003 (2) Based on the separate approved mining plan documents dated 19.05.2008	
2	3/54, 9/49, 10/49	Sesa Goa Limited	J-11015/28/2006-IA.II (M) dated 6.7.2007 (0.2 MTPA)	Based on the approved combined scheme of mining document dated 21.10.2004	T.C. 3/54 is not a working mine.
3	11/41, 12/41, 13/41, 14/41 and 15/41	Dempo Mining Corpo.	J-11015/45/2005-IA.II (M) dated 17.11.2005 (1994) & J-1015/45/2005-IA.II (M) dated 17.09.2007 (1994) (2 MTPA) (17.11.2005 and 17.9.2007)	Based on the approved combined modified mining scheme documents dated 12.7.2004	
4	3/51, 40/54	V.S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd	J-11015/155/2005-IA.II (M) dated 17.11.2005 (1994) Extended letter dated 02/10/2008 (0.2 MTPA) (17.11.2005 and 02.01.2008)	Based on the approved combined Scheme of mining dated 14.3.2000	T.C. 40/54 is not a working mine

SR. NO.	GROUP OF T.C. NO.	NAME OF LEASE	MOEF ORDER NO. AND DATE AND EC LIMIT IN MTPA	DETAILS OF BASIS OF MINING PLAN / SCHEME OF MINING DOCUMENT FOR EC	OBSERVATIONS AS PER DMG AND GOOGLE IMAGE
1	2	3	4	6	7
5	5/54, 20/54, 21/54	V.S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd	J-11015/44/2004-IA.II (M) dated 17.11.2005 (1994) Extension letter dated 01.01.2008 (1.1 MTPA) (17.11.2005 and 1.1.2008)	Based on the Modification to combined Scheme of mining documents dated 03.9.2004	T.C. 20/54 is not working mine
6	16/51, 40/50	V.D. Chowgule	J-11015/64/2006-IA.II (M) dated 24.11.2006 (1994) (1 MTPA)	Based on the approved combined modified scheme of mining document dated 03.05.2004	
7	31/53, 41/56	Chowgule and Co. Ltd.	J-11015/20/2006-IA.II (M) dated 24.11.2006 (1994) (1.45 MTPA)	Based on the approved combined Scheme of mining document dated 24.10.2004	T.C. 41/56 is not a working mine
8	40/57, 42/57	Chowgule and Co. Ltd.,	J-11015/35/2005-IA.II (M) dated 22.3.2006 (1994) (1.2 MTPA)	Based on the approved combined mining scheme document dated 18.07.2003	
9	5/49, 13/49	Chowgule and Co. Ltd.,	J-11015/32/2005-IA.II (M) dated 27.12.2005 (1994) (0.8 MTPA)	Based on the approved combined mining scheme document dated 24.01.2003	
10	38/51, 22/50, 12/57	Chowgule and Co. Ltd.	J-11015/65/2006-IA.II (M) dated 1.12.2006 (1994) (0.42 MTPA)	Based on the approved combined Scheme of mining document dated 13.12.2002	T.C. 38/51 is not a working mine
11	19/52, 44/56, 39/56, 27/53	V.M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/43/2005-IA.II (M) dated 17.11.2005, Extended letter dated 13.03.07 (0.7 MTPA - letter dt. 17.11.2005)	Based on the approved combined mining scheme document dated 31.12.2002	T.C. 39/56 is not a part of single unit. It is located after T.C. 29/55

SR. NO.	GROUP OF T.C. NO.	NAME OF LEASE	MOEF ORDER NO. AND DATE AND EC LIMIT IN MTPA	DETAILS OF BASIS OF MINING PLAN / SCHEME OF MINING DOCUMENT FOR EC	OBSERVATIONS AS PER DMG AND GOOGLE IMAGE
1	2	3	4	6	7
12	62B/52, 19/58, 29/54, 83/52	V.M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/385/2005-IA.II (M) dated 28.3.2006 (1994) (1.692 MTPA)	Based on the approved combined mining scheme documents dated 17.02.2003.	
13	50/53, 13/55, 47/54	V.M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/384/2005-IA.II (M) dated 28.3.2006 (1994) (0.72 MTPA)	Based on the Modification to combined Scheme of mining document dated 13.7.2005	T.C. 47/54 is not a working mine.
14	3/57, 33/57, 19/54	Kunda R. Gharse	J-11015/149/2005-IA.II (M) dated 30.9.2005 (1994) Extension letter dated 6.7.2007 (1.35 MTPA)(dated 30.9.2005)	Based on the approved combined mining scheme document dated 10.02.2005	
15	40/51, 12/52	N. S. Narvekar	J-11015/101/2005-IA.II (M) dated 14.5.2007 (2006) (0.75 MTPA)	Based on the approved combined scheme of mining document dated 17.03.2003	
16	7/41, 23/53	M/s. EMCO Goa	J-11015/34/2005-IA.II (M) dated 16.2.2006 (1994) and J- 11015/34/2005-IA.II (M) dated 23.10.2007 (0.7 MTPA (16.2.2006 and dated 23.10.2007)	Based on the approved combined mining scheme document dated 08.07.2003	

SUMMARY

CHAPTER : 3

VIOLATIONS OF RULE 24A OF MCR, 1960

At the outset, it is required to be stated that since years, number of persons are continuing mining activities and are in possession of the Government land without executing any Lease Deed Agreement for extraction of minerals. The State has “gifted” property of thousand of crores in the hands of private companies/firms/individuals. This is totally against the laws namely, Contract Act and Rule 31 of the MCR, 1960 and others. The State is losing its Stamp Duty and Registration Charges. Not only that, but if there is no written contract, it would be difficult to take appropriate actions for breach of any terms/conditions.

The deemed mining leases in State of Goa could be categorized in two parts i.e. **(i)** deemed leases wherein renewal applications (Form J) have been filed within stipulated time i.e. on or before **24.11.1988** and **(ii)** renewal applications filed after this due date i.e. **24.11.1988**. As per the Goa, Daman and Diu Mining Concessions (Abolition and Declaration as Mining leases) Act, 1987, renewal applications were required to be filed on or before 24.11.1988. In few cases, such renewal applications were filed but those applications were not considered within stipulated time of six months or one year. Hence, there is a deemed refusal of the renewal applications as per the law. Hence, grants of renewal is against Section 19 of the MMDR Act, 1957.

In number of cases, renewal applications were entertained after the expiry date and non-existing leases. Mainly, those renewal applications were filed from the year 1995 onwards. Without any authority and power with the State delay is condoned and renewal applications were entertained. While at the same time, having the same yardsticks, in some cases delay condonation applications are rejected.

In some cases, renewal is granted in violation of the then Rule 24A (2), (4) (5) and (6) of the MCR, 1960. While in remaining cases, there is no renewal of lease and yet the persons are permitted to occupy mines and are extracting illegally the iron ore. This is in blatant violations of all laws.

No approval for first renewal of Central Government is obtained in number of cases though the applications are filed in time in 1988. The mines are occupied and running presently in violation of the then Rule 24A, (2), (4), (5) and (6) of the MCR, 1960. In number of other cases, the mines are running on deemed extension at the end of first renewal given for 10 years.

In some cases, legal opinion is obtained for favouring some lease holders. However, grant of delay condonation application as discussed in the Chapter, is totally against the law.

No permission under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and other laws as stipulated by MoEF is obtained.

Under section 19 of the MMDR Act, 1957, mining leases renewed or acquired in contravention of provision of

this Act or any Rules or Orders made thereunder shall be void and of no effect. Therefore, it is recommended to take action accordingly. Further, action against the officers and Ministers should be taken as suggested in the respective Chapters.

CHAPTER : 4

In the State of Goa about 16 lessees are operating group of mines as a single unit without having approval under Rule 38 of the MCR, 1960 i.e. without amalgamation. Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) and MoEF have given approvals under the respective regulations in violation of Rule 38. It is, therefore, recommended to stop all mining activities including transportation of ore in such leases and action should be initiated against the officers responsible for approval under MCR, 1960 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and lessees.

Date : 15.3.2012

(M. B. SHAH)
(Former Judge, Supreme Court of India)

Chairman
Commission of Enquiry
for
Illegal Mining of Iron Ore and Manganese

I N D E X

CHAPTER : 3

VIOLATIONS OF RULE 24A OF MCR, 1960

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CHAPTER : 5

ENCROACHMENT

BY VARIOUS OCCUPANTS OF THE MINING FIELDS

All throughout this Commission has used the word ‘occupant’ because there is no valid lease in favour of the person/s who are actually carrying out the mining.

1. After having notified this Commission by the Government of India vide Notification dated 22nd November, 2010, the Commission has received large number of complaints in writing as well as oral regarding massive encroachment by the lessees in the adjoining areas and all along the main rivers / nalas which are used for transportation of iron ore through barges and unauthorised places used for stocking / storing ore, waste and other mining activities without having proper legal mining leases.
2. With this background, the Commission has taken up survey work of the leases which were working during survey and also those working in recent past. There may be some mines left out for not having survey because of non-providing information by the Mines Department, Goa.
3. On personal visits by the team of this Commission and also after verification with the Google Images, it is apparent that there are large extent of encroachment by various occupants of mining leases. In the accompanying maps / image of this Chapter, area

covered by A, B, C, D indicates the extent of unauthorized occupation of the adjoining areas and considered as encroachment. Wherever the extraction of iron ore is observed as encroachment, it is specified in the column of “Encroachment Area as “pit”.

4. The Director of Mines has provided basic documents including sketches of the mines (i.e. planta) etc. The lessees were informed in advance to remain present during survey either themselves or any authorised representative from their side. The surveys were carried out in the presence of lessees or their agent. To carry out survey work in short time eight teams of minimum 3 personnel each were constituted consisting of official of the Mines Department, Forest Department, Indian Bureau of Mines and one representative of this Commission in each team.
5. Any area, whether his own or forest or Government land or private land or any other kind of land / area occupied for mining as defined “mine” in the Mines Act, 1952 without having lease under the MM(DR) Act, 1957 has been considered as encroachment by the lessee / raising contractor / power of attorney or his agent on behalf of lessee. Further, the agriculture / horticulture lands which are not converted under the Revenue Law into non-agriculture purpose have also been taken within the purview of unauthorised occupation / encroachment.

6. GPS Hand-sets were provided to each team. The members of the team have taken reading of all the boundary pillars available during survey or locations of boundary shown by the lessee/s. Survey was conducted in two phases. The lessees were also requested to submit documents in this regard along with the documents related to the mining leases including production, etc. GPS reading of the boundary pillars which were captured have been transferred into the Google Earth programme by the experts in this field.
7. Based on the longitude and latitudes of the boundary pillars or outer boundaries of leases, they were marked in the Google Earth / Google Pro and encroachments are identified. In some of the cases where there is group of leases / mines it was slightly difficult to actual marking of encroachment to a particular mine. Efforts were made to link such encroachment based on the road connectivity to the leases and some other parameters.
8. Encroachment so identified through Google Images were verified on the ground and also with respect to some permanent features / marks in the field by the members of the Commission and also teams and officials of Mines and Forest Departments, who were experts in this kind of survey.
9. The areas of encroachment have been calculated by in-built auto-device of the programme (Google Earth Pro)

and listed into Blocks, as A, B, C, D. Total encroachments are compiled lease-wise by the engineers / officials who are expert in handling such type of programmes. The exact extent of encroachment is shown in the **Table : 1** based on Google images which includes recent & past images with specific dates thereon, The marking of pits from where mineral is extracted is indicated as 'pit'. **The total encroachment so identified is about 2796.24 Ha. Out of this encroached area, about 578.42 Ha. is illegally used for illegal extraction or removal of iron ore.**

10. During the survey, it has also been noticed that most of the leases have not erected boundary pillars as required under the provisions of relevant Rules and Contractual agreements. It was also found that in many cases the boundary pillars wherever erected were purely temporary in nature. In some of the cases, wooden pillars were erected in place of permanent stones pillars which is unacceptable in the law. Most of pillars were erected in recent past, may be even one week before the survey commenced. This might have attempted because of knowing that survey would be conducted by this Commission. Fixing of permanent boundary pillars are recommended and shall be placed on the right locations by the lessees immediately based on the reading taken by the surveyors of this Commission with ground truth. The Mining

Department and Forest Department (in forest areas) should take follow up without lose of time.

11. Some big companies/firms/individuals which have encroached in large area are as under :-

SR. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987)	TOTAL ENCROACHMENT
(1)	Firm V.M. Salgaocar & I. Ltd., of Vasco da Gama.	419.85
(2)	Ramakanta Xetie & Bros. of Bicholim.	221.43
(3)	Mingoa Sociedade Mineira Goesa, of Goa.	212.60
(4)	Firm Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Marmagao.	192.78
(5)	Guitabala Manohar N. Parulcar, of Mapusa.	188.60
(6)	M/s. Bandekar Bros. Pvt. Ltd. Panjim.	102.06
(7)	Mineira Nacional Ltd. of Panaji.	95.70
(8)	Roguvir Sinai Garco, of S. Lourenco de Agacaim.	81.47
(9)	D.B. Bandodkar of Panjim.	55.20
(10)	Empresa Minero Comercial de Goa Ltd., of Margao.	50.40

12. Apart from the aforesaid large encroachment, there is encroachment by other mining companies as mentioned in the accompanying **Table : 1.**

13. (A) During the survey it has been noted that many of the lessees have crossed the lease boundaries and illegally extracted minerals from outside leased areas. **502.21 Ha. are under encroachment of this kind.** This is a serious offence and **considered as theft of the government property i.e. iron ore which is removed from non leased area.**

(B) In addition it has been found that the forest area admeasuring 6.21 Ha. plus 70.p Ha. i.e. total 76.21, is encroached by some unknown persons who are not having any lease hold right. They are at Sr. Nos. 98 and 100 in table No. 1. For that purpose immediate Police investigation should be held as it is a theft of Government property. It has also been found that at Sr. 99 there is encroachment in the forest area by dumping waste and minerals.

In the result, there is an encroachment of total area 502.21 Ha. plus 76.21 i.e. 578.42 Ha.

(a) **Hence, deterrent punishment is recommended by filing criminal cases against the lessees for their criminal misconduct.**

(b) Recommendation is also made to take action against the concerned officials of the Mines Department as well as Forest Department where forest land is involved as encroachment.

- (c) The State Government should take immediate action to recover market cost of the iron ore illegally extracted after having proven estimation (by using 3D LESSER technology, Coal India Limited) or others from outside the leased areas with exemplary penalty along with criminal cases to be filed against the lessees and department officials. The cost incurred due to estimation should be recovered from the extractors.
14. For the aforesaid encroachment and unauthorized extraction of minerals from the pits which are shown in the Table, occupants are required to be proceeded and prosecuted i.e. to say launch prosecution under Sections 21 and 22 of the MM(DR) Act, 1957 as well as recovery under Section 21(5) and also eviction.
15. For this purpose, it would be worthwhile to quote firstly the relevant part of Section 4(1) and 4(1A).

“Section : 4 :– Prospecting or mining operations to be under licence or lease

- (1) **No person shall undertake any reconnaissance, prospecting or mining operations in any area, except under** and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a reconnaissance permit or of a prospecting licence or, as the case may be, **of a mining lease,** granted under this Act and the rules made thereunder.

Section 4 (1A)

- (1) *No person shall transport or store or cause to be transported or stored any mineral otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder.*
- (2) *No reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease shall be granted otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder."*
- (3) *Any State Government may, after prior consultation with the Central Government and in accordance with the rules made under Section 18, undertake reconnaissance, prospecting or mining operations with respect to any mineral specified in First Schedule in any area within that State which is not already held under any reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease."*

16. Section : 21 of the MM(DR) Act, 1957 is as under :—

“Section : 21 :— Penalties

- (1) ***Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub section(1) or sub section (1A) of Section 4 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to twenty five thousand rupees, or with both.***

- (2) *Any rules made under any provision of this Act may provide that any contravention thereof shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both, and in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention.*
- (3) ***Where any person trespasses into any land in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4, such trespasser may be served with an order of eviction by the State Government or such authorized authority in this behalf by that Government and the State Government or such authorized authority may, if necessary, obtain the help of the police to evict the trespasser from the land.***
- (4) *Whenever any person raises, transports or causes to be raised or transported, without any lawful authority, any mineral from any land, and for that purpose, uses any tool, equipment, vehicle or any other things, such mineral, tool, equipment, vehicle or any other things, such minerals, tool, equipment, vehicle or any other thing shall be liable to be seized by an officer or authority specifically empowered in this behalf.*

- (4A) *Any mineral, tool, equipment, vehicle or any other thing seized under sub-section (4), shall be liable to be confiscated by an order of the court competent to take cognizance of the offence under sub-section (1) and shall be disposed of in accordance with the directions of such court.*
- (5) ***Whenever any person raises, without any lawful authority, any mineral from any land, the State Government may recover from such person the mineral so raised, or, where such mineral has already been disposed of, the price thereof, and may also recover from such person, rent, royalty or tax, as the case may be, for the period during which the land was occupied by such person without any lawful authority.***
- (6) *Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 an offence under sub-section (1) shall be cognizable.”*
17. From the survey of mining leases as per the **table 2** annexed, the total encroachment is estimated over an extent of **502.21** Ha. by way of excavation/removal of iron ore from outside leased area in violation of Section 21(5) of MM(DR) Act, 1957 has been identified. As per the Geological distribution of iron ore in Goa as given in the mining plan *in situ* specific gravity of iron ore is about 2.2. If we consider average depth of

excavation of iron ore outside the leased area as 10 mts. (even though in most of the pits, excavation depth is more than 10 mts.) then quantity of illegally excavated/removed ore is calculated as under :-

Quantity of Illegally Excavated and dispatch Ore outside lease area	= 578.42 x 10 x 2.2 x 10000
Total quantity	127257400.00 MT

By taking average export cost @ \$ 60 per MT of Iron Ore from 2006 to 2011 with conversion rate of Rs. 47 Per US Dollar than the total loss to the State comes out as (127257400.00 x 60 x 47) **Rs. 34935,9288000=00**. For the actual loss to State from each mine and other illegal mining, it should be calculated based on ground realities by a team of experts in the field with latest 3D LASER Measurement Equipments and other factors.

CONCLUSIONS

- (i) The persons who have encroached as stated in **Table 1**, upon the adjoining land in contravention of Section 4(1) and 4(1-A) of MM(DR) Act, 1957 should be prosecuted as provided u/s. 21 of MM(DR) Act, 1957. They should also be prosecuted for theft of iron ore under Indian Penal Code.

- (ii) Secondly, in addition to prosecution for the occupants (mentioned in the **Table 2**), who have extracted/removed iron ore from outside the lease area, the cost of iron ore at export rate with the exemplary penalty, of whatever grade of mineral extracted from the said pits, should be recovered under Section 21(5) of MM(DR) Act, 1957.

Unauthorized illegal mining (where the accused is not known which are at Sr. 98, 99 and 100 shown in Table-1) and who have extracted minerals as stated above in the forest area should be prosecuted after lodging F.I.R. It is hope that investigations would be expedited, proper and in accordance with law

- (ii) And also to recover cost of damage caused to the environment, ecology and others.
- (iii) Thirdly, action should be taken against the concerned officials of the Mines Department as well as Forest Department (in case of forest land) for their omission and commissions who failed to restrict the encroachment.

TABLE : 1

ENCROACHMENT BY WAY OF MINING ACTIVITIES AS DEFINED IN THE MM (DR) ACT, 1957 AND IBM SUBMISSION

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ORIGINAL LEASE AREA (HA.)	DMG LEASE AREA (HA.)	HOLDING LAND AS PER GOOGLE IMAGE AREA (HA.)	ENCROACHMENT (COLUMN 6 – COLUMN 5) (HA.)	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		TOTAL ENCROACHMENTS (COLUMN 7 + COLUMN 8) (HA.)	GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
1	83/52	Firm V.M. Salgaocar & I. Ltd., of Vasco da Gama. SURLA / BICHOLIM	93.95	93.95	95.90	1.95	A	337.00	419.85	1A & 1B
							B	55.30		
							C	14.60		
							D	11.00		
2	70/51	Ramakanta Xetie & Bros. of Bicholim. PISSURLEM / SATTARI	99.47	99.47	98.00	0.00	A	112.00	221.43	2A & 2B
							B	103.00		
							C	3.31		
							D	3.12 (Pit)		
3	70/52	Mingoa Sociedade Mineira Goesa, of Goa. CODLI / SANGUEM	99.7952	115.266	98.70	0.00	A	151.00 (Pit)	212.60	3
							B	39.70		
							C	21.90		
4	31/53	Firm Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Marmagao. PALE / BICHOLIM	83.973	83.973	74.70	0.00	A	178.00	192.78	4
							B	12.80 (Pit)		
							C	1.98		

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ORIGINAL LEASE AREA (HA.)	DMG LEASE AREA (HA.)	HOLDING LAND AS PER GOOGLE IMAGE AREA (HA.)	ENCROACH- MENT (COLUMN 6 – COLUMN 5) (HA.)	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		TOTAL ENCROACH- MENTS (COLUMN 7 + COLUMN 8) (HA.)	GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
5	55/51	Guitabala Manohar N. Parulcar, of Mapusa. PISSURLEM / SATTARI	87.555	87.555	82.30	0.00	A	165.00	188.60	5
							B	18.70		
							C	4.00 (Pit)		
							D	0.90		
6	84/52	M/s. Bandekar Bros. Pvt. Ltd. Panjim. PALE / BICHOLIM	99.45	99.45	99.70	0.25	A	98.00	102.06	6
							B	3.81 (Pit)		
7	62/51	Mineira Nacional Ltd. of Panaji. SANTONA / SANGUEM	91.09	91.00	94.80	3.80	A	50.20	95.70	7
							B	41.70		
8	51/52	Roguvir Sinai Garco, of S. Lourenco de Agacaim. CUDNEM / BICHOLIM	79.53	79.53	84.00	4.47	A	77.00	81.47	8
9	62A/52	D.B. Bandodkar of Panjim. VELGUEM / BICHOLIM	48.44	48.44	46.70	0.00	A	40.20	55.20	9
							B	15.00 (Pit)		
10	23/53	Empresa Minero Comercial de Goa Ltd., of Margao. COLLEM / SANGUEM	92.20	58.42	56.80	0.00	A	39.20	50.40	10
							B	6.88		
							C	4.32 (Pit)		

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ORIGINAL LEASE AREA (HA.)	DMG LEASE AREA (HA.)	HOLDING LAND AS PER GOOGLE IMAGE AREA (HA.)	ENCROACHMENT (COLUMN 6 – COLUMN 5) (HA.)	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		TOTAL ENCROACHMENTS (COLUMN 7 + COLUMN 8) (HA.)	GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
11	88/52	Sociedade Timblo Irmoas Ltd. of Margao. SIGAO / SANGUEM	93.99	93.99	96.70	2.71	A	32.60	45.31	11
							B	10.00		
12	89/52	Sociedade Litheferro Ltd., of Mapusa. ADVALPALE / BICHOLIM	47.30	47.03	36.90	0.00	A	35.30 (Pit)	45.26	12
							B	9.96		
13	45/54	M/s. Sova. SANGOD / SANGUEM	85.72	85.72	87.30	1.58	A	43.60 (Pit)	45.18	13
14	13/49	Firm Chowgule & Cia. Ltd. of Marmagao. MAYEM / BICHOLIM	72.35	96.85	97.60	0.75	A	29.20	43.95	14
							B	14.00		
15	31/59	Narahari Siurama X. Narvencar, of Goa. SANTONA / SANGUEM	90.95	90.95	88.60	0.00	A	23.50	42.82	15
							B	11.80		
							C	5.40 (Pit)		
							D	2.12		
16	16/51	Vishwasrao D. Chowgule, of Vasco da Gama. DUDAL / SANGUEM	82.00	82.00	83.10	1.10	A	33.30 (Pit)	41.88	16
							B	4.53		
							C	2.95		

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ORIGINAL LEASE AREA (HA.)	DMG LEASE AREA (HA.)	HOLDING LAND AS PER GOOGLE IMAGE AREA (HA.)	ENCROACHMENT (COLUMN 6 – COLUMN 5) (HA.)	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		TOTAL ENCROACHMENTS (COLUMN 7 + COLUMN 8) (HA.)	GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
17	55/53	Zacarias Antao, of Betalbatim. POTREM/ SANGUEM	78.69	78.68	73.40	0.00	A	15.90 (Pit)	40.95	17
							B	12.70		
							C	9.17		
							D	3.18 (Pit)		
18	8/61	Madachem Bhat Mines Pvt. Ltd. Ponda Goa. PALE / BICHOLIM	64.70	60.50	72.00	11.50	A	20.40 (Pit)	31.90	18
19	4/55	Sociedade Marzook & Cadar Ltda., of Margao. DHARBANDORA / SANGUEM	77.70	77.70	85.20	7.50	A	14.20	30.25	19
							B	8.55		
20	31/54	Viswasrao D. Chowgule, of Vasco da Gama. SANCORDEM/ SANGUEM	85.58	85.58	85.80	0.22	A	13.30	28.64	20
							B	12.00		
							C	3.12		
21	40/50	Vishwasrao D. Chowgule, of Vasco da Gama. SANTONA / SANGUEM	85.78	85.78	85.20	0.00	A	20.10	26.32	21
							B	4.88		
							C	1.34		

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ORIGINAL LEASE AREA (HA.)	DMG LEASE AREA (HA.)	HOLDING LAND AS PER GOOGLE IMAGE AREA (HA.)	ENCROACH- MENT (COLUMN 6 – COLUMN 5) (HA.)	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		TOTAL ENCROACH- MENTS (COLUMN 7 + COLUMN 8) (HA.)	GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
22	50/53	Firm V. M. Salgaocar & India, Ltda., of Vasco da Gama. SIGAO / SANGUEM	47.88	47.88	48.00	0.12	A	22.40 (Pit)	25.49	22
							B	1.75 (Pit)		
							C	1.22		
23	6/61	Gangadhar Narsingdas Agrawal, of Margao. MAINA / QUEPEM	99.75	92.24	91.20	0.00	A	23.80	23.80	23
24	22/50	Firm Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Marmagao. COSTI / SANGUEM	62.75	62.75	63.70	0.95	A	8.26 (Pit)	23.56	24
							B	7.99		
							C	6.36		
25	10/51	Haider Caximo Can of Sanguem. SULCORN/QUEPEM	83.07	83.07	80.90	0.00	A	21.40	23.14	25
							B	1.74 (Pit)		
26	41/54	Ailiabai Dessai, of Goa. CORMONEM / SANGUEM	82.50	82.50	86.80	4.30	A	9.86 (Pit)	23.01	26
							B	6.31		
							C	2.54		
27	12/41	Dempo and Souza Ltda.of Goa. BICHOLIM / BICHOLIM	99.96	99.96	101.00	1.04	A	13.50	22.67	27
							B	8.13		

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ORIGINAL LEASE AREA (HA.)	DMG LEASE AREA (HA.)	HOLDING LAND AS PER GOOGLE IMAGE AREA (HA.)	ENCROACH- MENT (COLUMN 6 – COLUMN 5) (HA.)	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		TOTAL ENCROACH- MENTS (COLUMN 7 + COLUMN 8) (HA.)	GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
28	93/53	Viswasrao D. Chowgule, of Vasco da Gama. VAGURIEM / SATTARI	62.26	62.26	62.60	0.34	A	21.00	21.34	28
29	12/52	Narahari S.S. Narvenkar of Goa. SANTONA/SANGUEM	77.56	77.56	76.80	0.00	A	18.50	19.73	29
							B	1.23		
30	40/51	Narahari S.S. Narvenkar, of Goa. SANTONA/SANGUEM	99.20	99.20	103.00	3.80	A	15.20 (Pit)	19.00	30
31	41/55	V. M. Salgaoncar e Irmaos Ltda., of Vasco da Gama. TIVIM/BARDEZ	76.45	73.85	73.30	0.00	A	18.70	18.70	31
32	14/53	Sociedade Timblo Irmoas Ltd., of Margao. CUDNEM / BICHOLIM	73.73	73.73	77.00	3.27	A	14.90	18.17	32
33	98/52	Firm Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Marmagoa. ONDA/SATTARI	74.61	74.61	73.90	0.00	A	17.70	17.70	33

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ORIGINAL LEASE AREA (HA.)	DMG LEASE AREA (HA.)	HOLDING LAND AS PER GOOGLE IMAGE AREA (HA.)	ENCROACH- MENT (COLUMN 6 – COLUMN 5) (HA.)	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		TOTAL ENCROACH- MENTS (COLUMN 7 + COLUMN 8) (HA.)	GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
34	5/53	Aleixo Manuel de C.P. de Costa, of Curtorim. TUDOU/SANGUEM	95.09	95.09	102.00	6.91	A	10.60	17.51	34
35	20/51	Tulxidas Madeva X. Deulcar of Calem. MAULINGUEM / SANGUEM	87.22	22.11	20.40	0.00	A	16.90 (Pit)	16.90	35
36	143/53	Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltda., of Margao. SANGOD / SANGUEM	99.66	99.66	102.00	2.34	A	8.32	16.79	36
							B	5.00		
							C	1.13 (Pit)		
37	39/53	Lekhraj Nathurmal of Goa. ARVALEM / BICHOLIM	85.85	85.85	95.00	9.15	A	6.75 (Pit)	15.90	37
38	24/57	Ramacanta Visnum Sinai Velingcar, of Velinga. DHARBANDORA / SANGUEM	59.65	55.40	59.60	4.20	A	7.69	14.77	38
							B	2.88		
39	68/53	Vicente Fernandes of Merces. UGUEM / SANGUEM					A	5.44 (Pit)	14.49	39
							B	2.71		

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ORIGINAL LEASE AREA (HA.)	DMG LEASE AREA (HA.)	HOLDING LAND AS PER GOOGLE IMAGE AREA (HA.)	ENCROACHMENT (COLUMN 6 – COLUMN 5) (HA.)	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		TOTAL ENCROACHMENTS (COLUMN 7 + COLUMN 8) (HA.)	GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
40	2/51	M/s. M. S. Talaulikar & Sons Pvt. Ltd, Panaji. SANCORDEM / SANGUEM	50.38	50.30	46.60	0.00	A	8.73	13.74	40
							B	4.41		
							C	0.39		
							D	0.21		
41	22/53	Damodar Jaganata Amoncar, of Margao. SANCORDEM / SANGUEM	22.65	22.65	23.60	0.95	A	8.10	12.95	41
							B	2.44		
							C	1.46		
42	45/52	Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltd., of Margao. CUDNEM / BICHOLIM	40.56	40.56	40.80	0.24	A	12.20 (Pit)	12.44	42
43	53/51	Xec Abdul Gofur X.A. Agis, of Sanguem. CURPEM / SANGUEM	30.22	30.22	34.60	4.38	A	6.35	12.24	43
							B	1.51 (Pit)		
44	59/51	Zoiram B. Neugui, of Mapuca. CAVREM / SANGUEM	99.37	99.37	95.70	0.00	A	12.20	12.20	44

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ORIGINAL LEASE AREA (HA.)	DMG LEASE AREA (HA.)	HOLDING LAND AS PER GOOGLE IMAGE AREA (HA.)	ENCROACH- MENT (COLUMN 6 – COLUMN 5) (HA.)	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		TOTAL ENCROACH- MENTS (COLUMN 7 + COLUMN 8) (HA.)	GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
45	11/41	Dempo and Souza Ltda.of Goa. BICHOLIM / BICHOLIM	100.00	89.92	91.40	1.48	A	10.40	11.88	45
46	7/50	Firm V.S. Dempo & Cia. Ltd., of Goa. MAULINGUEM / SANGUEM	38.85	38.85	37.40	0.00	A	8.27 (Pit)	11.44	46
							B	3.17 (Pit)		
47	33/57	Roguvir Sinai Garco, of S. Lourenoo. PATIEM / SANGUEM	96.15	77.95	77.70	0.00	A	10.70	10.70	47
48	17/49	Atmarama X. Poi Palondicar, of Margao. CURPEM/SANGUEM	44.70	33.18	43.20	10.02			10.02	48
49	41/51	Roguvir R. Poinguincar, of Poinguinim. CUDNEM/BICHOLIM	66.56	66.56	41.40	0.00	A	9.12	9.12	49
50	75/52	Voicunta Canecar of Margao. COLOMBA / SANGUEM	88.15	88.15	90.00	1.85	A	7.00	8.85	50

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ORIGINAL LEASE AREA (HA.)	DMG LEASE AREA (HA.)	HOLDING LAND AS PER GOOGLE IMAGE AREA (HA.)	ENCROACHMENT (COLUMN 6 – COLUMN 5) (HA.)	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		TOTAL ENCROACHMENTS (COLUMN 7 + COLUMN 8) (HA.)	GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
51	1/55	Firm Damodar Mangalji & Cia. Ltda., Goa. SURLA / BICHOLIM	29.14	29.14	30.90	1.76	A	7.00	8.76	51
52	34/55	Sociedade Zarapcar Parkar Ltda., of Mapusa. DABAL / SANGUEM	98.31	98.31	107.00	8.69			8.69	52
53	14/52	Badrudin Bavani, of Margao. RIVONA / SANGUEM	100.00	100.00	97.80	0.00	A	8.00 (Pit)	8.00	53
54	31/55	Firma Chowgule & Cia. Ltda., of Vasco da Gama. XELPO / SATTARI	98.08	98.08	98.00	0.00	A	3.10 (Pit)	7.50	54
							B	2.63		
							C	1.77		
55	63/51	Chandracanta F.Naique, of Curchorem. CURPEM/SANGUEM	69.47	69.47	68.60	0.00	A	5.95	7.06	55
							B	1.11		
56	42/56	Roguvir Sinai Garco, of Margao PATIEM/SANGUEM	78.07	76.87	80.30	3.43	A	3.60	7.03	56

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ORIGINAL LEASE AREA (HA.)	DMG LEASE AREA (HA.)	HOLDING LAND AS PER GOOGLE IMAGE AREA (HA.)	ENCROACH- MENT (COLUMN 6 – COLUMN 5) (HA.)	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		TOTAL ENCROACH- MENTS (COLUMN 7 + COLUMN 8) (HA.)	GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
57	43/53	Noor Mohamad Abdul Karim of Margao CURPEM/SANGUEM	34.22	34.22	35.00	0.78	A	5.34 (Pit)	6.44	57
							B	0.32		
58	86/53	Vassudeva Madeva Salgaocar of Vasco da Gama. PALE / BICHOLIM	94.60	94.60	91.80	0.00	A	6.15	6.15	58
59	92/53	Firm Lima Leitao & Cia. Ltd., of Marmagoa. XELPI / SATTARI	45.00	99.23	41.90	0.00	A	6.00 (Pit)	6.00	59
60	29/55	Atchuta Vishum S. Velingcar, of Velinga. AGLOTE/SANGUEM	42.72	52.49	58.30	5.81			5.81	60
61	8/41	Gangadhar N. Agrawal, of Margao. SIGAO/SANGUEM	100.00	97.51	98.80	1.30	A	2.63	5.78	61
							B	1.85		
62	3/54	Mingoa Soc. Mineira Goesa, SARL., of Goa. MAULINGUEM / BICHOLIM	32.04	32.04	33.80	1.76	A	3.93 (Pit)	5.69	62

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ORIGINAL LEASE AREA (HA.)	DMG LEASE AREA (HA.)	HOLDING LAND AS PER GOOGLE IMAGE AREA (HA.)	ENCROACH- MENT (COLUMN 6 – COLUMN 5) (HA.)	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		TOTAL ENCROACH- MENTS (COLUMN 7 + COLUMN 8) (HA.)	GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
63	76/52	Firm Sesa Goa Ltd., of Goa. ADVALPALE / BICHOLIM	99.40	99.40	97.60	0.00	A	3.40	5.55	63
							B	1.15		
							C	1.00		
64	14/41	Dempo and Souza Ltda.of Goa. MULGAO/BICHOLIM	99.91	99.73	98.00	0.00	A	5.33	5.33	64
65	4/49	M/s. Rajaram Bandekar (Sirigao) Mines Pvt. Ltd. SIRIGAO/BICHOLIM	99.93	96.00	101.00	5.00			5.00	65
66	44/51	Firm Shantilal Kushaldas & Bros., of Margao. MAINA / QUEPEM	61.35	71.23	61.60	0.00	A	5.00 (Pit)	5.00	66
67	1/51	Xec Mohamed Issac, of Goa. CAVREM / QUEPEM	100.00	83.00	87.50	4.50			4.50	67
68	13/55	Firma V.M. Salgaocar e Irmao Ltda., of Vasco da Gama. SIGAO/SANGUEM	70.23	70.23	69.00	0.00	A	4.34	4.34	68

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ORIGINAL LEASE AREA (HA.)	DMG LEASE AREA (HA.)	HOLDING LAND AS PER GOOGLE IMAGE AREA (HA.)	ENCROACH- MENT (COLUMN 6 – COLUMN 5) (HA.)	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		TOTAL ENCROACH- MENTS (COLUMN 7 + COLUMN 8) (HA.)	GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
69	35/55	Firm Timblo Irmaos Ltd., of Margao. PALE/BICHOLIM	90.70	35.02	38.70	3.68			3.68	69
70	6/49	Hiralal Khodidas of Goa. COLOMBA / SANGUEM	70.19	70.19	69.60	0.00	A	3.61 (Pit)	3.61	70
71	7/58	Caetona Francisco C. de Souza, of Sanguelim. COLEM / SANGOD / SANGUEM	96.48	96.48	98.50	2.02	A	1.59	3.61	71
72	13/41	Dempo and Souza Ltda. of Goa. BORDEM/BICHOLIM	99.50	90.13	91.80	1.67	A	1.76	3.43	72
73	5/54	Firm V. S. Dempo & Cia Ltda., of Goa. SONUS / SATTARI	96.64	96.64	99.90	3.26			3.26	73
74	87/53	M/s. Sociedade Timblo Iramao's Ltd., of Margao. SIGAO / SANGUEM	50.40	50.40	46.60	0.00	A	3.24	3.24	74

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ORIGINAL LEASE AREA (HA.)	DMG LEASE AREA (HA.)	HOLDING LAND AS PER GOOGLE IMAGE AREA (HA.)	ENCROACH- MENT (COLUMN 6 – COLUMN 5) (HA.)	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		TOTAL ENCROACH- MENTS (COLUMN 7 + COLUMN 8) (HA.)	GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
75	22/55	Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltd., of Margao. QUIRLAPALE/ SANGUEM	99.23	99.23	99.90	0.67	A	2.46	3.13	75
76	35/52	Firm V.S. Dempo & Cia. Ltd., of Goa. RIVONA/SANGUEM	98.46	98.46	96.20	0.00	A	3.10	3.10	76
77	33/53	Firm Damodar Mangalji & Cia., Ltd. of Goa. SURLA / BICHOLIM	78.27	78.27	80.60	2.33			2.33	77
78	21/54	Firma V. S. Dempo & Cia Ltda., of Goa. SURLA / BICHOLIM	65.79	65.80	63.20	0.00	A	2.23	2.23	78
79	29/51	Damum Naique, of Curchorem. VICHUNDREM / SANGUEM	24.25	24.25	23.20	0.00	A	1.61	2.20	79
							B	0.59		
80	8/50	Rajaram Rangaji Poinguincar, of Ponguinim. PATIEM/SANGUEM	81.90	81.90	74.90	0.00	A	2.18	2.18	80

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ORIGINAL LEASE AREA (HA.)	DMG LEASE AREA (HA.)	HOLDING LAND AS PER GOOGLE IMAGE AREA (HA.)	ENCROACHMENT (COLUMN 6 – COLUMN 5) (HA.)	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		TOTAL ENCROACHMENTS (COLUMN 7 + COLUMN 8) (HA.)	GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
81	126/53	Mingoa Sociedade Mineira Goesa, of Goa. CODLI / SANGUEM	100.00	100.00	96.30	0.00	A	1.98	1.98	81
82	2/57	Mahabaleshwar S. Garco & his wife, of Margao. MUGULI / SANGUEM	90.50	90.50	83.30	0.00	A	1.87	1.87	82
83	1/78	Gajanan Podiyar. MOLCORNEM / QUEPEM	65.24	65.24	66.40	1.16	A	0.68 (Pit)	1.84	83
84	28/52	Firm Shantilal K. & Bros., of Margao. RIVONA / SANGUEM	42.91	42.91	41.60	0.00	A	1.26	1.80	84
							B	0.54		
85	10/49	Mingoa Pvt. Ltd., Panaji. MAULINGUEM/ BICHOLIM	78.93	78.93	80.60	1.67			1.67	85
86	92/52	Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltd., of Margao. CUDNEM / BICHOLIM	40.14	43.14	44.80	1.66			1.66	86

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ORIGINAL LEASE AREA (HA.)	DMG LEASE AREA (HA.)	HOLDING LAND AS PER GOOGLE IMAGE AREA (HA.)	ENCROACH- MENT (COLUMN 6 – COLUMN 5) (HA.)	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		TOTAL ENCROACH- MENTS (COLUMN 7 + COLUMN 8) (HA.)	GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
87	30/50	Prafula Rajarama Hede, of Goa. COLLEM/SANGUEM	82.52	82.52	81.40	0.00	A	1.10	1.55	87
							B	0.45		
88	39/56	V. M. Salgaocar & Bros. Pvt. Ltd. MALPONA/SATTARI	53.89	53.89	55.40	1.51			1.51	88
89	9/49	Mingoa Pvt. Ltd., Panaji. MAULINGUEM/ BICHOLIM	92.54	92.54	93.90	1.36			1.36	89
90	19/54	Roguvir Sinai Garco, of Agacaim. TUDOU/ SANGUEM	83.84	83.84	85.20	1.36			1.36	90
91	50/58	Mohantal S. Rege, of Quepem. COLEM / SANGUEM	33.25	33.25	33.20	0.00	A	0.78	1.32	91
							B	0.54		
92	3/51	Firm V.S. Dempo & Cia. Ltd., of Goa. CURPEM/SANGUEM	97.68	97.68	98.70	1.02	A	0.28	1.30	92
93	29/54	V.M. Salgaocar e Irmão, of Vasco da Gama. SURLA / BICHOLIM	73.25	73.25	74.40	1.15			1.15	93

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ORIGINAL LEASE AREA (HA.)	DMG LEASE AREA (HA.)	HOLDING LAND AS PER GOOGLE IMAGE AREA (HA.)	ENCROACH- MENT (COLUMN 6 – COLUMN 5) (HA.)	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		TOTAL ENCROACH- MENTS (COLUMN 7 + COLUMN 8) (HA.)	GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
94	61/53	Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltda., of Margao. CODLI / SANGUEM	82.29	96.28	95.00	0.00	A	1.13	1.13	94
95	15/41	Dempo and Souza Ltda. of Goa. MULGAO/BICHOLIM	99.55	99.55	95.50	0.00	A	0.85	0.85	95
96	12/53	Voicunta Canecar, of Margao. MAINA / QUEPEM	31.16	31.16	29.30	0.00	A	0.84 (Pit)	0.84	96
97	95/52	Firm V. S. Dempo & Cia. Ltd., of Goa PISSURLEM/SATTARI	98.78	98.38	99.20	0.82			0.82	97
98	WLS / NTR 1	Mining near Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary			70.00	0.00	A	70.00 (Pit)	70.00	98
99	WLS / NTR 2	Mining near Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary			26.60	0.00	A	26.60	26.60	99
100	SD	Illegal Mining near to Selaulim Dam					A	6.21(Pit)	6.21	100
Total			7406.20	7289.10	7234.00				2796.24	

TABLE : 2

**ENCROACHMENT BY WAY OF MINING ACTIVITIES (EXCAVATION)
OUTSIDE LEASE IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 21(5) OF MINES &
MINERALS (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1957**

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4		5
1.	70/51	Ramakanta Xetie & Bros. of Bicholim. PISSURLEM / SATTARI	D	3.12 (Pit)	2A & 2B
2.	70/52	Mingoa Sociedade Mineira Goesa, of Goa. CODLI / SANGUEM	A	151.00 (Pit)	3
3.	31/53	Firm Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Marmagoa. PALE / BICHOLIM	B	12.80 (Pit)	4
4.	55/51	Guitabala Manohar N. Parulcar, of Mapusa. PISSURLEM / SATTARI	C	4.00 (Pit)	5
5.	84/52	M/s. Bandekar Bros. Pvt. Ltd. Panjim. PALE / BICHOLIM	B	3.81 (Pit)	6
6.	62A/52	D.B. Bandodkar of Panjim. VELGUEM / BICHOLIM	B	15.00 (Pit)	9
7.	23/53	Empresa Minero Comercial de Goa Ltd., of Margao. COLLEM / SANGUEM	C	4.32 (Pit)	10
8.	89/52	Sociedade Litheferro Ltd., of Mapusa. ADVALPALE / BICHOLIM	A	35.30 (Pit)	12
9.	45/54	M/s. Sova. SANGOD / SANGUEM	A	43.60 (Pit)	13
10.	31/59	Narahari Siurama X. Narvencar, of Goa. SANTONA / SANGUEM	C	5.40 (Pit)	15

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4		5
11.	16/51	Vishwasrao D. Chowgule, of Vasco da Gama. DUDAL / SANGUEM	A	33.30 (Pit)	16
12.	55/53	Zacarias Antao, of Betalbatim. POTREM/ SANGUEM	A	15.90 (Pit)	17
			D	3.18 (Pit)	
13.	8/61	Madachem Bhat Mines Pvt. Ltd. Ponda Goa. PALE / BICHOLIM	A	20.40 (Pit)	18
14.	50/53	Firm V. M. Salgaocar & India, Ltda., of Vasco da Gama. SIGAO / SANGUEM	A	22.40 (Pit)	22
			B	1.75 (Pit)	
15.	22/50	Firm Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Marmagao. COSTI / SANGUEM	A	8.26 (Pit)	24
16.	10/51	Haider Caximo Can of Sanguem. SULCORN/QUEPEM	B	1.74 (Pit)	25
17.	41/54	Ailiabai Dessai, of Goa. CORMONEM / SANGUEM	A	9.86 (Pit)	26
18.	40/51	Narahari S.S. Narvenkar, of Goa. SANTONA/SANGUEM	A	15.20 (Pit)	30
19.	20/51	Tulxidas Madeva X. Deulcar of Calem. MAULINGUEM / SANGUEM	A	16.90 (Pit)	35
20.	143/53	Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltda., of Margao. SANGOD / SANGUEM	C	1.13 (Pit)	36
21.	39/53	Lekhraj Nathurmal of Goa. ARVALEM / BICHOLIM	A	6.75 (Pit)	37

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4		5
22.	68/53	Vicente Fernandes of Mercês. UGUEM / SANGUEM	A	5.44 (Pit)	39
23.	45/52	Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltd., of Margao CUDNEM/ BICHOLIM	A	12.20 (Pit)	42
24.	53/51	Xec Abdul Gofur X.A. Agis, of Sanguem. CURPEM / SANGUEM	B	1.51 (Pit)	43
25.	7/50	Firm V.S. Dempo & Cia. Ltd., of Goa. MAULINGUEM / SANGUEM	A	8.27 (Pit)	46
			B	3.17 (Pit)	
26.	14/52	Badrudin Bavani, of Margao. RIVONA / SANGUEM	A	8.00 (Pit)	53
27.	31/55	Firma Chowgule & Cia. Ltda., of Vasco da Gama. XELPO / SATTARI	A	3.10 (Pit)	54
28.	43/53	Noor Mohamad Abdul Karim of Margao CURPEM/SANGUEM	A	5.34 (Pit)	57
29.	92/53	Firm Lima Leitao & Cia. Ltd., of Marmagoa. XELPI / SATTARI	A	6.00 (Pit)	59
30.	3/54	Mingoa Soc. Mineira Goesa, SARL., of Goa. MAULINGUEM / BICHOLIM	A	3.93 (Pit)	62
31.	44/51	Firm Shantilal Kushaldas & Bros., of Margao. MAINA / QUEPEM	A	5.00 (Pit)	66
32.	6/49	Hiralal Khodidas of Goa. COLOMBA / SANGUEM	A	3.61 (Pit)	70

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE (AS PER GOA ABOLITION ACT, 1987) VILLAGE/TALUKA	ENCROACHMENTS AREA (HA.)		GOOGLE IMAGE FIGURE
1	2	3	4		5
33.	1/78	Gajanan Podiyar. MOLCORNEM / QUEPEM	A	0.68 (Pit)	83
34.	12/53	Voicunta Canecar, of Margao. MAINA / QUEPEM	A	0.84 (Pit)	96
35	WLS / NTR 1	Mining near Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary	A	70.00 (Pit)	98
36	SD	Illegal Mining near to Selaulim Dam	A	6.21 (Pit)	100

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CHAPTER : 6

MODIFICATION OF MINING PLAN

MISUSE OF RULE 10 OF MINERAL CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT RULES, 1988

IMPORTANCE OF THE MINING PLAN :

Under Section 5 (2) (b) of the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 (Hereinafter referred to as “**MM(DR) Act, 1957**”), **mining lease cannot be granted without approved mining plan.** Thereafter, Rule 9(1) of the Mineral Conservation & Development Rules, 1988 (Hereinafter referred to as “**MCDR, 1988**”) specifically provides that without having the mining plan approved, no person shall commence mining operations.

Conservation and systematic development of miners are the fundamentals to the Act and Rules. The mining plan is the most vital document. It is a project plan and also the basic and starting point for getting mining lease and other such clearances like environment and forestry clearances, without which no mining lease deed can be executed. The mining plan is a very detailed technical and administrative document prepared by a qualified recognized consultant as provided under Rule 22B of the MCR, 1960 and supposed to be scrutinized and approved by a competent authority. The mining plan format provides the details of year wise plans, the

rate of production and expected life of the mine, the extent of manual mining or mining by the use of machinery and mechanical devices, the plan of the area showing natural water courses, limits of reserves and other forest areas and density of trees, assessment of impact of mining activity on forest, land surface and environment including air and water pollution, details of scheme of restoration of the area by afforestation, land reclamation, use of pollution control devices and such other measures and a progressive mine closer plan as defined under Rule 3(o) of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988. (The guide line for preparation and mining plan formulated by IBM is based on MCDR, 1988). After full and comprehensive consideration of availability of mineral reserve, balanced sustainable development, conservation of mineral for longer period and clean environment, the mining plan should be approved by laying down the limits of annual production of the mineral and also to conserve the mineral for future generations too. This should not be lightly taken and mining plan should not be modified for commercial gains alone for few persons.

It is necessary to reproduce Rule 10 of the MCDR, 1988 under which the mining plans could be modified by the IBM.

“Rule 10. Modification of mining plan:

- (1) *A holder of a mining lease desirous of seeking modifications in the approved mining plan as are considered expedient, **in the interest of safe and scientific mining, conservation of minerals, or***

for the protection of environment, shall apply to the Controller General, ¹[or the officer authorised in this behalf by the State Government, as the case may be], setting forth the intended modifications and explaining the reasons for such modifications.

- (2) The Controller General or the authorised officer ¹[or the officer authorised in this behalf by the State Government, as the case may be], may approve the modifications under sub-rule (1) or approve with such alterations as he may consider expedient ² [within a period of ninety days]”

1. Inserted by GSR 55(E) dt. 18-1-2000 w.e.f. 18-1-2000

2. Inserted vide GSR 22(E) dt. 11-1-2002

The aforesaid Rule makes it abundantly clear that modification in the mining plan can only be approved by the Controller General or authorized officer in the interest of :

- (i) safe and scientific mining;
- (ii) conservation of minerals, or
- (iii) for the protection of environment

Hence, the objectives of the Rule 10 of MCDR, 1988 is for the conservation of minerals, safe and scientific mining and for protection of environment. This would not permit increase in the extraction of iron ore without any basis. Contrary to this, the IBM at Goa has increased the production irrationally by completely ignoring the above three objectives.

To seek modification in the approved mining plan, the

lease holder is supposed to submit modified mining plan for the intended modifications keeping in view the objectives as mentioned in the Rules and assign the reasons for permissible modifications **and not otherwise**. This has not been done at all. No reasons are assigned for modification of the approved mining plans.

This Commission has observed and found that IBM has approved mining schemes to increase production (ignoring the fundamental of the MCDR, 1988 and ground realities) during the mining plan period without application of mind to the ingredients of Rule 10 of MCDR, 1988. For modification of mining plan, conditions mentioned in the Rule are required to be satisfied. This has been totally ignored and created multifold environmental hazards to the State. .

List of 69 leases with T.C. Numbers, where mining plans are approved, is enclosed herewith as **Table : 1** (this list excludes leases where there is no increase of production since the year 2000 onwards). As per the said list, it is observed that production limit for 69 leases were increased **from 19.916 million tones to 37.742 million tones**. Further, in the remaining leases, no such permission is granted for increase of production and only approval to extract iron ore for 27.95 million tones is given. Hence, total permitted production of iron ore for which mining plans are approved so far in the State of Goa would be 65.692 million tones i.e. to say increased production of 37.742 million tones **plus production of 27.95 million tones of remaining leases for which**

permission is previously granted. The production from 1950 to 2000 (for 50 years) of iron ore is quite less than the production of one year i.e. for the year 2010-11 in the State of Goa.

From this, it is apparently clear that by increasing the production, all the three objectives laid down in the Rule 10 of MCDR, 1988 are defeated. Nobody has thought of conservation of iron ore which is necessary for all the times to come, at least, for future generations. Secondly, nobody has assessed impact on environment by increasing production. Thus, the concerned authorities have totally failed in discharge of their duties.

Undisputedly, in the State of Goa, most of the mines are in the forest area and also in eco-sensitive zone. Most of the mines are very close to the rivers or natural streams, and in most of the cases, streams are passing through the leased area. A sudden increase in production has resulted into degradation of environment, loss of bio-diversity, adverse effect on agriculture, horticulture, ground water table level, pollution of air and water and eco-system as a whole of the area.

Further, some of the mines for which EC is accorded by the MoEF fall within protected wildlife areas or just having the common boundaries or part of leased area falls in the sanctuaries. In some cases, the leased areas which are the part of the sanctuaries have been **“allegedly surrendered”**, but mining continued by the side of it. This does not make any

difference for wildlife.

In the name of the development or for free trade, let us not forget our legal duty and moral obligation to protect the nature and natural resources. Commercial objectives of a few lease holders to earn more profits at the cost of society and natural resources should not be encouraged so as to have adverse impact on forest, environment and social fabrics of the State and the Country.

For this purpose, it is worthwhile to refer to the Judgment rendered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of **Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra & Ors. Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors.**, reported in **AIR 1987 SC 359**, dated **18th December, 1986** wherein the Hon'ble Apex Court has, inter-alia, observed as under :

*“At the present rate of mining, the deposits are likely to last some 50 years. It is for the Government and the Nation - and not for the Court - to decide whether the deposits should be exploited at the cost of ecology and environmental considerations or the industrial requirement should be otherwise satisfied. It may be perhaps possible to exercise greater control and vigil over the operation and strike a **balance between preservation and utilisation** that would indeed be a matter for an expert body to examine and on the basis of appropriate advice, Government should take a policy decision and firmly implement the same.*

*Governments--both at the Centre and in the State--must realize and remain cognizant of the fact that the **stake involved in the matter is large and far-reaching. The evil consequences would last long. Once that unwanted situation sets in, amends or repairs would not be possible. The greenery of India, as some doubt, may perish and the Thar desert may expand its limits.***

... ..

The consequences of such interference with ecology and environment have now come to be realised.

... ..

*We are not oblivious of the fact that natural resources have got to be tapped for the purposes of social development but one cannot forget at the same time that tapping of resources have to be done with requisite attention and care so that ecology and environment may not be affected in any serious way; there may not be any depletion of water resources and **long-term planning must be undertaken to keep up the national wealth. It has always to be remembered that these are permanent assets of mankind and are not intended to be exhausted in one generation.***

In addition, it is to be stated that the same is the policy of the Central Government as reflected in the **Model State**

Mineral Policy, 2010. Therein, it has been specifically provided that:-

“Environmental and Forest related issues :

The State Government shall ensure expeditious processing of cases involving forest land. It shall proactively identify areas where mining-related activities are likely to lead to unacceptable damage to the ecology and the Environment and declare no-go areas. It shall also identify suitable areas for compensatory a forestation, including mined out areas.

In all cases of ore bodies prospected at public expense the State Government shall ensure that before putting such ore bodies to auction first stage forest clearance is obtained wherever required.

... ...”

In Para: 9, it is further provided as under:-

“To facilitate and ensure sustainable development of mineral resources in harmony with the environment, a comprehensive view on land use will be taken keeping in view the needs of development as well as needs of **protecting the forest, environment and ecology**. Compliance of Environmental laws by miners will be enforced through the Department of Forest and Environment.

... ..

Mining Plans and Mine Closure Plans will be dovetailed and harmonized for sustainable development.

... ..”

The aforesaid Mining Policy is also ignored by the authorities who modified the mining plans and increase the production limit.

Further, India’s resource base of iron ore (hematite, magnetite and others) together is estimated about 25.24 billion tones (BT) of the total 800 BT available on the earth. Out of this total (25.24 BT), there is 7.06 BT proven reserve and remaining 18.18 as resources (non-proven) (SAIL, 2007, DID Iron Ore, 2010; Global Steel 2011).

Iron ore is more integral to the global economy than any of the commodity. With the present rate of growth of development, steel requirement and others, it is estimated that iron ore may last for 64 years of usable quality (+55 grade and above) on the earth. (World Watch Institute)

It is to be stated that presently total production of steel, pig-iron, sponge iron and others in the country is about 98 million tones per year with an average consumption of 175 million tones of iron ore. To achieve the planned target of 200 million tones per annum by 2020, India may require 350

Million Tones iron ore for domestic consumption of the grade of +55 and above.

Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun, Uttarakhand (ICFRE) has submitted Macro-Level Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report of State of Karnataka to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for rehabilitation of mines in Bellary, Chitradurg and Tumkur Districts of Karnataka State.

In Chapter : II of Para : 2.2.2 of the Report on the iron ore production and economy, inter-alia, provides as under:-

Total haematite resources of iron ore in the country is estimated to 14.6 billion tonnes as per UNFC Report (1.4.2005). Out of the said resources, about 713 million tonnes (5%) is located in the State of Goa. (Western ghats)

So far, as per the report of the Department of Mines and Geology, State of Goa, since the year 2000-01 onwards, the official production is around 300.00 million tonnes. By deducting the quantity of iron ore already produced and removed, the reserve remains in the State of Goa would be around 413.00 million tonnes of +55 grade and above. (i.e. $713 - 300 = 413$) Further, if we take average production of 30 million tonnes per year, the iron ore reserve would last for another 14 years or so (+55 grade) in the State.

MoEF, Government of India, has approved Environmental Clearance (EC) for 166 leases in the State of Goa for total

production of 65.692 million tonnes per year. Taking this into consideration, if production is made as targeted quantity, iron ore would last for less than 10 years in the State.

By taking the data of IBM for iron ore resources and reserve (i.e. 927 million tonnes), as submitted by Shri N. R. Khan, IBM, Nagpur, in the State of Goa, minus the ore already extracted, the iron ore from the State of Goa would be exhausted by the year 2020. **Hence, in real terms, in the most of the working mines, the quality (+55 grade) iron ore is likely to disappear from the State of Goa much earlier as predicted.**

Further, it is pertinent to state here that no independent authority or Government authority has made the estimate for proven reserve in the State. All the data are provided by the lessees who are the interested parties.

The next question is – *“If it is not possible to impose ban on export of iron ore, then it is required to be decided how to preserve iron ore in the State of Goa for at least 50 years.”*
For this purpose, advance planning is must.

As per IBM Report (2010)	... Goa State
Reserves of Iron Ore	: 457.328000 MTs
+	
Resources of Iron Ore	: <u>469.844000</u> MTs
TOTAL	: <u>927.172000</u> MTs
Already extracted (-)	: <u>350.000000</u> MTs
Net left out Reserve and Resources	: <u>577.172000</u> MTs

If the permission granted for extraction of 66 million tones by IBM and MoEF is taken into consideration, then the reserve would last only for 9 years. If 30 million tones is taken as average production per year, the iron ore would last for 20 years only.

Therefore, planning and conservation of iron ore for at least 50 years is required to be undertaken for the State of Goa so that future generation may not be required to import entire steel from the China and likewise countries. (It may be noted that India is presently importing steel from China also) This can be achieved only by lowering the permission i.e. capping of production of iron ore by the concerned authorities. For conserving iron ore for 50 years, capping is must and its extraction should not exceed more than 12.5 million tones per year for quality grades. That type of planning is contemplated under Rule 10 of MCDR, 1988 for conservation of mineral, scientific mining and healthy environment.

By taking the above hard facts into consideration, it is recommended to keep production check in such a way as to sustain iron ore at least for 50 years in each mine based on the size of the leased area, total reserve and resources available presently after having independent assessment of reserve.

It would be worthwhile to reproduce the statement submitted by Regional Controller, Goa stating the life of the various mines in the State of Goa. The list reveals the life of 52

mines as stated in the **Table : 2** annexed herewith is alarming and varying from 1 year to 25 years. As per **Table-2**, 1 to 14 mines would be exhausted within five years and 15 to 25 mines would be exhausted within 10 years.

Further, the State of Goa has to gear up for implementation of the Mine Closure Plan wherever there is “Zero ore left”.

It would not be out of context to state here that though China is having reserve of more than 200 billion tonnes iron ore, it prefers to import iron ore from the countries like India and others. The Ministry of Mines, Steel, Commerce and Industries have to sit together to give serious thought for banning export or in the alternative to permit minimum export of iron ore from the country and more specific from States like Goa, Karnataka, Odissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh where the reserve of good quality grade could be now easily used in the country for production of steel.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is highlighted that there is **no provision under the Rule 10 of MCDR, 1988 or other Rules for granting permission to increase production.**
2. Further, for preserving national non-renewable asset for future generation, it is recommended to bring down the production to the level of production equivalent to the year of 2000-01 or 12.5 million tones/annum whichever

is less and to conserve iron ore, safeguard environment, ecosystem, biodiversity and wildlife of the State, as required/directed by Articles 48A and 51A (g) of the Constitution of India. Article 48A and 51A (g), are as under :

“48A : Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life – The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country.”

“51A (g) : To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures.”

3. Further, the authorization given to approval of modification in mining plan to Regional Controllers shall be withdrawn immediately. A committee should be constituted under the chairmanship of Controller General and with members as,

- (i) Director of Mines of the State concerned;
- (ii) Director of MoEF;
- (iii) Chief Conservator of Forest/Additional Principal Chief Conservator of jurisdictional Regional Office;
and
- (iv) Two experts in the field with known integrity

Modification in the mining plan should be in accordance with Rule 10 which is supposed to be approved by

Committee as stated above. The Committee should keep in mind the observations made in this Chapter. It requires appropriate amendment in the Rules.

4. The State of Goa has to gear up for implementation of the Mine Closure Plan wherever there is “Zero ore left” is reached in all such mines. In addition, wherever mines are going to be exhausted within 1 to 5 years, appropriate action for the same should be taken in advance.
5. Before modifying mining plan, it is apparent that there is total non-application of mind to the basic requirements and limited purpose of Rule 10 of the MCDR, 1988. From this, it can be inferred that it is abuse of power for some ulterior purpose by concerned IBM and MoEF officers. They are solely responsible for such a sorry affairs of illegal, irregular and unscientific mining in the State. They have acted in a negligent and casual manner.

Hence, the officers who are responsible for grant/ approval of increase of production ignoring the requirement of future generations should be identified by the Heads of IBM and MoEF and appropriate deterrent action should be taken against them and for that proceedings should be initiated at the earliest for misuse of Rule 10 of the MCDR, 1988 under the relevant laws including departmental proceedings for their omissions, commissions and misconduct.

TABLE : 1

**LIST OF LEASES SHOWING INCREASE OF PRODUCTION
GRANTED BY IBM AND APPROVED BY MOEF
IN VIOLATION OF RULE 10 OF MCDR, 1988**

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE (MOEF) & APPROVAL ACCORDED BY IBM ORDER NO. AND DATE	ORIGINAL PRODUC- TION	INCREASED PRODUC- TION
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	7/41	M/s. Emco Goa Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/34/2005-IA. II(M) dated 16/02/06, validity extended vide letter dated 23/10/07 & Approved Mining Scheme No.MSH/OTF. MECH-28/GOA/2003-04 dated 08/07/03	0.500	0.700
2	23/53	M/s. Emco Goa Pvt. Ltd.			
3	8/41	Shri G. N. Agrawal	J-11015/100/2005-IA. II(M) dated 26/10/05 & Approved Mining Scheme No.MSH/OTF. MECH-29/GOA/2003-04 dated 17/11/03	0.582	0.600
4	11/41	M/s. Dempo Mining Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/45/2005-IA. II(M) dated 17/11/05 & Approved Modified Mining Scheme No. MSH/OTF.MECH-15/GOA/2002-03-Vol-I dated 12/07/04	1.600	2.000
5	12/41	M/s. Dempo Mining Corporation Pvt. Ltd.			
6	13/41	M/s. Dempo Mining Corporation Pvt. Ltd.			
7	14/41	M/s. Dempo Mining Corporation Pvt. Ltd.			
8	15/41	M/s. Dempo Mining Corporation Pvt. Ltd.			
9	4/49	M/s. Rajaram Bandekar (Sirigao) Mines Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/40/2006-IA. II(M) dated 17/01/07 & Approved Mining Scheme No.MSH/OTF. MECH-43/GOA/2004-05 dated 10/05/05	0.600	0.700

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE (MOEF) & APPROVAL ACCORDED BY IBM ORDER NO. AND DATE	ORIGINAL PRODUCTION	INCREASED PRODUCTION
1	2	3	4	5	6
10	5/49	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	J-11015/32/2005-IA. II(M) dated 27/12/05 & Approved Mining Scheme No.MSH/OTF.	0.245	0.800
11	13/49	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	MECH-21/GOA/2002-03 dated 24/01/03		
12	7/50	M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/103/2005-IA. II(M) dated 17/09/05 & Approved Mining Scheme No.MSH/OTF. MECH-25/GOA/2002-03 dated 09/05/03	0.050	0.360
13	8/50	M/s. R. R. Paiguinkar	J-11015/148/2005-IA. II(M) dated 30/09/05 & Approved Mining Scheme No.MS/SG/GOA-30-SZ dated 08/01/03	0.0017	0.300
14	27/50	M/s. Sociedade Sri. Mahalaxmi Companhia Mineira Limitada	J-11015/373/2007-IA. II(M) 09/08/07 & Approved Mining Plan No.MP/SG/GOA-120-SZ dated 19/02/07	0.050	0.373
15	30/50	Dr. Prafulla R. Hede	J-11015/158/2005-IA. II(M) dated 28/10/05 & Approved Mining Scheme No.MSH/OTF. MECH-37/GOA/2004-05 dated 03/09/04	0.303	0.582
16	28/51	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	J-11015/27/2006-IA. II(M) dated 15/09/06, J-11015/1239/2007-IA. II(M) dated 24/12/09 & Approved Modified Mining Plan No.MP/NG/GOA/Fe-141-SZ dated 26/09/08	0.200	0.500

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE (MOEF) & APPROVAL ACCORDED BY IBM ORDER NO. AND DATE	ORIGINAL PRODUCTION	INCREASED PRODUCTION
1	2	3	4	5	6
17	40/51	M/s. N. S. Narvekar	J-11015/101/2005-IA. II(M) dated 14/05/07 & Approved Mining Scheme No.MS/SG/GOA-33-SZ dated 27/02/03	0.537	0.750
18	12/52	M/s. N. S. Narvekar			
19	55/51	Smt. Geetabala Manohar Naik Parulekar	J-11015/401/2005-IA. II(M) dated 17/01/07, J-11015/157/2009-IA. II(M) dated 18/01/10 & Approved Mining Scheme No.MS/NG/GOA-35-SZ dated 29/04/03	0.500	0.700
20	59/51	Shri Jairam B.Neugui	J-11015/521/2007-IA. II(M) dated 18/10/07 & Approved Mining Plan No.MP/OTF.MECH-47/GOA/2006-07 dated 09/05/07	0.000	0.300
21	60/51	M/s. Francis Miguel Mascarenhas	J-11015/370/2006-IA. II(M) dated 16/10/07 & MSH/OTF.MECH-76/GOA/2006-07 dated 02/03/07	0.010	0.400
22	62/51	M/s. Mineira Nacional Limitada	J-11015/102/2005-IA. II(M) dated 04/05/07 & MS/SG/GOA-36-SZ dated 06/06/03	0.450	0.700
23	63/51	M/s. Chandrakanta Fonu Naik	J-11015/40/2005-IA. II(M) dated 30/09/05 & MSH/OTF.MECH-03/GOA/2001-02 Vol-I dated 22/07/03	0.0001	0.100
24	70/51	M/s. R. S. Shetye & Bros.	J-11015/56/2005-IA. II(M) dated 30/09/05 & MSH/OTF.MECH-01/GOA/2001-02 dated 18/09/02	0.124	1.200

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE (MOEF) & APPROVAL ACCORDED BY IBM ORDER NO. AND DATE	ORIGINAL PRODUCTION	INCREASED PRODUCTION
1	2	3	4	5	6
25	14/52	M/s. Badruddin H. Mavani	J-11015/42/2005-IA. II(M) dated 30/09/05, J-11015/42/2005-IA. II(M) dated 14/08/07 & MSH/OTF.MECH-42/GOA/2004-05 dated 07/03/05	0.001	0.400
26	35/52	M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/156/2005-IA. II(M) dated 17/11/05, J-11015/156/2005-IA. II(M) dated 02/01/08 & MSH/OTF.MECH-50/GOA/2005-06 dated 22/07/05	0.070	0.100
27	45/52	M/s. Sociedade Timblo Iroms Limitada	J-11015/260/2007-IA. II(M) dated 22/08/07 & MP/NG/GOA-3/SZ dated 28/05/97	0.200	0.500
28	51/52	M/s. Raguvir Sinai Gharse	J-11015/386/2005-IA. II(M) dated 23/03/06 & MSH/OTF.MECH-07/GOA/2001-02 Vol-I dated 20/06/05	0.488	0.723
29	53/52	Shri Ashok P. Kudchadkar	J-11015/394/2005-IA. II(M) dated 17/08/06 & MSH/MAN-56/GOA/2001-02 dated 03/08/02	0.0007	0.0025
30	62B/52	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/385/2005-IA. II(M) dated 28/03/06 & MS/NG/GOA-27/SZ dated 01/12/05	1.525	1.692
31	83/52	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.			
32	29/54	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.			
33	19/58	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.			

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE (MOEF) & APPROVAL ACCORDED BY IBM ORDER NO. AND DATE	ORIGINAL PRODUCTION	INCREASED PRODUCTION
1	2	3	4	5	6
34	88/52	M/s. Sociedade Timblo Iroms Limitada	J-11015/104/2005-IA. II(M) dated 03/09/07 & MS/SG/GOA-31-SZ dated 20/12/02	0.999	0.550
35	92/52	M/s. Sociedade Timblo Iroms Limitada	J-11015/36/2005-IA. II(M) dated 30/09/05 & MSH/OTF.MECH-26/GOA/2002-03 dated 13/05/03	0.160	0.250
36	5/53	M/s. Manuel Da Costa	J-11015/29/2005-IA. II(M) dated 30/09/05, J-11015/29/2005-IA. II(M) dated 31/07/07 & MS/SG/GOA-23-SZ dated 03/11/03	0.200	0.500
37	14/53	M/s. Sociedade Timblo Iroms Limitada	J-11015/259/2007-IA. II(M) dated 20/08/07 & MP/NG/GOA-14/SZ dated 11/07/97	0.200	0.500
38	39/53	M/s. H. L. Nathurmali	J-11015/63/2006-IA. II(M) dated 16/04/07 & MSH/MAN-73/GOA/2002-03 dated 30/04/03	0.026	0.0735
39	43/53	M/s. Noor Mohammad Abdul Karim	J-11015/38/2005-IA. II(M) dated 30/09/05 & MP/GOA/MECH-76-SZ dated 10/09/03	0.053	0.154
40	55/53	M/s. Roy Antao & Sane Antao	J-11015/33/2005-IA. II(M) dated 01/12/06 & MS/SG/GOA-20-SZ dated 23-28/01/02	0.500	0.917
41	61/53	M/s. Panduronga Timblo Industries	J-11015/161/2005-IA. II(M) dated 20/10/05 & MS/SG/GOA-26-SZ dated 02/09/04	0.189	0.600

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE (MOEF) & APPROVAL ACCORDED BY IBM ORDER NO. AND DATE	ORIGINAL PRODUCTION	INCREASED PRODUCTION
1	2	3	4	5	6
42	68/53	Smt. Berta de Rego E Fernanades	J-11015/150/2005-IA. II(M) dated 26/12/05 & MP/OTF.MECH-01/GOA/2003-04 dated 21/08/03	0.010	0.200
43	86/53	M/s. Sallitho Ores Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/415/2005-IA. II(M) dated 30/04/07 & MS/NG/GOA/16-SZ dated 29/10/01	0.050	0.600
44	87/53	Panduronga Timblo Industries	J-11015/343/2005-IA. II(M) dated 13/07/06 & MP/OTF.MECH-04/GOA/2004-05 dated 23/06/04	0.215	0.400
45	110/53	M/s. Cosme Costa & Sons	J-11015/350/2005-IA. II(M) dated 04/09/06, J-11015/26/2008-IA. II(M) dated 26/03/09 & MP/NG/GOA/FE-97-SZ dated 15/09/08	2.000	3.000
46	143/53	Panduronga Timblo Industries	J-11015/345/2005-IA. II(M) dated 18/05/06 & MP/OTF.MECH-03/GOA/2003-04 dated 18/03/04	0.060	0.540
47	20/54	M/s. V. S.Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/44/2004-IA. II(M) dated 17/11/05 & MS/NG/GOA-32-SZ dated 03/09/04	0.800	1.100
48	21/54	M/s. V. S.Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.			
49	5/54	M/s. V. S.Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.			
50	40/54	M/s. V. S.Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/155/2005-IA. II (M) dated 17/11/05 & MS/SG/GOA/13/SZ dated 10-14/03/2000 (Common EC for two mining leases covering T.C.No.03/51 & 40/54)	0.150	0.200

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE (MOEF) & APPROVAL ACCORDED BY IBM ORDER NO. AND DATE	ORIGINAL PRODUCTION	INCREASED PRODUCTION
1	2	3	4	5	6
51	41/54	Smt. Ahiliabai Sardessai	J-11015/60/2005-IA. II(M) dated 11/11/05 & MSH/OTF.MECH-24/GOA/2002-03 dated 30/04/03	0.319	0.600
52	45/54	M/s. SOVA	J-11015/58/2005-IA. II(M) dated 28/10/05 & MS/SG/GOA-19-SZ dated 28/10/02	0.004	0.750
53	6/55	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	J-11015/437/2005-IA. II(M) dated 05/12/06, J-11015/1241/2007-IA. II(M) dated 24/12/09 & MP/NG/GOA/FE-143-SZ dated 24/09/08	0.500	1.000
54	13/55	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/384/2005-IA. II(M) dated 28/03/06 & MSH/OTF.MECH-13/GOA/2002-03-Vol. I dated 13/07/05	0.389	0.720
55	50/53	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.			
56	47/54	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.			
57	29/55	Shri A.V.S Velingkar	J-11015/162/2005-IA. II(M) dated 26/12/05 & MP/SG/GOA/78/SZ dated 19/10/01	0.0084	0.280
58	34/55	M/s. Zarpkar & Parkar	J-11015/59/2005-IA. II(M) dated 28/10/05 & MS/SG/GOA/17/SZ dated 05/12/01	0.119	0.500
59	25/56	M/s. Xec Cadar Xec Usman	J-11015/491/2007-IA. II(M) dated 24/10/07 & MP/MAN-361/GOA/2006-07 dated 13/10/06	0.000	0.100

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	NAME OF LESSEE	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE (MOEF) & APPROVAL ACCORDED BY IBM ORDER NO. AND DATE	ORIGINAL PRODUCTION	INCREASED PRODUCTION
1	2	3	4	5	6
60	3/57	M/s. Raguvir Sinai Gharse	J-11015/149/2005-IA. II(M) dated 30/09/05 & MSH/OTF.MECH-04/GOA/2001-02 dated 10/02/03	0.262	1.350
61	33/57	M/s. Raguvir Sinai Gharse			
62	19/54	M/s. Raguvir Sinai Gharse			
63	40/57	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	J-11015/35/2005-IA. II(M) dated 22/03/06 & MP/SG/GOA-109/SZ dated 14/02/07, MP/SG/GOA-110/SZ dated 14/02/07	0.650	1.200
64	42/57	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.			
65	50/58	Smt. Shankuntalabai M. Rege	J-11015/170/2005-IA. II(M) dated 25/08/06 & MSH/MAN-68/GOA/2002-03 Vol-I dated 11/02/04	0.010	0.100
66	2/FE/71	M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	J-11015/57/2005-IA. II(M) dated 30/09/05 & MSH/OTF.MECH-51/GOA/2005-06 dated 22/11/05	0.0050	0.075
67	69/51	M/s. Sesa Goa Limited	J-11015/27/2005-IA. II(M) dated 06/09/05, J-11015/1133/2007-IA. II(M) dated 29/12/08 & not available.	4.000	7.000
68	70/52	M/s. Sesa Goa Limited			
69	126/53	M/s. Sesa Goa Limited			
TOTAL :				19.916	37.742

TABLE : 2**LIST OF LEASES SHOWING THE EXPECTED AGE OF VARIOUS MINES ALARMING AND VARYING FROM 1 YEAR TO 25 YEARS**

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	EXPECTED AGE OF THE LEASE (YEARS)	NAME OF LESSEE	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE
1	2	3	4	5
1	14/58	1	M/s. Sociedade Tomblo Irmaos Limitada	J-11015/60/2006-IA. II(M) dated 05/07/07
2	22/50	3	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	J-11015/65/2006-IA. II(M) dated 01/12/06
3	6/61	3	M/s. Gangadhar Narsingdas Agrawal	J-11015/402/2006-IA. II(M) dated 22/12/06
4	13/41	3	M/s. Dempo Mining Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/45/2005-IA. II(M) dated 17/11/05
5	70/52	3	M/s. Sesa Goa Limited	J-11015/27/2005-IA. II(M) dated 06/09/05 & J-11015/1133/2007-IA. II(M) dated 29/12/08
6	8/41	4	Shri G. N. Agrawal	J-11015/100/2005-IA. II(M) dated 26/10/05
7	62/51	4	M/s. Mineira Nacional Limitada	J-11015/102/2005-IA. II(M) dated 04/05/07
8	40/50	4	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	J-11015/64/2006-IA. II(M) dated 24/11/06

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	EXPECTED AGE OF THE LEASE (YEARS)	NAME OF LESSEE	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE
1	2	3	4	5
9	59/51	5	Shri Jairam B.Neugui	J-11015/521/ 2007-IA. II(M) dated 18/10/07
10	16/51	5	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	J-11015/64/ 2006-IA. II(M) dated 24/11/06
11	31/53	5	M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	J-11015/20/ 2006-IA. II(M) dated 24/11/06
12	42/56	5	M/s. Raghuvir Sinai Gharse	J-11015/341/ 2007-IA. II(M) 21/08/08
13	16/55	5	M/s. V. G. Quenim	J-11015/310/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 18/05/06
14	92/53	5	M/s. Lima Leitao & Co. Ltd.	Not availebale
15	6/49	6	M/s. Shri Hiralal Khodida	J-11015/180/ 2006-IA. II(M) dated 12/03/07
16	13/55	7	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/384/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 28/03/06
17	2/51	8	M/s. M. S. Talaulicar & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/105/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 25/11/05
18	11/41	8	M/s. Dempo Mining Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/45/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 17/11/05

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	EXPECTED AGE OF THE LEASE (YEARS)	NAME OF LESSEE	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE
1	2	3	4	5
19	19/54	8	M/s. Raguvir Sinai Gharse	J-11015/149/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 30/09/05
20	62B/52	9	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/385/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 28/03/06
21	110/53	9	M/s. Cosme Costa & Sons	J-11015/350/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 04/09/06 & J-11015/26/ 2008-IA. II(M) dated 26/03/09
22	1/51	10	Shri Shaikh Salim	J-11015/953/ 2007-IA. II(M) dated 08/09/08
23	75/52	10	Shri Ajit V. M. Kadnekar	J-11015/160/ 2007-IA. II(M) dated 17/09/07
24	24/57	10	M/s. Ramacant V. S. Velingkar	J-11015/344/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 09/02/07
25	33/57	10	M/s. Raguvir Sinai Gharse	J-11015/149/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 30/09/05
26	45/52	11	M/s. Sociedade Timblo Iroms Limitada	J-11015/260/ 2007-IA. II(M) dated 22/08/07
27	10/51	12	M/s. Haider Kassim Khan	J-11015/365/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 15/02/06

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	EXPECTED AGE OF THE LEASE (YEARS)	NAME OF LESSEE	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE
1	2	3	4	5
28	5/53	12	M/s. Manuel Da Costa	J-11015/29/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 30/09/05 & J-11015/29/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 31/07/07
29	28/52	13	M/s. Shantilal Khushaldas & Bros. (P) Ltd.	J-11015/15/ 2008-IA. II(M) dated 12/01/09
30	98/52	14	M/s. Chowgule & Company Ltd.	J-11015/399/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 17/08/06
31	31/55	14	M/s. Chowgule & Company Ltd.	J-11015/230/ 2006-IA. II(M) dated 17/05/07
32	28/51	15	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	J-11015/27/ 2006-IA. II(M) dated 15/09/06 & J-11015/1239/ 2007-IA. II(M) dated 24/12/09
33	68/53	15	Smt. Berta de Rego E Fernandes	J-11015/150/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 26/12/05
34	20/51	16	Shri R. T. Deulkar	J-11015/269/ 2006-IA. II(M) dated 17/09/07

SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	EXPECTED AGE OF THE LEASE (YEARS)	NAME OF LESSEE	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE
1	2	3	4	5
35	35/52	16	M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/156/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 17/11/05 & J-11015/156/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 02/01/08
36	45/54	16	M/s. SOVA	J-11015/58/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 28/10/05
37	15/41	17	M/s. Dempo Mining Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/45/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 17/11/05
38	3/54	21	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	J-11015/28/ 2006-IA. II(M) dated 06/07/07
39	65/51	21	Shri Imran Khan	J-11015/278/ 2007-IA. II (M) dated 18/07/07 & J-11015/278/ 2007 IA. II (M) dated 18/11/08
40	84/52	21	M/s. Bandkar Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/351/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 18/04/07
41	2/57	21	Shri Sitakant M. Gharse	J-11015/246/ 2007-IA. II(M) dated 30/04/08
42	87/53	21	Panduronga Timblo Industries	J-11015/343/ 2005-IA. II(M) dated 13/07/06

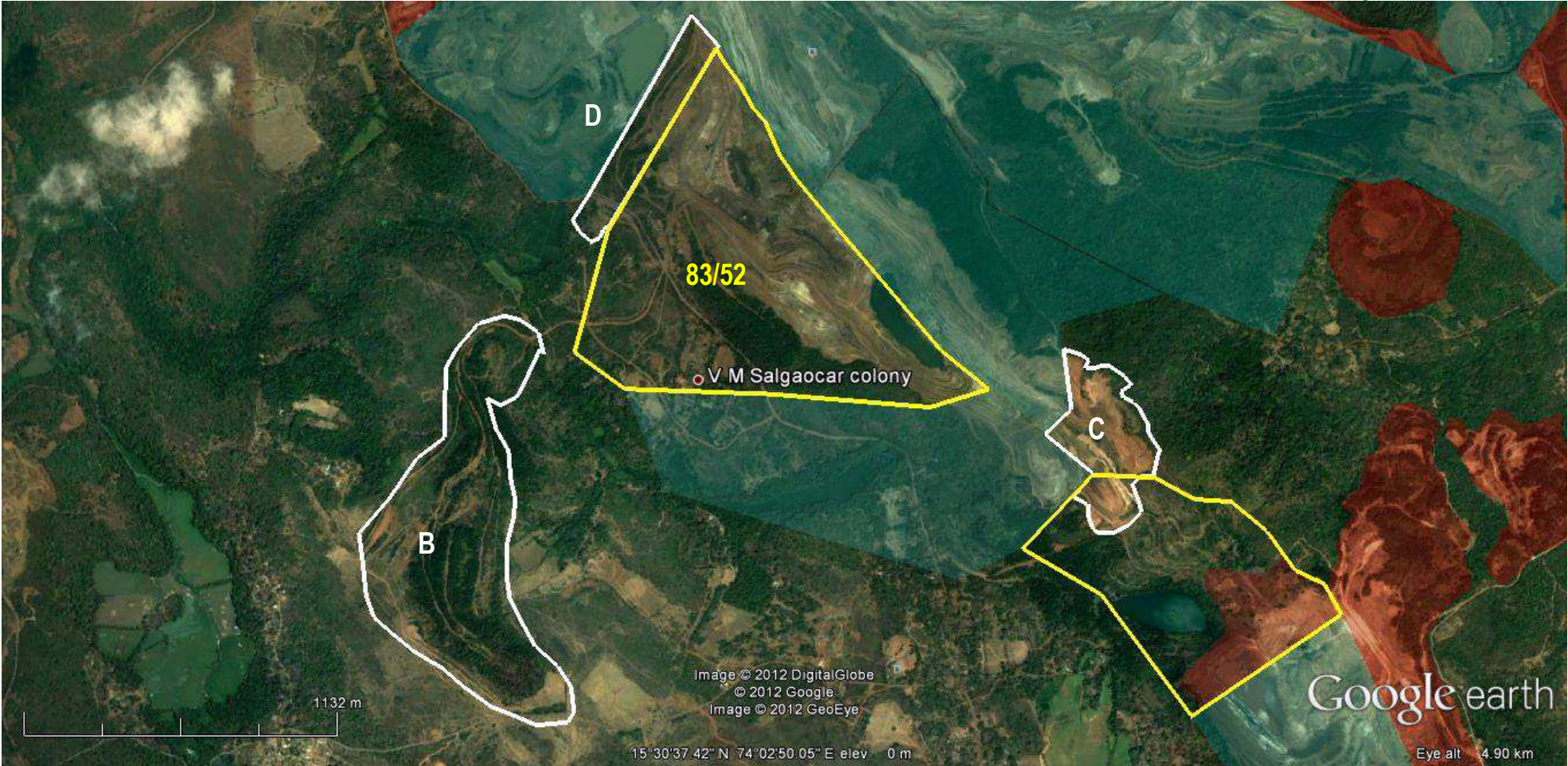
SR. NO.	T.C. NO.	EXPECTED AGE OF THE LEASE (YEARS)	NAME OF LESSEE	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE
1	2	3	4	5
43	143/53	22	Panduronga Timblo Industries	J-11015/345/2005-IA. II(M) dated 18/05/06
44	50/53	22	M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/384/2005-IA. II(M) dated 28/03/06
45	10/49	23	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.	J-11015/28/2006-IA. II(M) dated 06/07/07
46	7/41	23	M/s. Emco Goa Pvt. Ltd.	J-11015/34/2005-IA.II(M) dated 16/02/06, validity extended vide letter dated 23/10/07
47	8/50	23	M/s. R. R. Paiguinkar	J-11015/148/2005-IA. II(M) dated 30/09/05
48	51/52	23	M/s. Raguvir Sinai Gharse	J-11015/386/2005-IA. II(M) dated 23/03/06
49	3/57	23	M/s. Raguvir Sinai Gharse	J-11015/149/2005-IA. II(M) dated 30/09/05
50	63/51	24	M/s. Chandrakanta Fonu Naik	J-11015/40/2005-IA. II(M) dated 30/09/05
51	14/53	24	M/s. Sociedade Timblo Iroms Limitada	J-11015/259/2007-IA. II(M) dated 20/08/07
52	92/52	25	M/s. Sociedade Timblo Iroms Limitada	J-11015/36/2005-IA. II(M) dated 30/09/05

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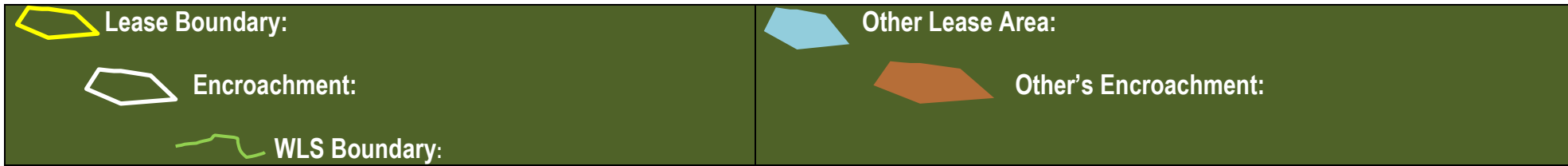
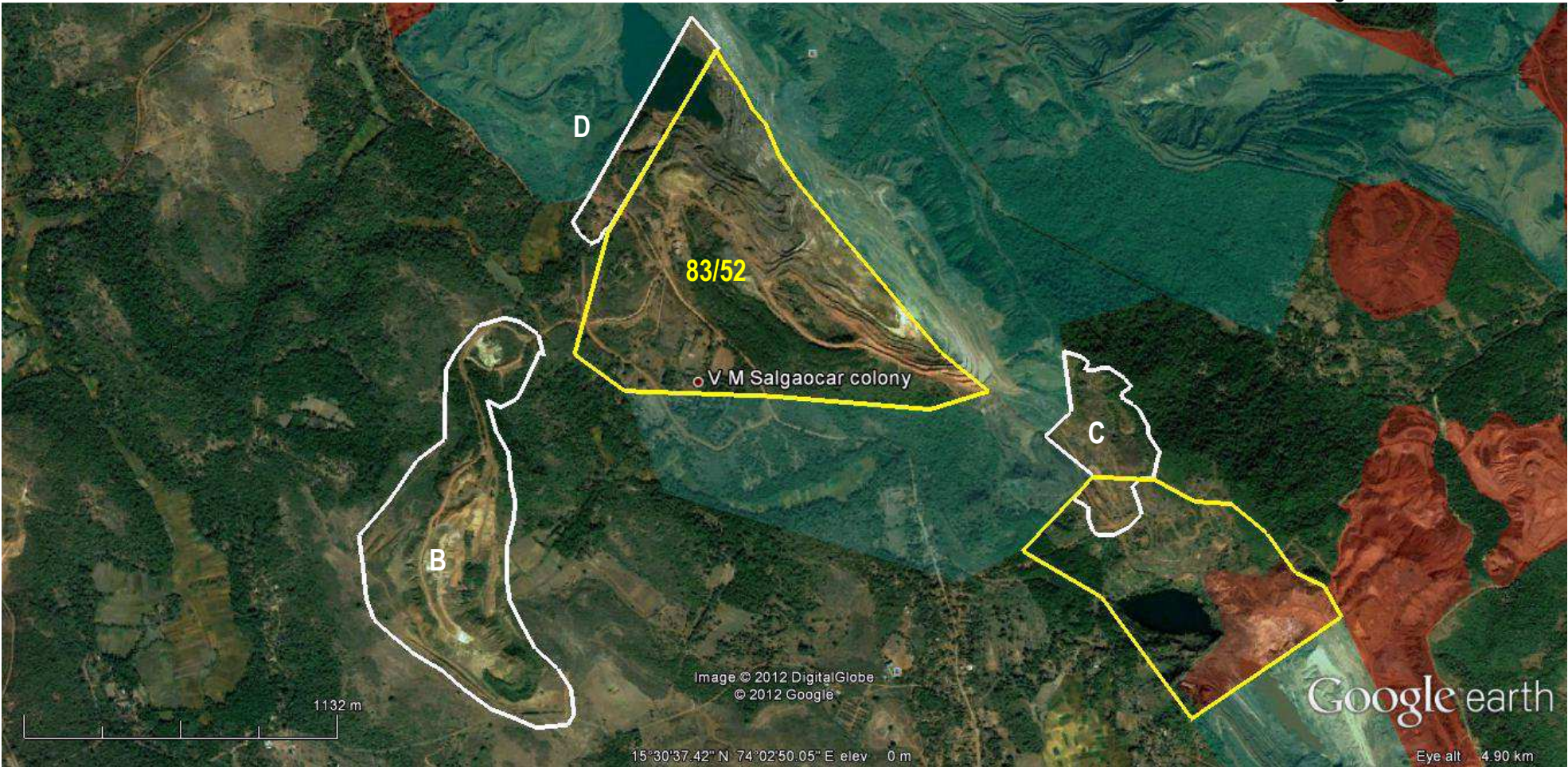
Lessee: Firm V.M. Salgaocar & I. Ltd., of Vasco da Gama. Village: SURLA Taluka: BICHOLIM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	93.95	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 93.95		Z= 1.95
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 95.90		A= 337.00
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z=1.95		B= 55.30
			C= 14.60
			D= 11.00
			Total Encroachment: 419.85

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 18-12-2002



Original Lease Area (Ha.):	93.95	Encroachment (Ha.):	Z= 1.95
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 93.95		A= 337.00
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 95.90		B= 55.30
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 1.95		C= 14.60
			D= 11.00
		Total Encroachment: 419.85	








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -2A

Title of Concession (TC) No: 70 of 51

Lessee: Ramakanta Xetie & Bros. of Bicholim. Village: PISSURLEM Taluka: SATTARI

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	99.47	Encroachment (Ha.):	A= 112.00
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 99.47		B= 103.00
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 98.00		C= 3.31
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			D=3.12
			Total Encroachment: 221.43

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 14-11-2004



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

Figure -2B

Title of Concession (TC) No: 70 of 51

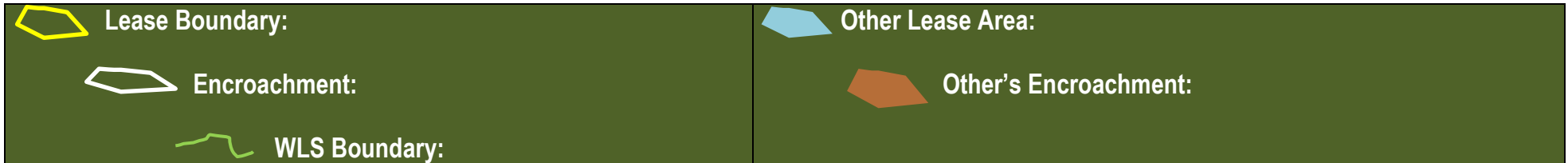
Lessee: Ramakanta Xetie & Bros. of Bicholim. Village: PISSURLEM Taluka: SATTARI

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	99.47	Encroachment (Ha.):	A= 112.00
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 99.47		B= 103.00
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 98.00		C= 3.31
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			D=3.12
			Total Encroachment : 221.43

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



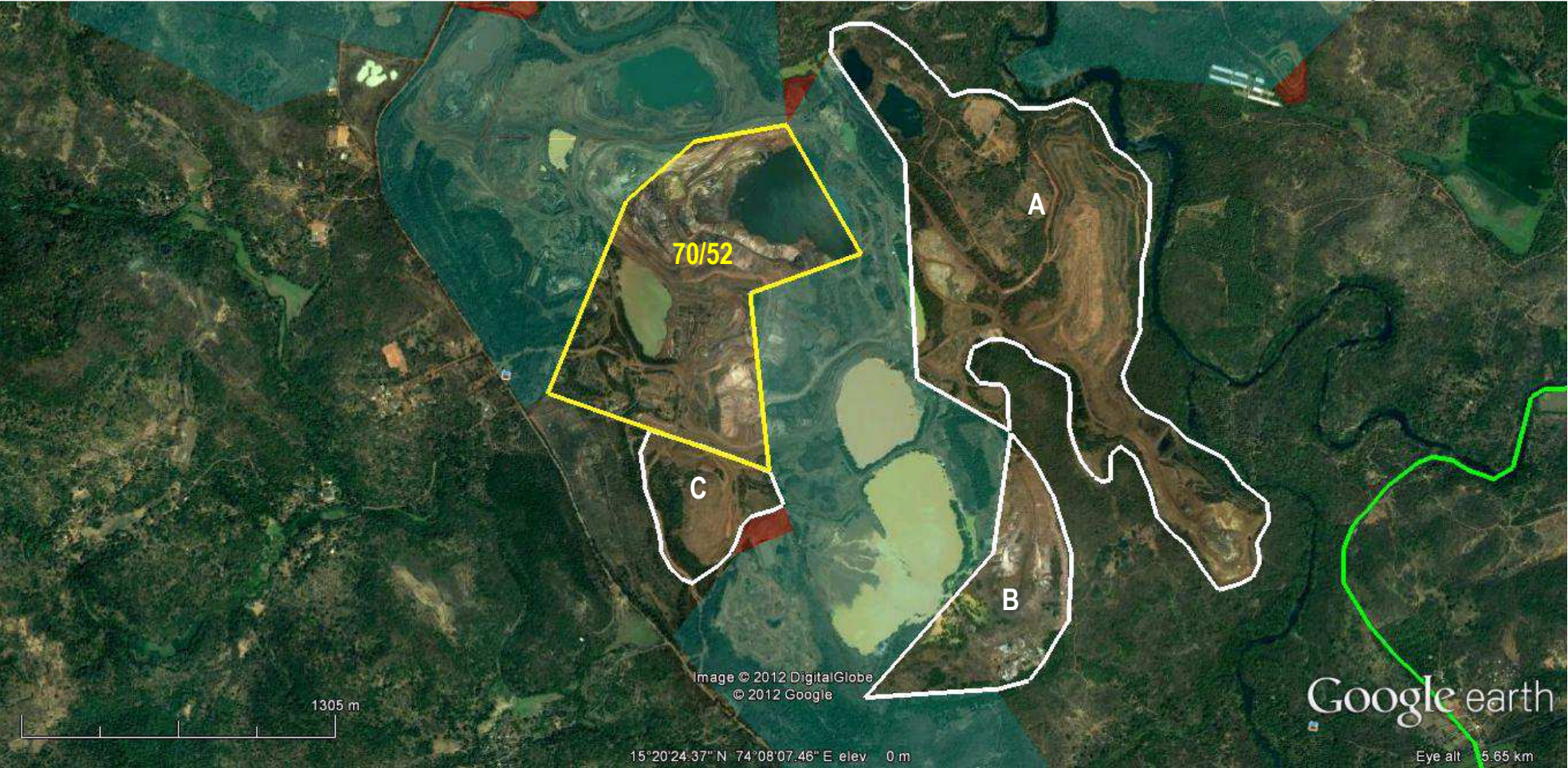
Satellite Image As on 18-12-2002



Lessee: **Mingoa Sociedade Mineira Goesa, of Goa.** Village: **CODLI** Taluka: **SANGUEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	99.80	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 115.27		A= 151.00
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 98.70		B= 39.70
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			C= 21.90
			Total Encroachment : 212.60

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 11-12-2007



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

Figure -4

Title of Concession (TC) No: 31 of 53

Lessee: Firm Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Marmagoa. Village: PALE Taluka: BICHOLIM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	83.97	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 83.97		A= 178.00
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 74.70		B= 12.80
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			C= 1.98
			Total Encroachment : 192.78








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -5

Title of Concession (TC) No: 55 of 51

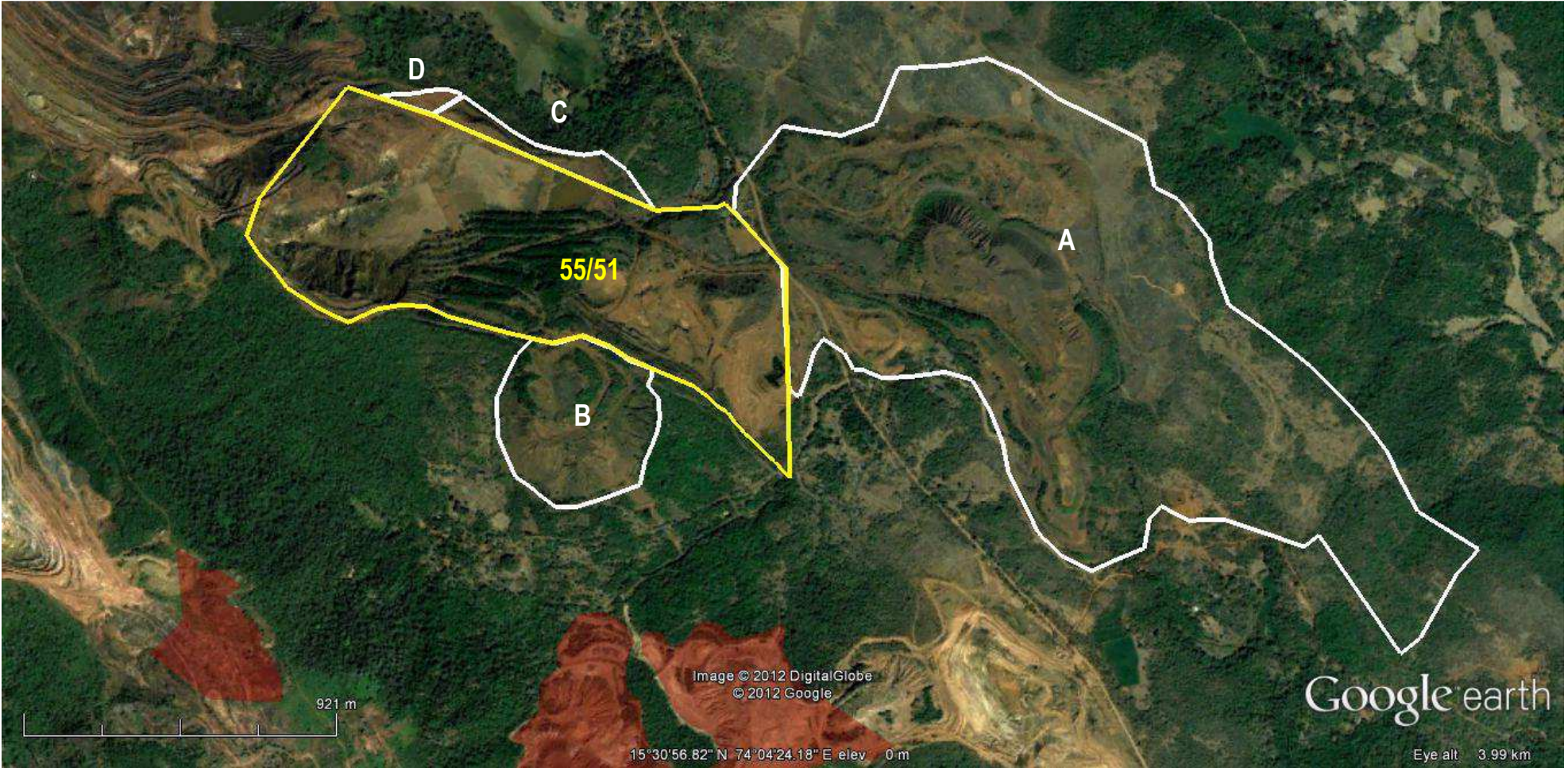
Lessee: **Guitabala Manohar N. Parulcar, of Mapusa.** Village: **PISSURLEM** Taluka: **SATTARI**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	87.56	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 87.56		A= 165.00
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 82.30		B= 18.70
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			C= 4.00
			D= 0.90
			Total Encroachment : 188.60

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 14-11-2004








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

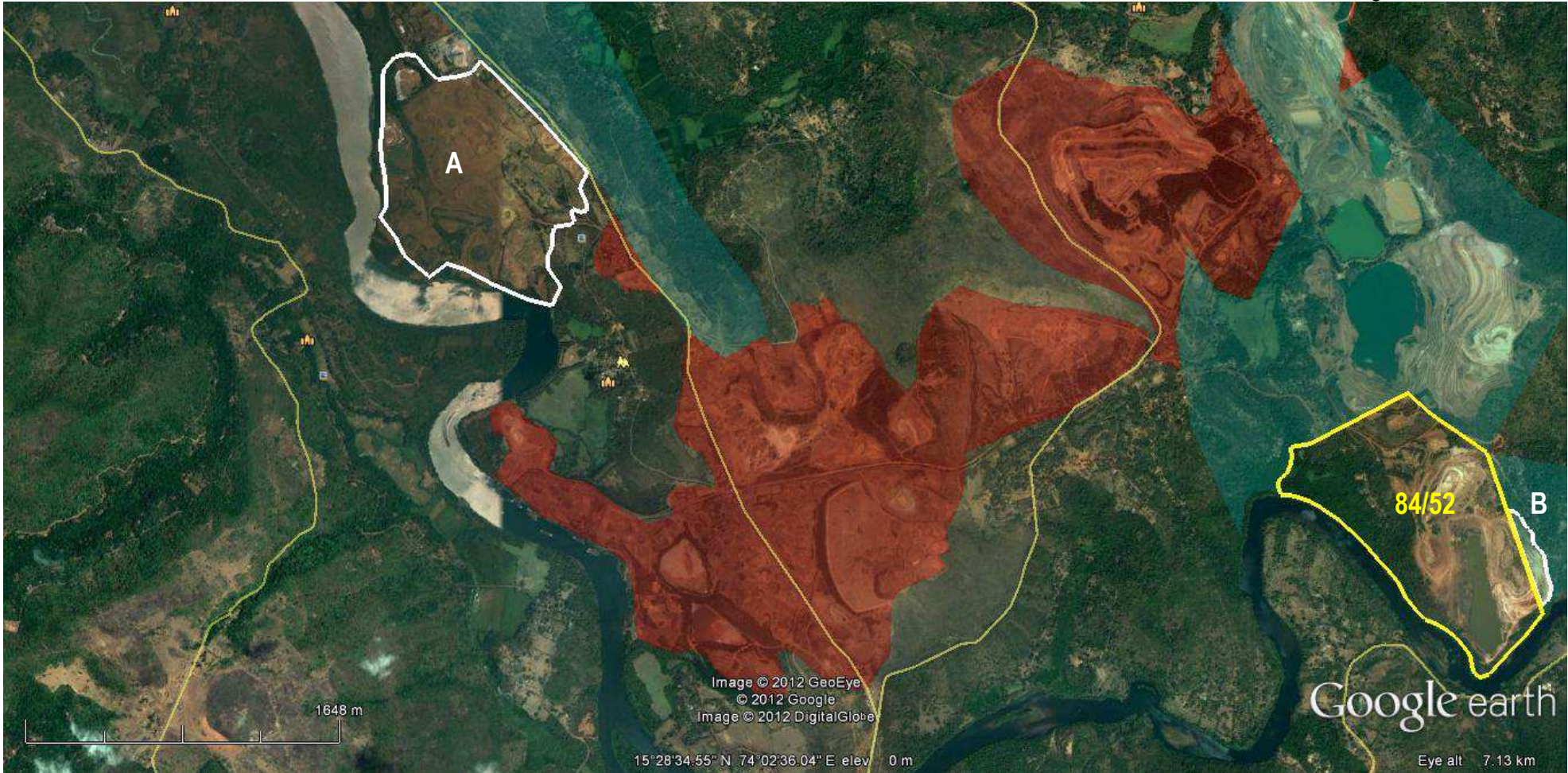
Figure -6

Title of Concession (TC) No: 84 of 52

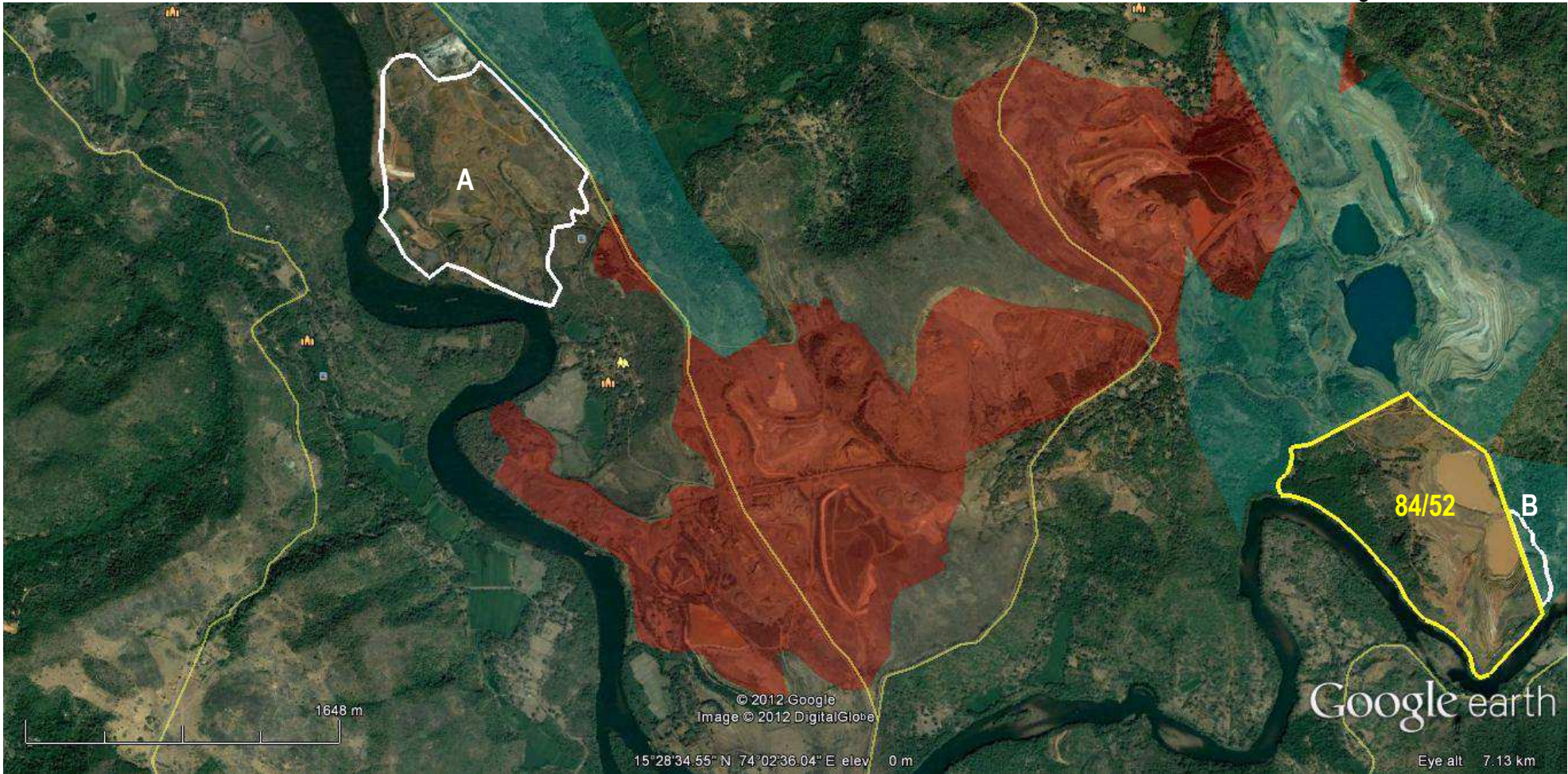
Lessee: M/s. Bandekar Bros. Pvt. Ltd. Panjim Village: PALE Taluka: BICHOLIM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	99.45	Encroachment (Ha.):	Z= 0.25
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 99.45		A= 98.00
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 99.70		B= 3.81
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 0.25		Total Encroachment: 102.06

Satellite Image As on 27/3/2011



Satellite Image As on 10/2/2003



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

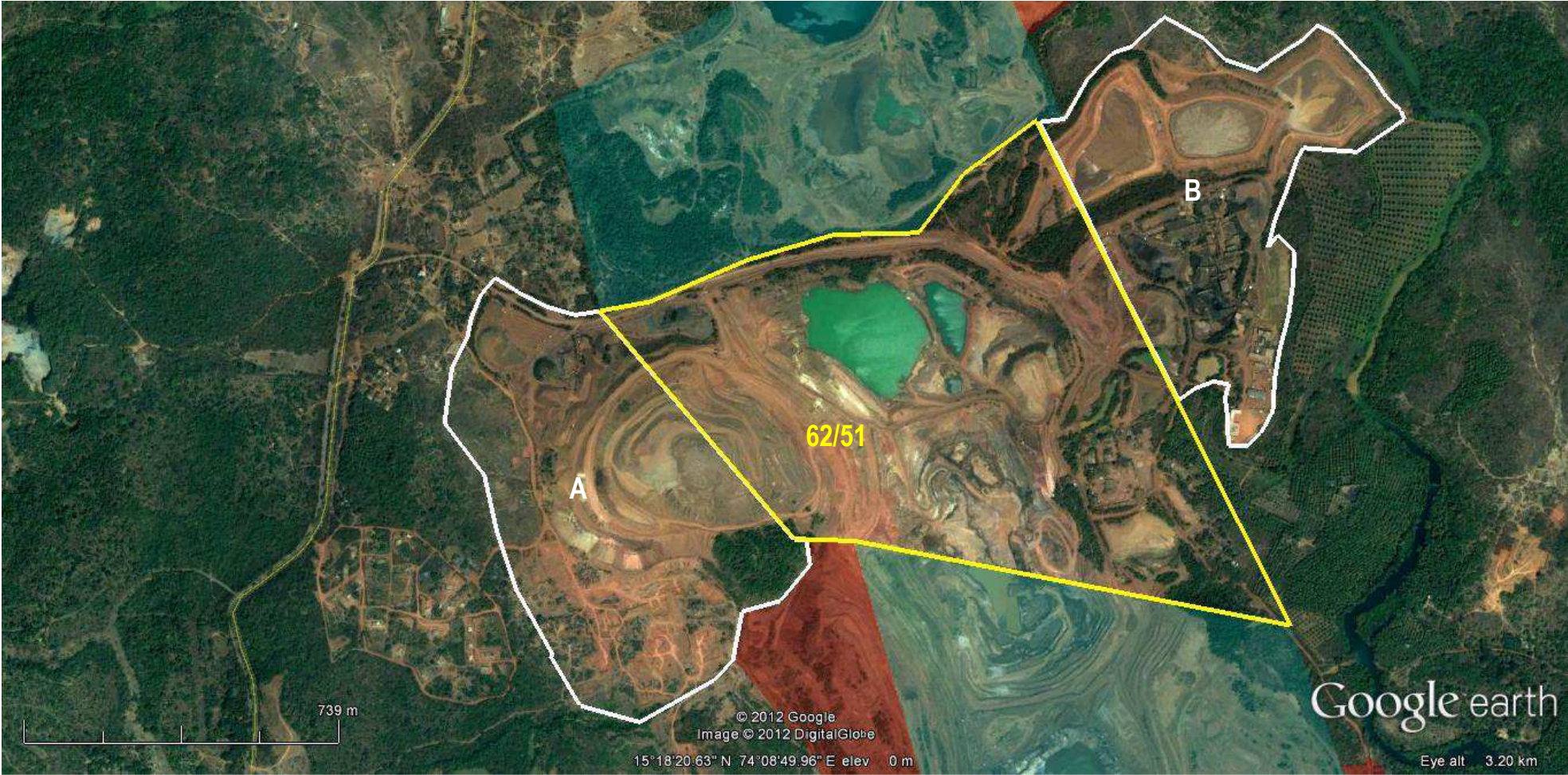
Figure -7

Title of Concession (TC) No: 62 of 51

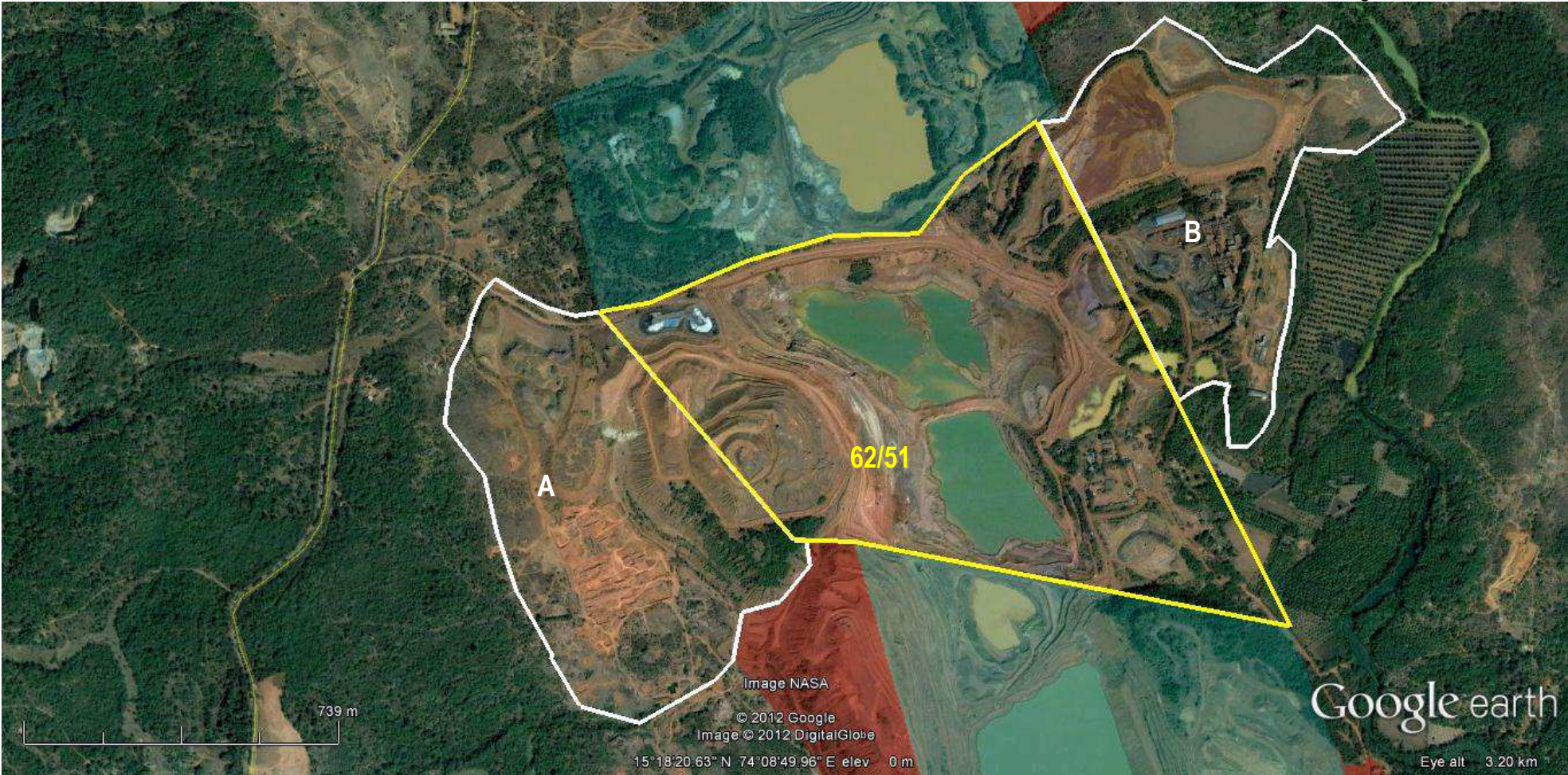
Lessee: Mineira Nacional Ltd. of Panaji. Village: SANTONA Taluka: SANGUEM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	91.09	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 91.00		Z= 3.80
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 94.80		A= 50.20
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 3.80		B= 41.70
			Total Encroachment: 95.70

Satellite Image As on 27/3/2011



Satellite Image As on 28/1/2006



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	






Figure -8

Title of Concession (TC) No: 51 of 52

Lessee: Roguvir Sinai Garco, of S. Lourenco de Agacaim. Village: CUDNEM Taluka: BICHOLIM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	79.53	Encroachment (Ha.):	Z= 4.47
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 79.53		A= 77.00
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 84.00		Total Encroachment: 81.47
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 4.47		

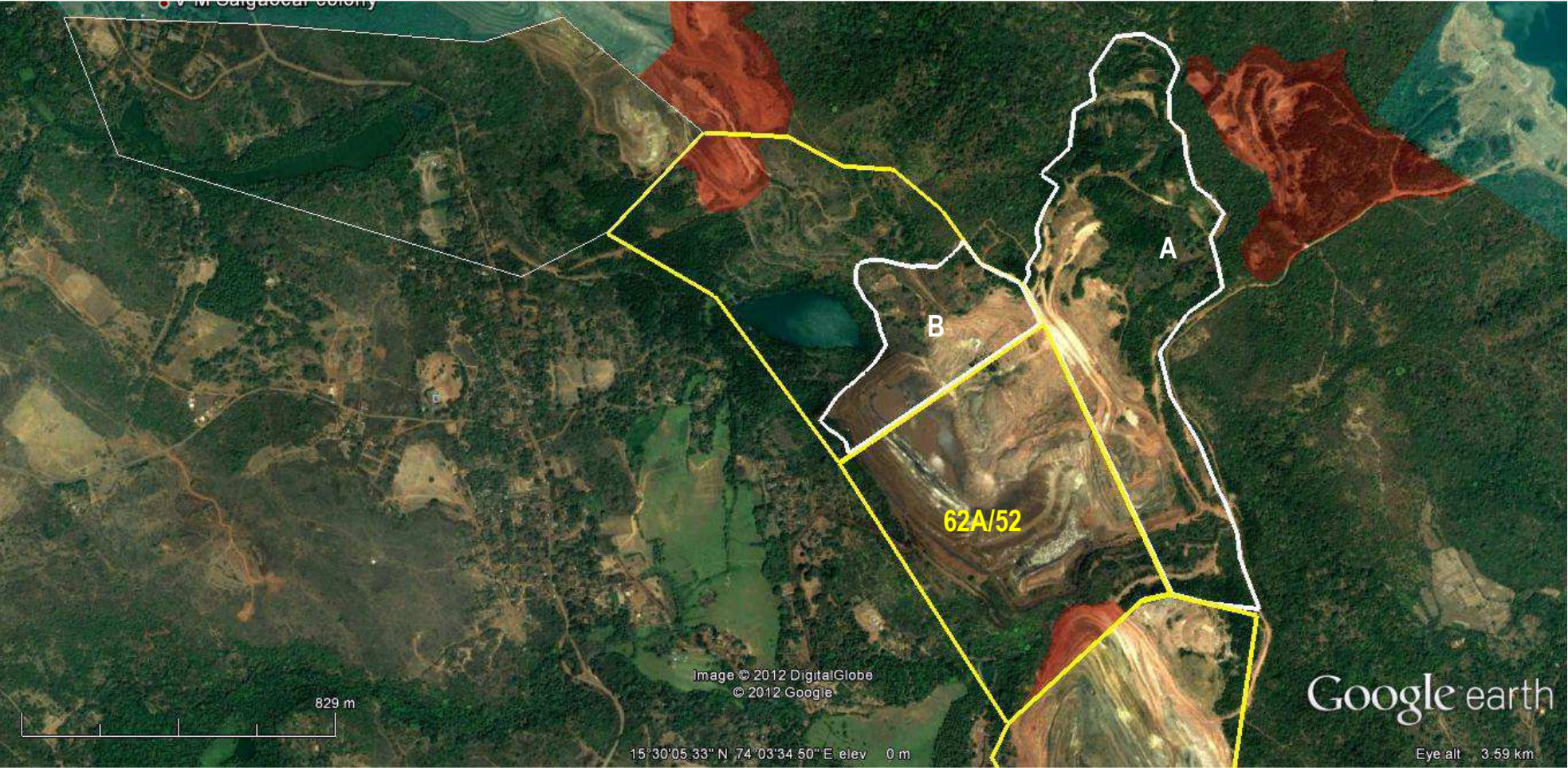


 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

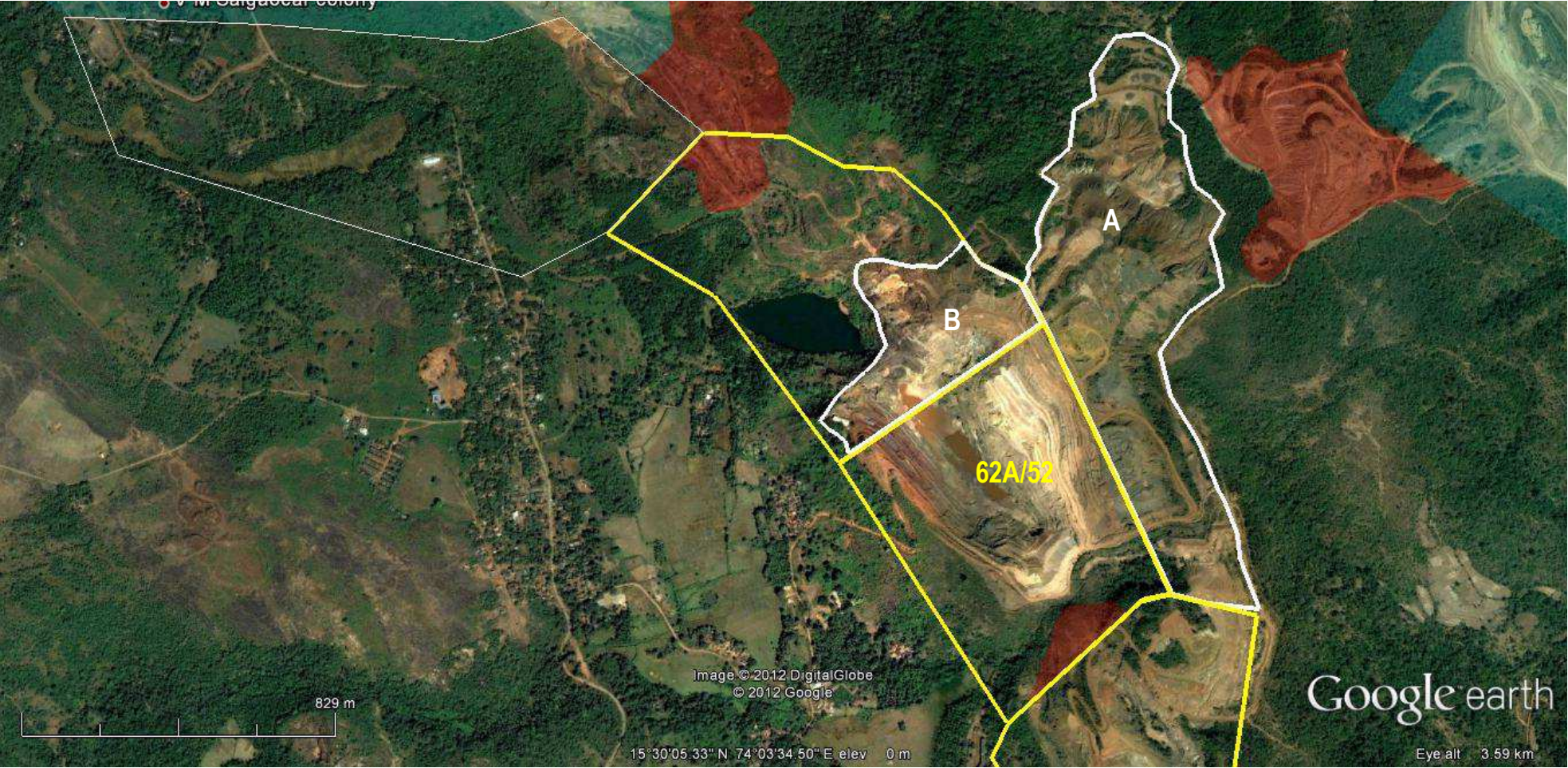
Lessee: **D.B. Bandodkar of Panjim.** Village: **VELGUEM** Taluka: **BICHOLIM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	48.44	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 48.44		A= 40.20
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 46.70		B=15.00
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			Total Encroachment : 55.20

Satellite Image As on 27/3/2011



Satellite Image As on 2/3/2005








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

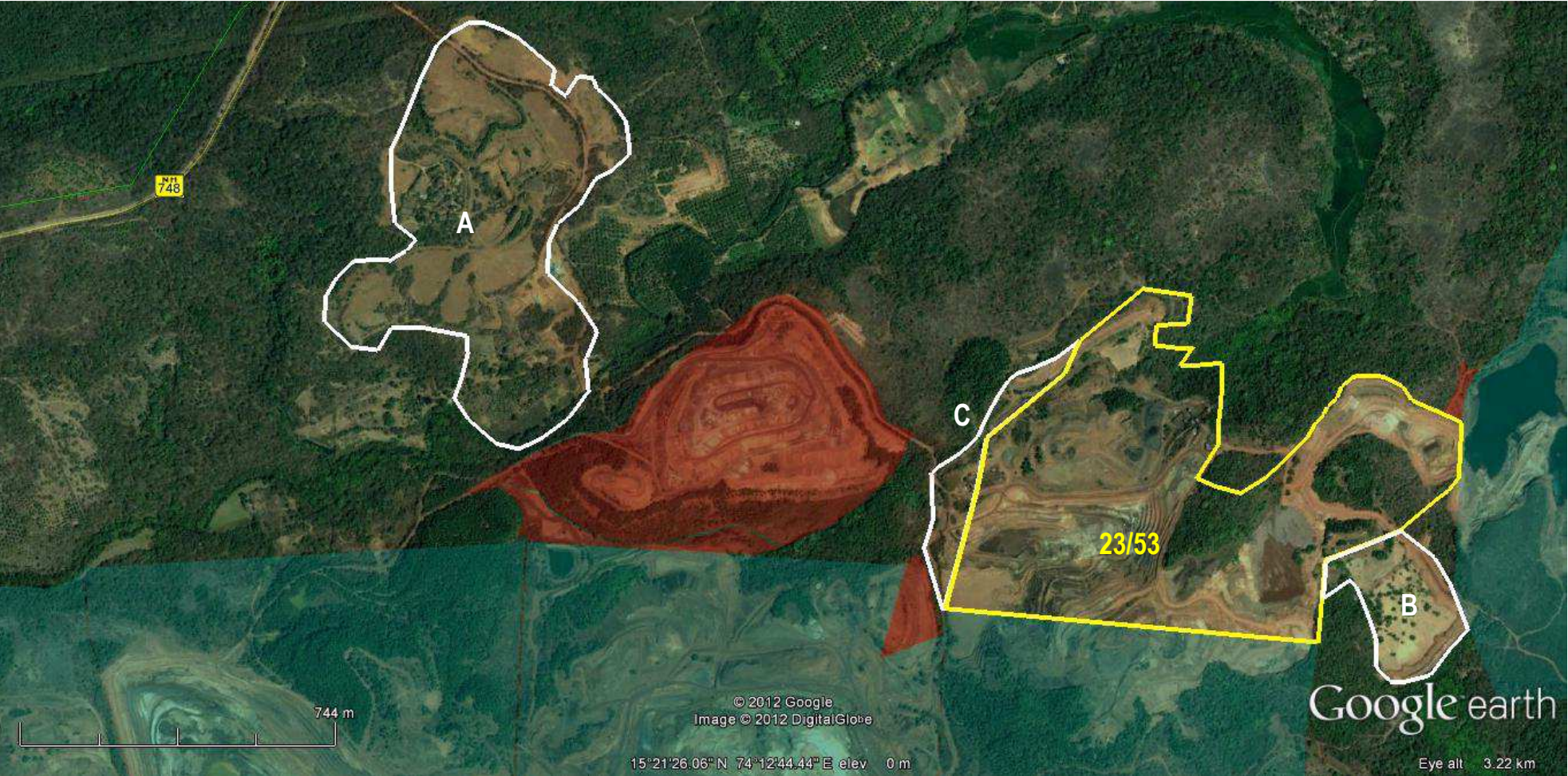
Figure -10

Title of Concession (TC) No: 23 of 53

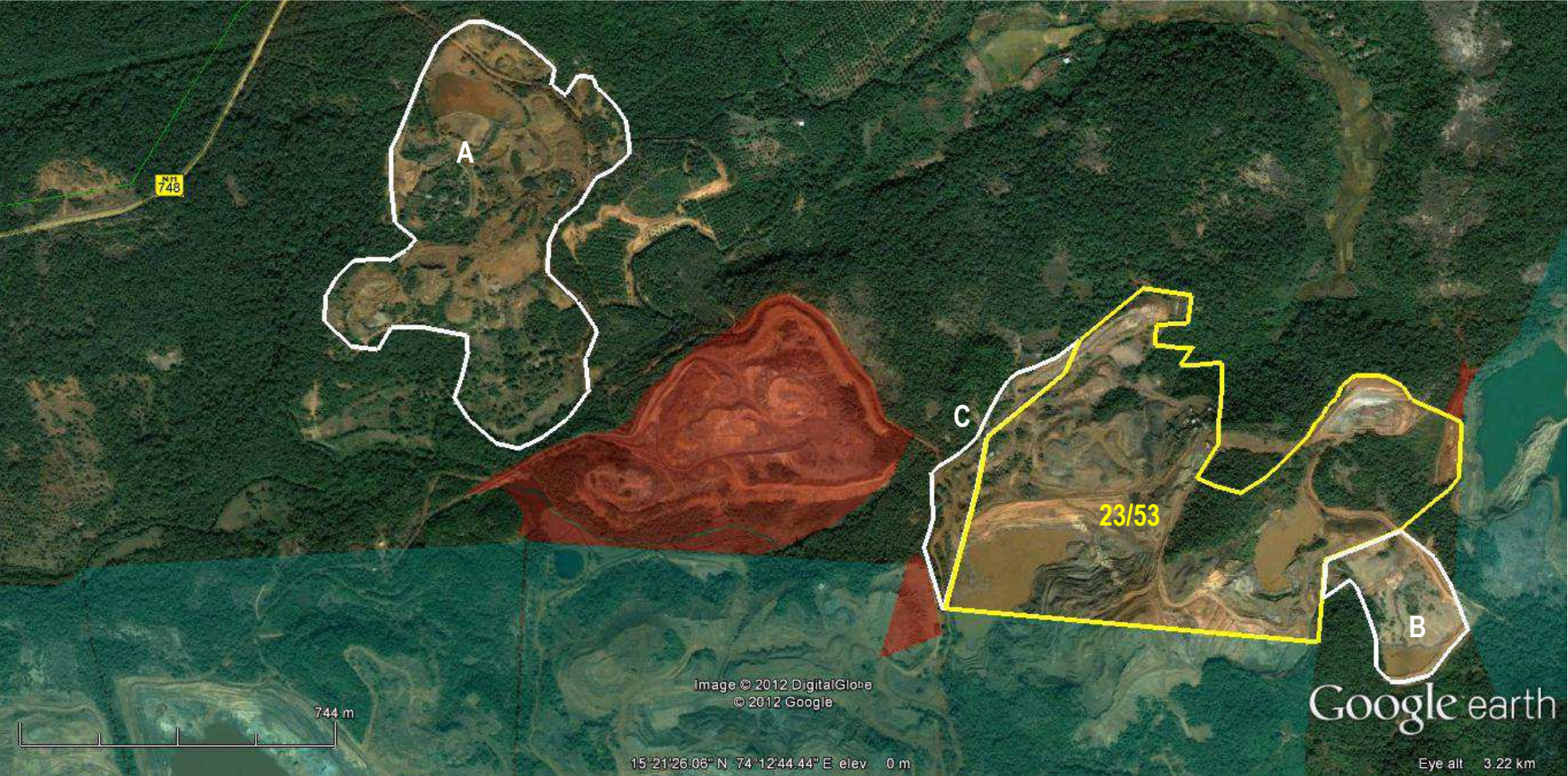
Lessee: **Empresa Minero Comercial de Goa Ltd., of Margao.** Village: **COLLEM** Taluka: **SANGUEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	92.20	Encroachment (Ha.):	A= 39.20
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 58.42		B= 6.88
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 56.80		C= 4.32
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			Total Encroachment : 50.40

Satellite Image As on 27/3/2011



Satellite Image As on 11/12/2007



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

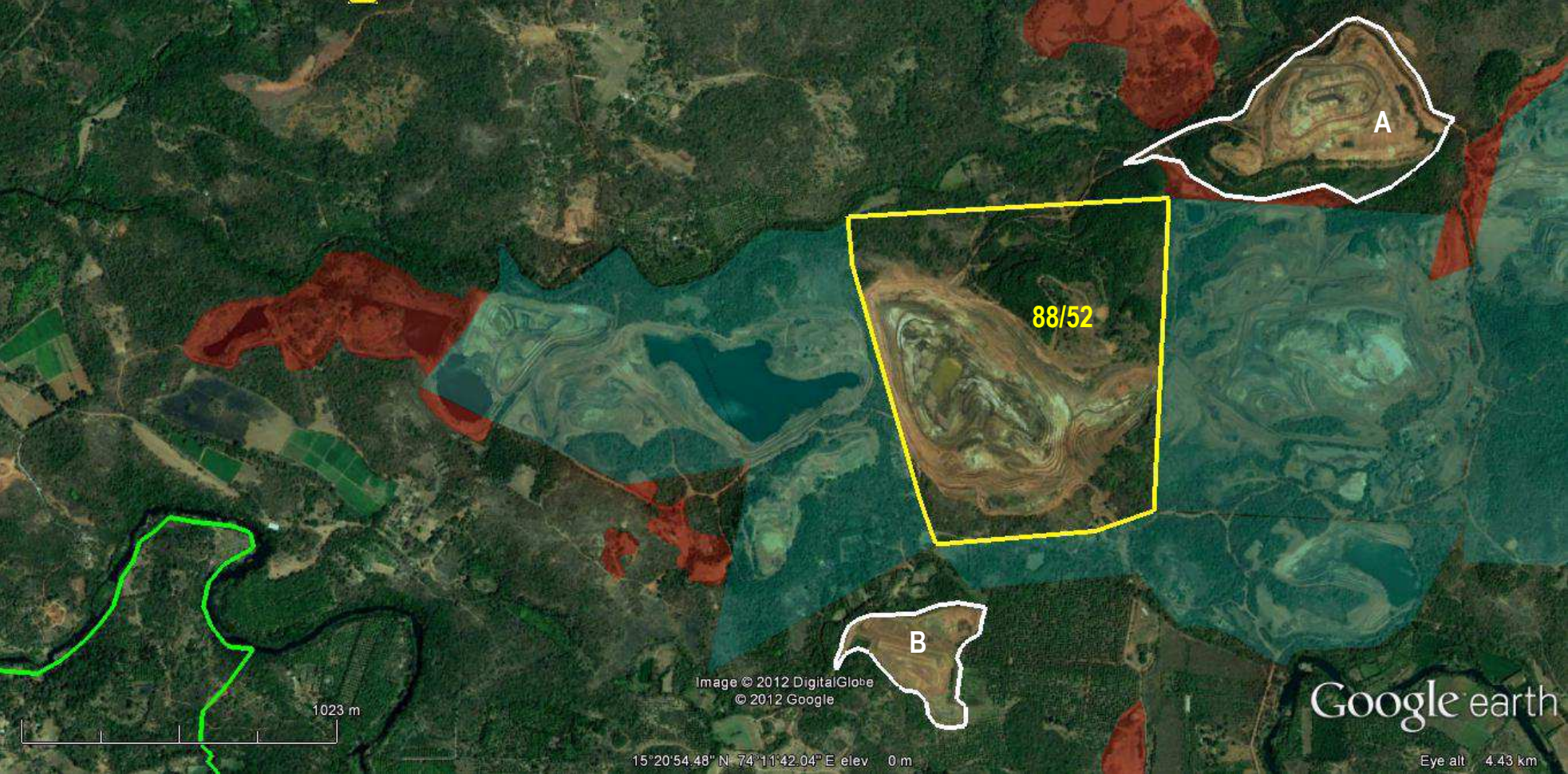
Figure -11

Title of Concession (TC) No: 88 of 52

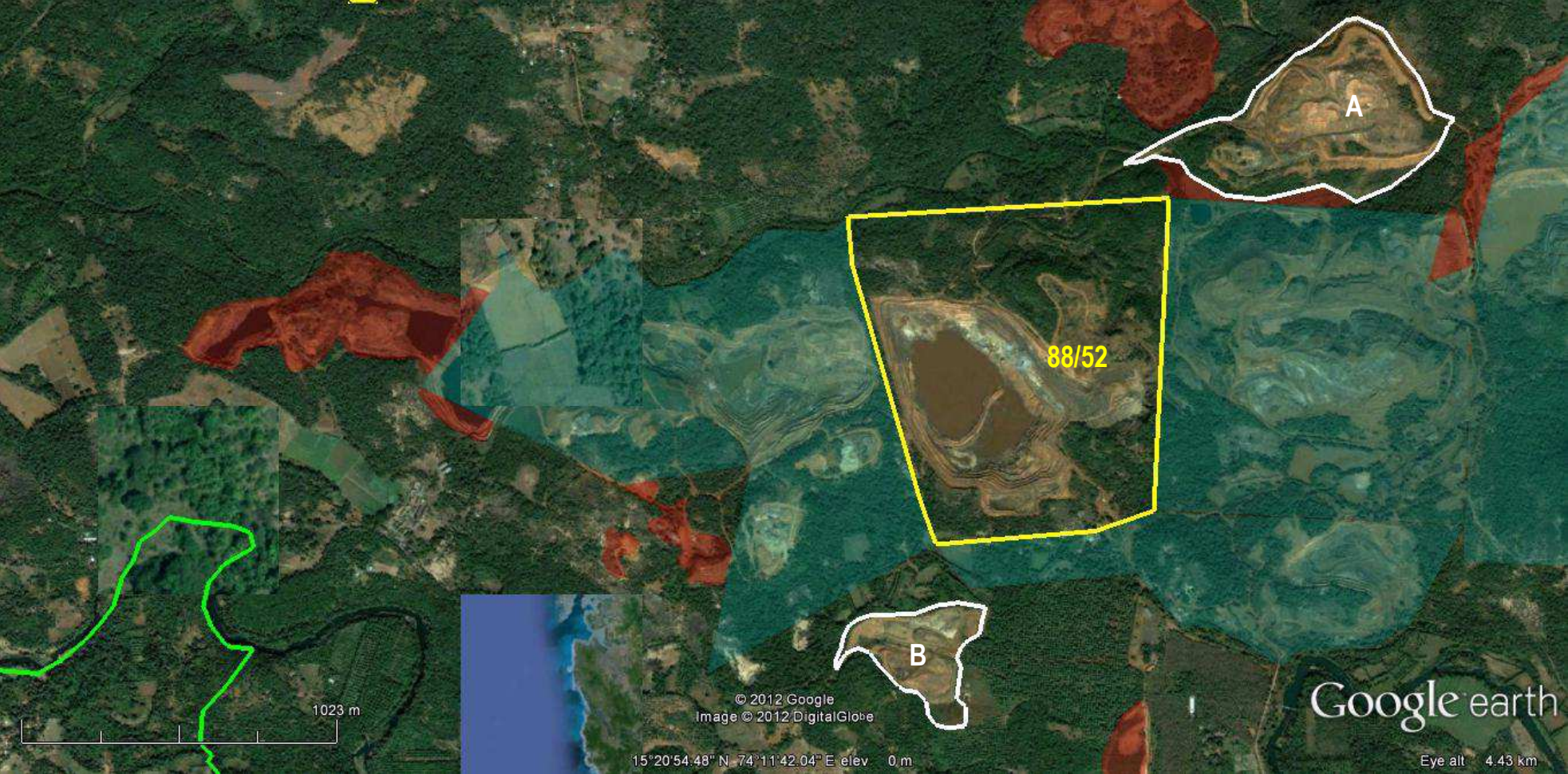
Lessee: **Sociedade Timblo Irmoas Ltd. of Margao.** Village: **SIGAO** Taluka: **SANGUEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	93.99	Encroachment (Ha.):	Z= 2.71
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 93.99		A= 32.60
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 96.70		B= 10.00
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 2.71		Total Encroachment : 45.31

Satellite Image As on 16/3/2011



Satellite Image As on 11/12/2007



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

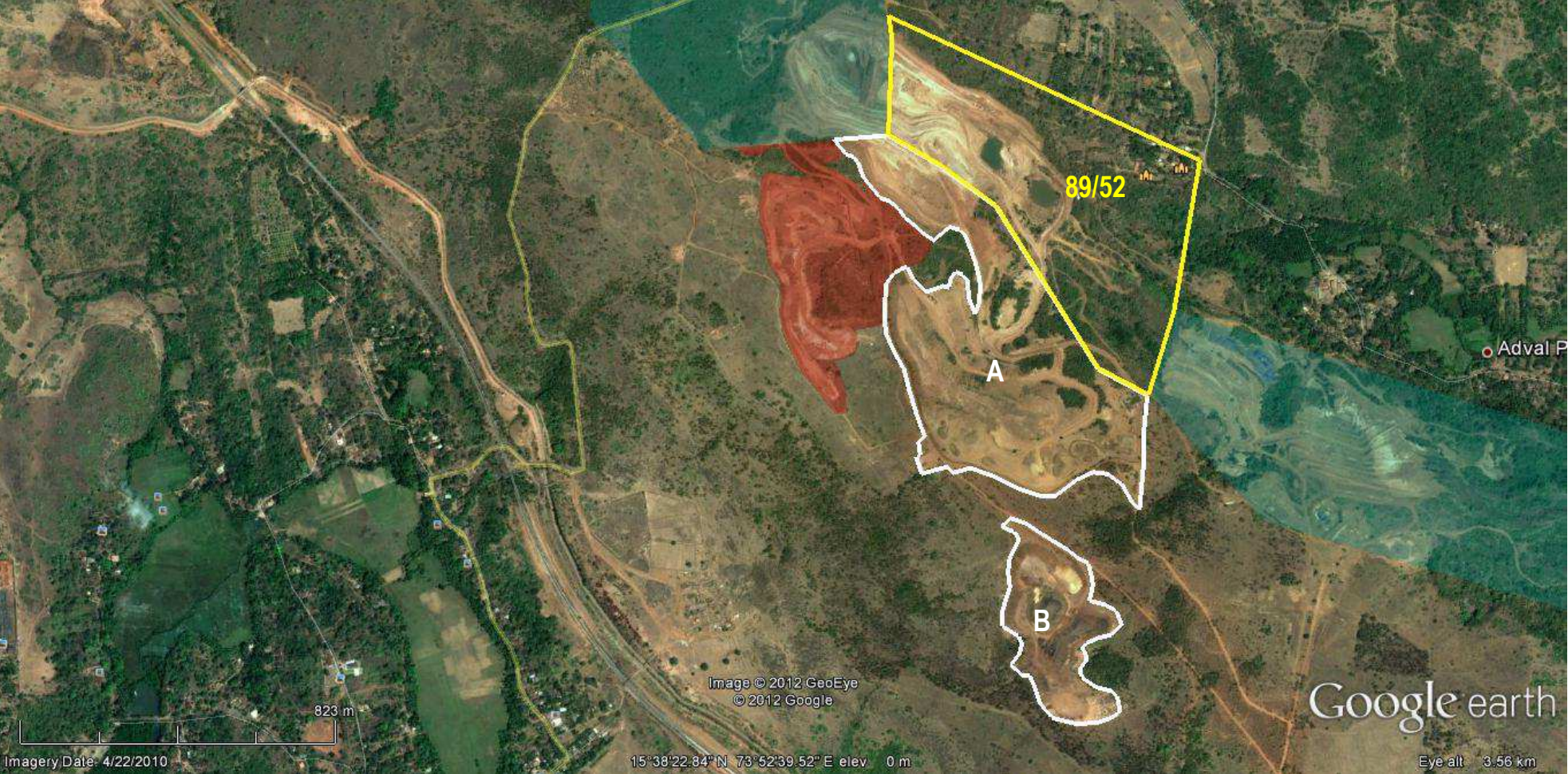
Figure -12

Title of Concession (TC) No: 89 of 52

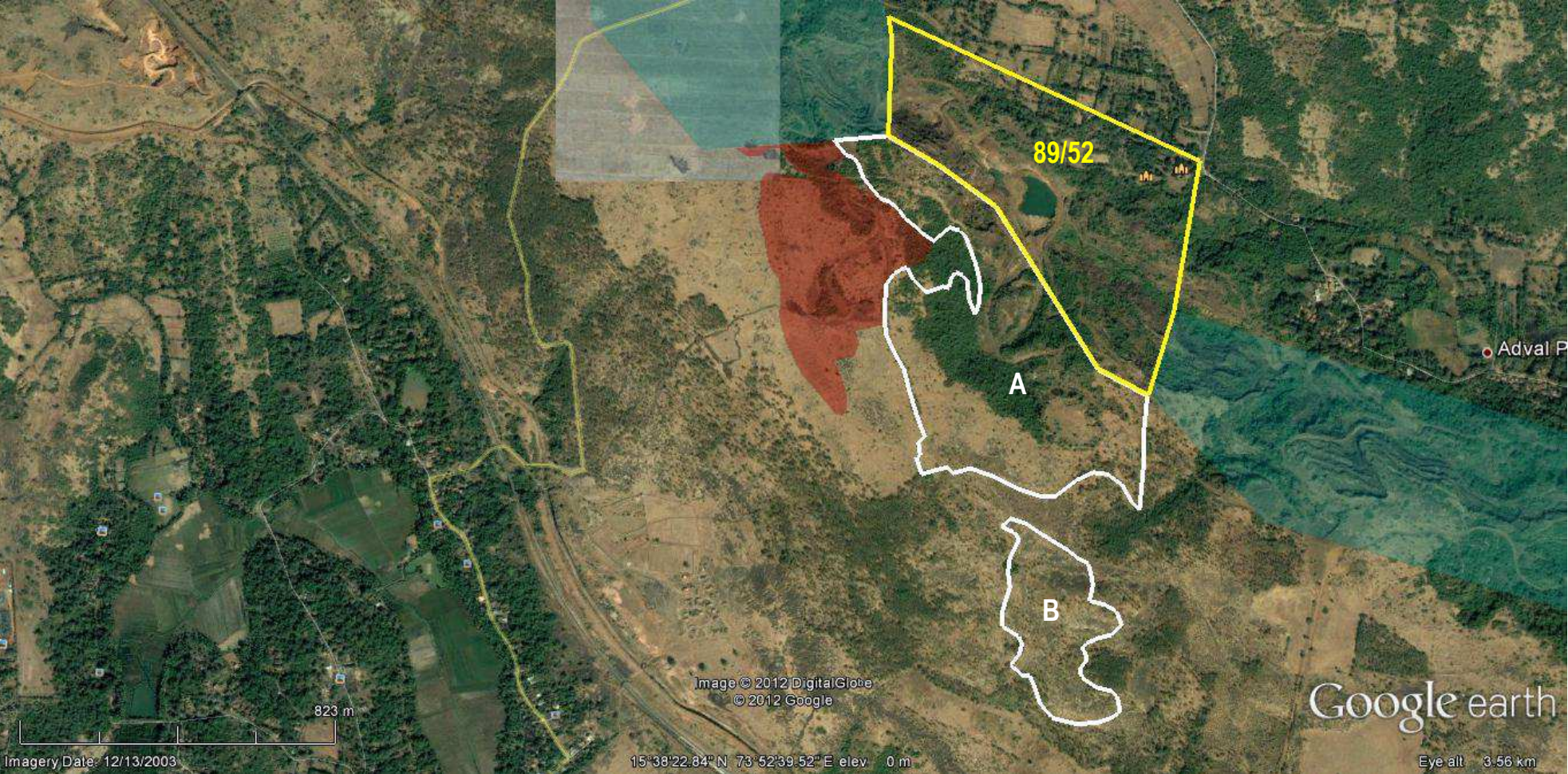
Lessee: **Sociedade Litheferro Ltd., of Mapusa.** Village: **ADVALPALE** Taluka: **BICHOLIM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	47.30	Encroachment (Ha.):	A= 35.30
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 47.03		B= 9.96
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 36.90		
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			Total Encroachment: 45.26

Satellite Image As on 4/12/2010



Satellite Image As on 14/11/2004








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	






Figure -13

Title of Concession (TC) No: 45 of 54

Lessee: **M/s. Sova** Village: **SANGOD** Taluka: **SANGUEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	85.72	Encroachment (Ha.):	Z= 1.58
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 85.72		A= 43.60
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 87.30		Total Encroachment : 45.18
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 1.58		

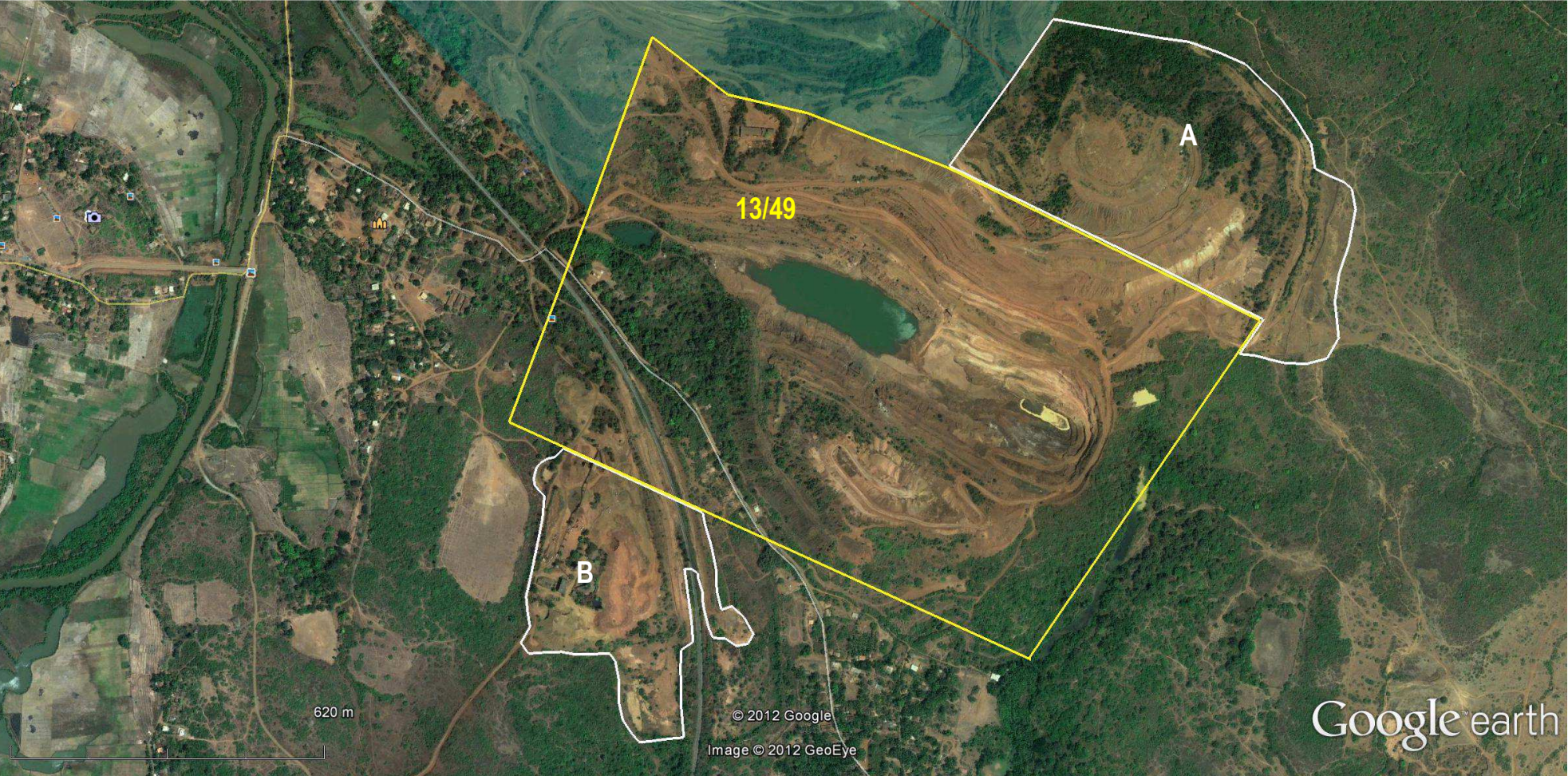


 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

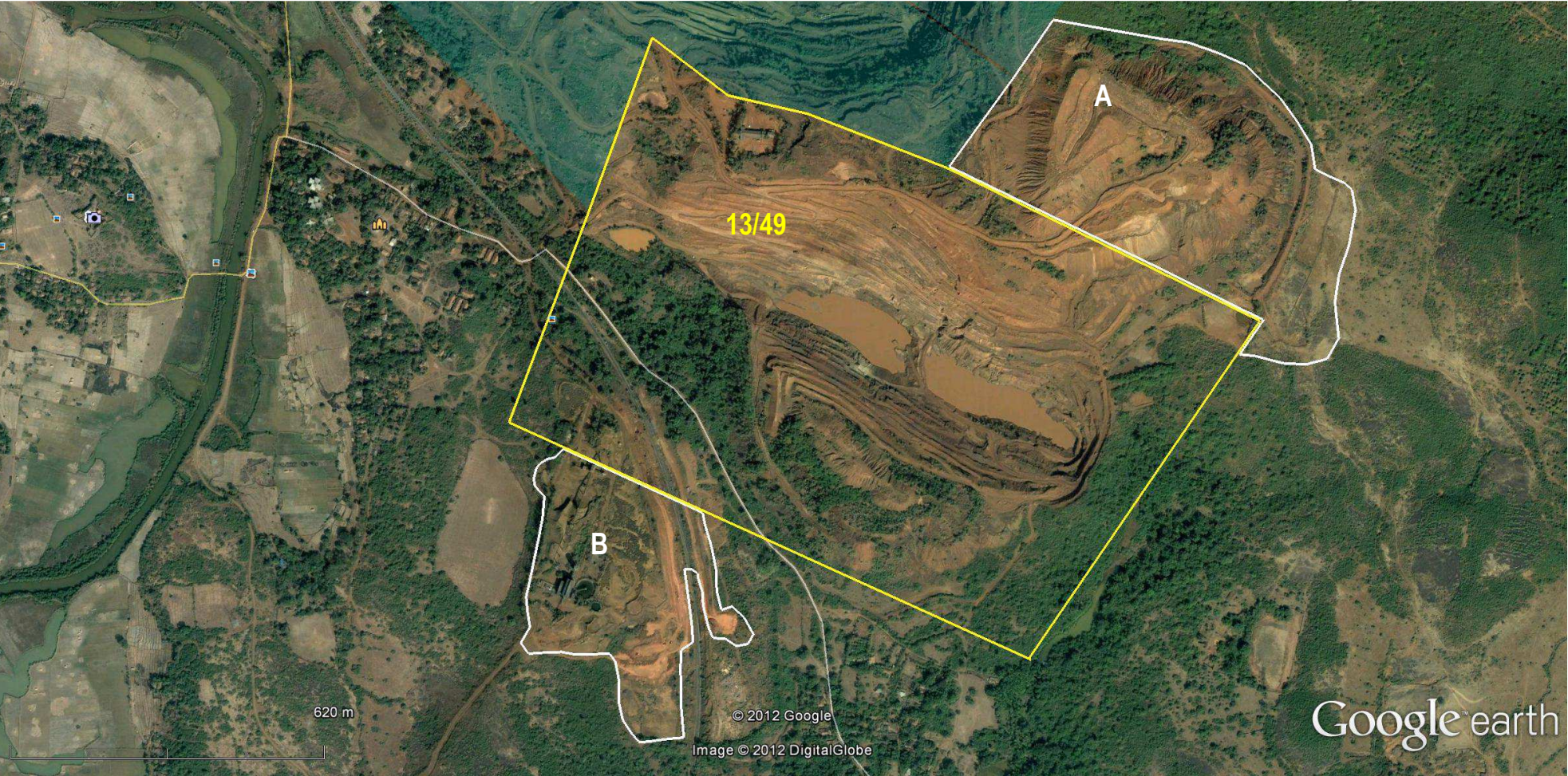
Lessee: Firm Chowgule & Cia. Ltd. of Marmagao. Village: MAYEM Taluka: BICHOLIM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	72.35	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 96.85		Z= 0.75
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 97.60		A= 29.20
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 0.75		B= 14.00
			Total Encroachment : 43.95

Satellite Image As on 22/4/2010



Satellite Image As on 13/12/2003



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

Figure -15

Title of Concession (TC) No: 31 of 59

Lessee: **Narahari Siurama X. Narvencar, of Goa.** Village: **SANTONA** Taluka: **SANGUEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	90.95	Encroachment (Ha.):	A= 23.50
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 90.95		B= 11.80
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 88.60		C= 5.40
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			D= 2.12
		Total Encroachment : 42.82	

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-01-2006



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

Figure -16

Title of Concession (TC) No: 16 of 51

Lessee: Vishwasrao D. Chowgule, of Vasco da Gama. Village: DUDAL Taluka: SANGUEM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	82.00	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 82.00		Z= 1.10
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 83.10		A= 33.30
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 1.10		B= 4.53
			C=2.95
			Total Encroachment: 41.88



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

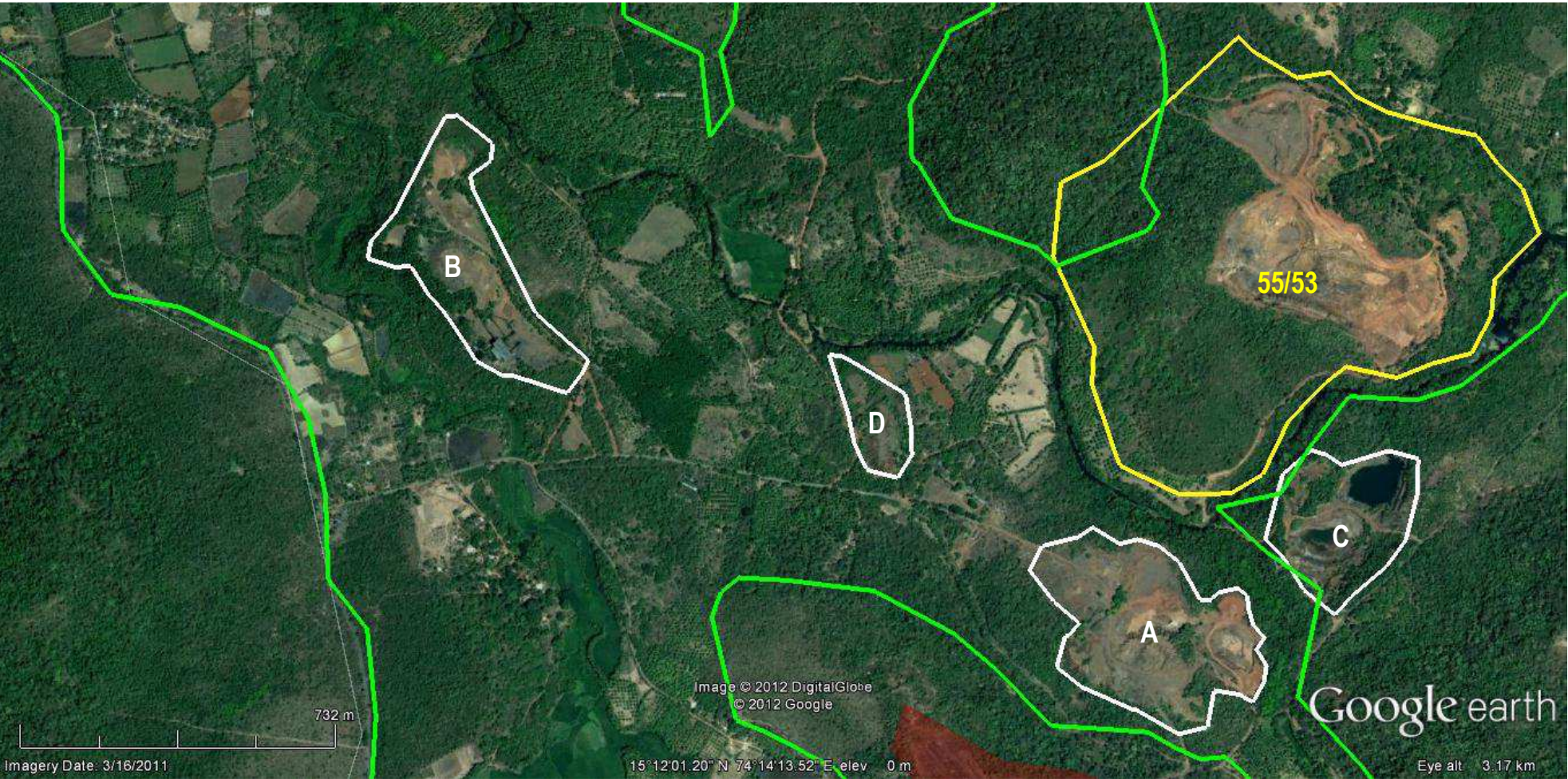
Figure -17

Title of Concession (TC) No: 55 of 53

Lessee: **Zacarias Antao, of Betalbatim.** Village: Taluka:

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	78.69	Encroachment (Ha.):	A= 15.90
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 78.68		B= 12.70
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 73.40		C= 9.17
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			D= 3.18
			Total Encroachment : 40.95

Satellite Image As on 16/3/2011



Satellite Image As on 19/4/2003



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

Figure -18

Title of Concession (TC) No: 8 of 61

Lessee: Madachem Bhat Mines Pvt. Ltd. Ponda Goa. Village: PALE Taluka: BICHOLIM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	64.70	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 60.50		Z= 11.50
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 72.00		A= 20.40
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 11.50	Total Encroachment :	31.90

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 02-03-2005








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -19

Title of Concession (TC) No: 4 of 55

Lessee: **Sociedade Marzook & Cadar Ltda., of Margao.** Village: **DHARBANDORA** Taluka: **SANGUEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	77.70	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 77.70		Z= 7.50
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 85.20		A= 14.20
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 7.50		B= 8.55
			Total Encroachment : 30.25

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-01-2006



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

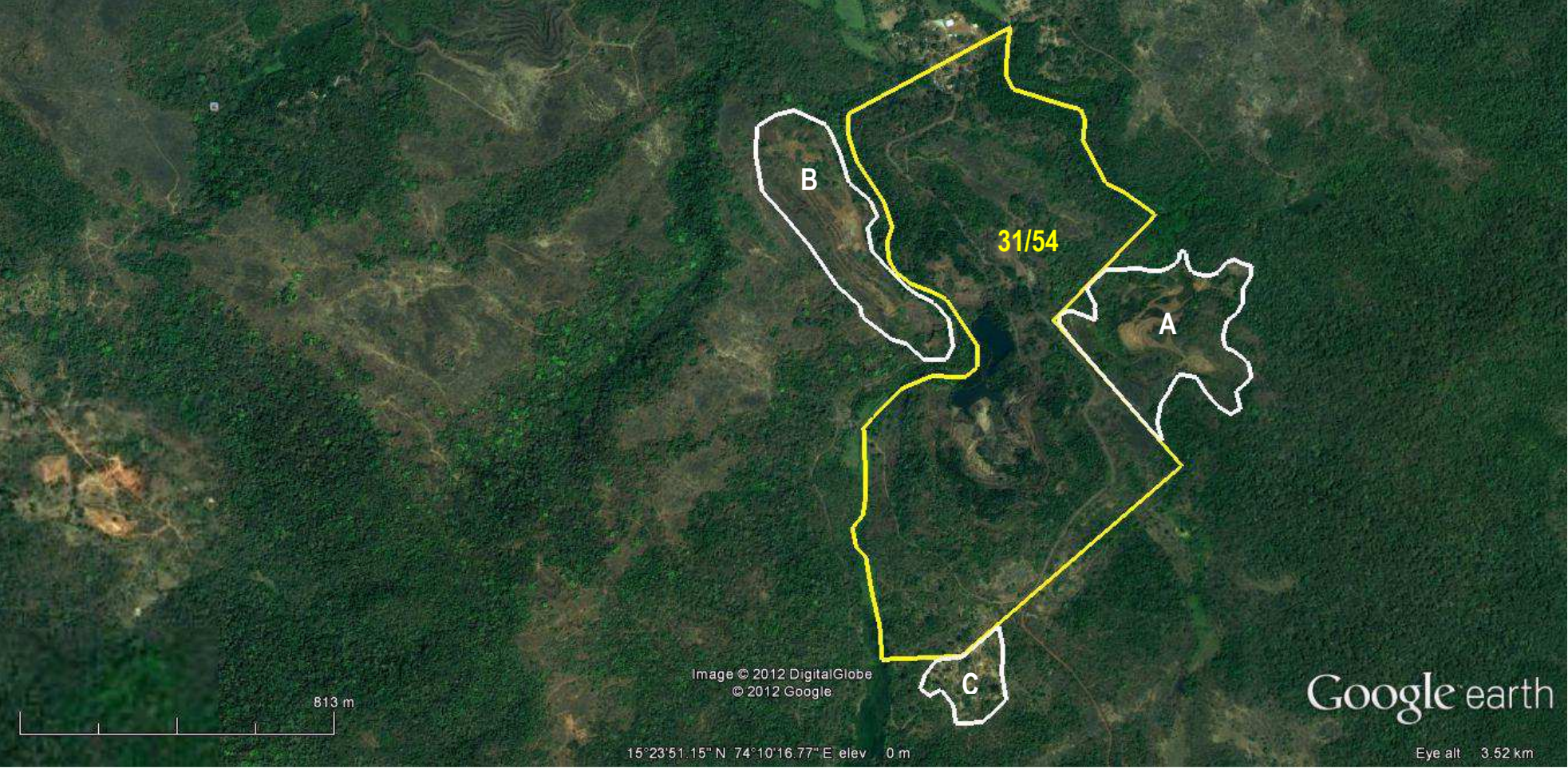
Figure -20

Title of Concession (TC) No: 31 of 54

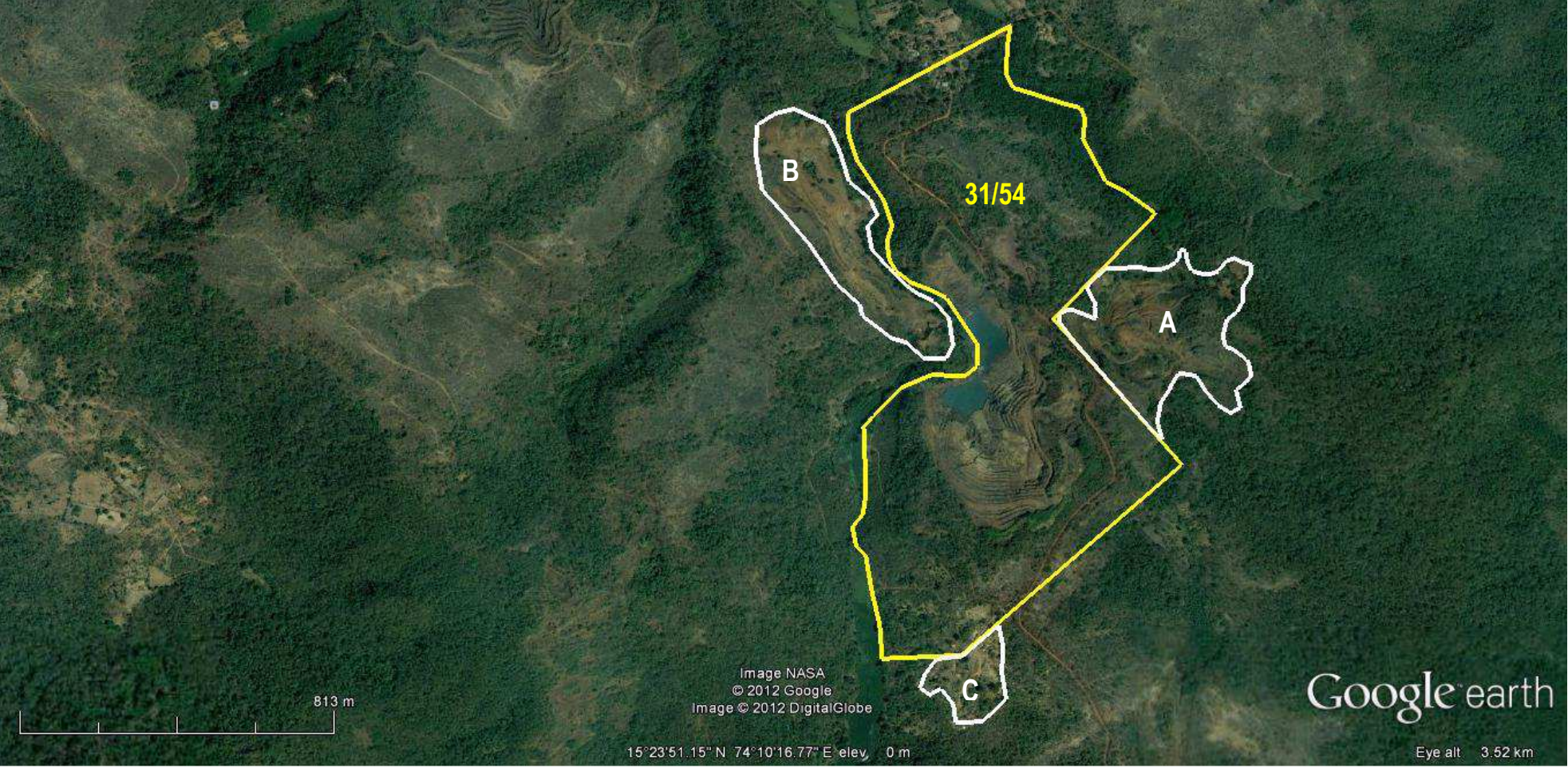
Lessee: Viswasrao D. Chowgule, of Vasco da Gama. Village: SANCORDEM Taluka: SANGUEM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	85.58	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 85.58		Z= 0.22
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 85.80		A= 13.00
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 0.22		B= 12.30
			C= 3.12
			Total Encroachment: 28.64

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 02-03-2005








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -21

Title of Concession(TC) No: 40 of 50

Lessee: Vishwasrao D. Chowgule, of Vasco da Gama. Village: SANTONA Taluka: SANGUEM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	85.78	Encroachment (Ha.):	A= 20.10
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 85.78		B= 4.88
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 85.20		C= 1.34
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X)= Z (Ha.)			Total Encroachment : 26.32

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-1-2006








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -22

Title of Concession (TC) No: 50 of 53

Lessee: Firm V. M. Salgaocar & India, Ltda., of Vasco da Gama. Village: SIGAO Taluka: SANGUEM





Original Lease Area (Ha.):	47.88	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 47.88		Z= 0.12
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 48.00		A= 22.40
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 0.12		B= 1.75
			C= 1.22
			Total Encroachment : 25.49

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-01-2006



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

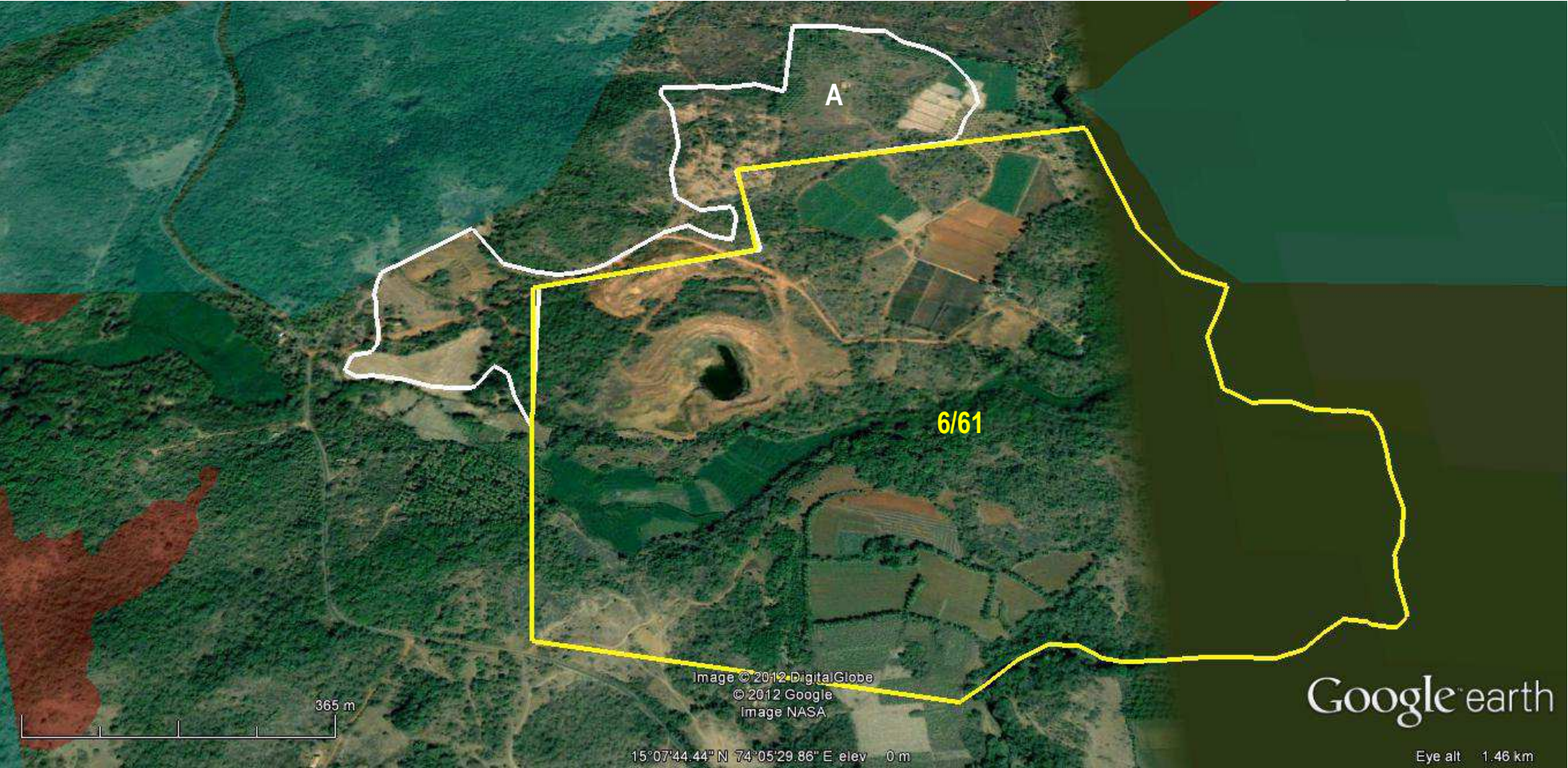
Lessee: **Gangadhar Narsingdas Agrawal, of Margao.** Village: **MAINA** Taluka: **QUEPEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	99.75	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 92.24		A= 23.80
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 91.20		Total Encroachment : 23.80
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 04-04-2011



Satellite Image As on 10-02-2003







 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -24

Title of Concession (TC) No: 22 of 50

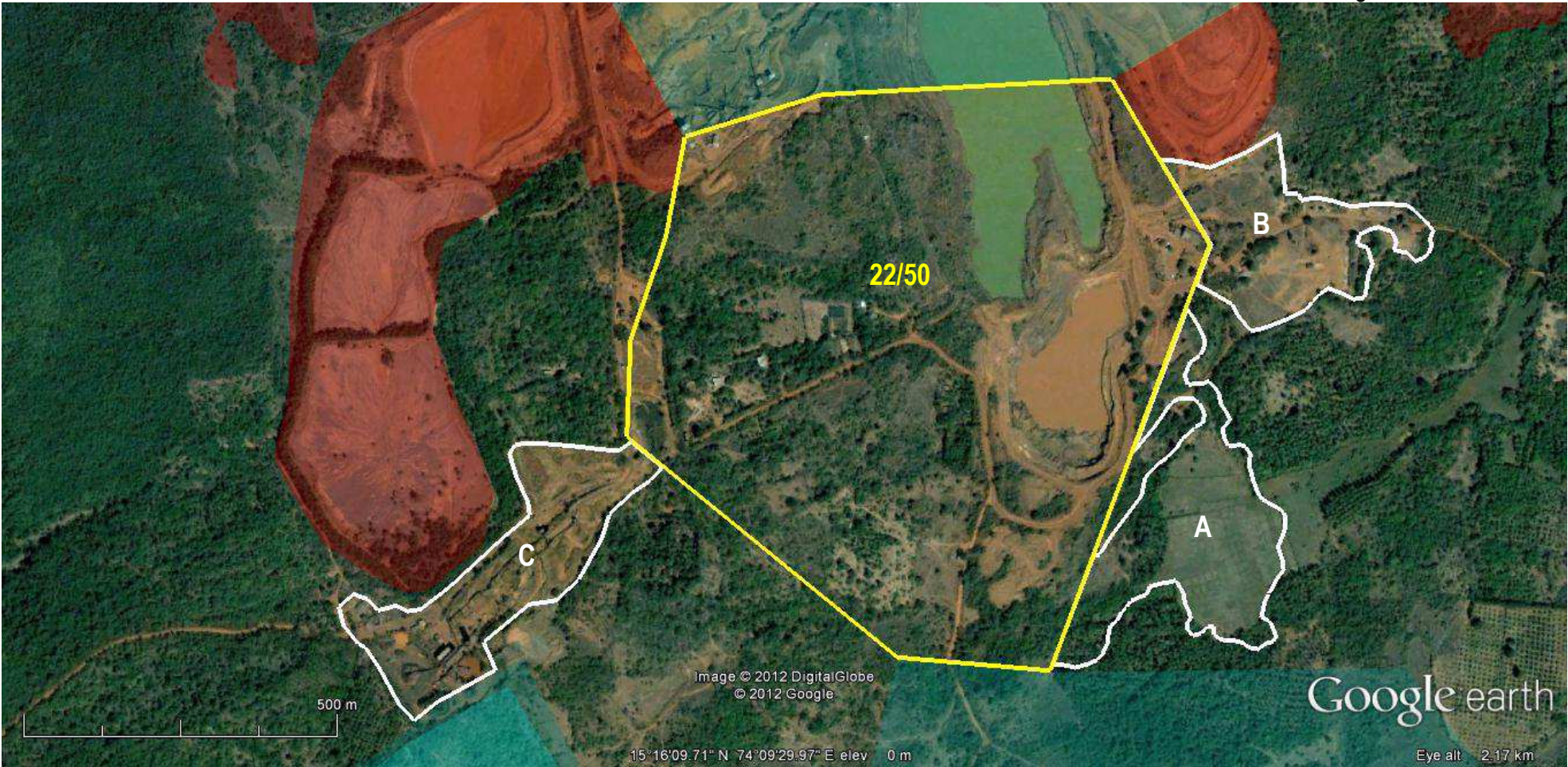
Lessee: Firm Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Marmagao. Village: COSTI Taluka: SANGUEM






Original Lease Area (Ha.):	62.75	Encroachment (Ha.):	Z= 0.95
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 62.75		A= 8.26
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 63.70		B= 7.99
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 0.95		C= 6.36
		Total Encroachment : 23.56	

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-1-2006

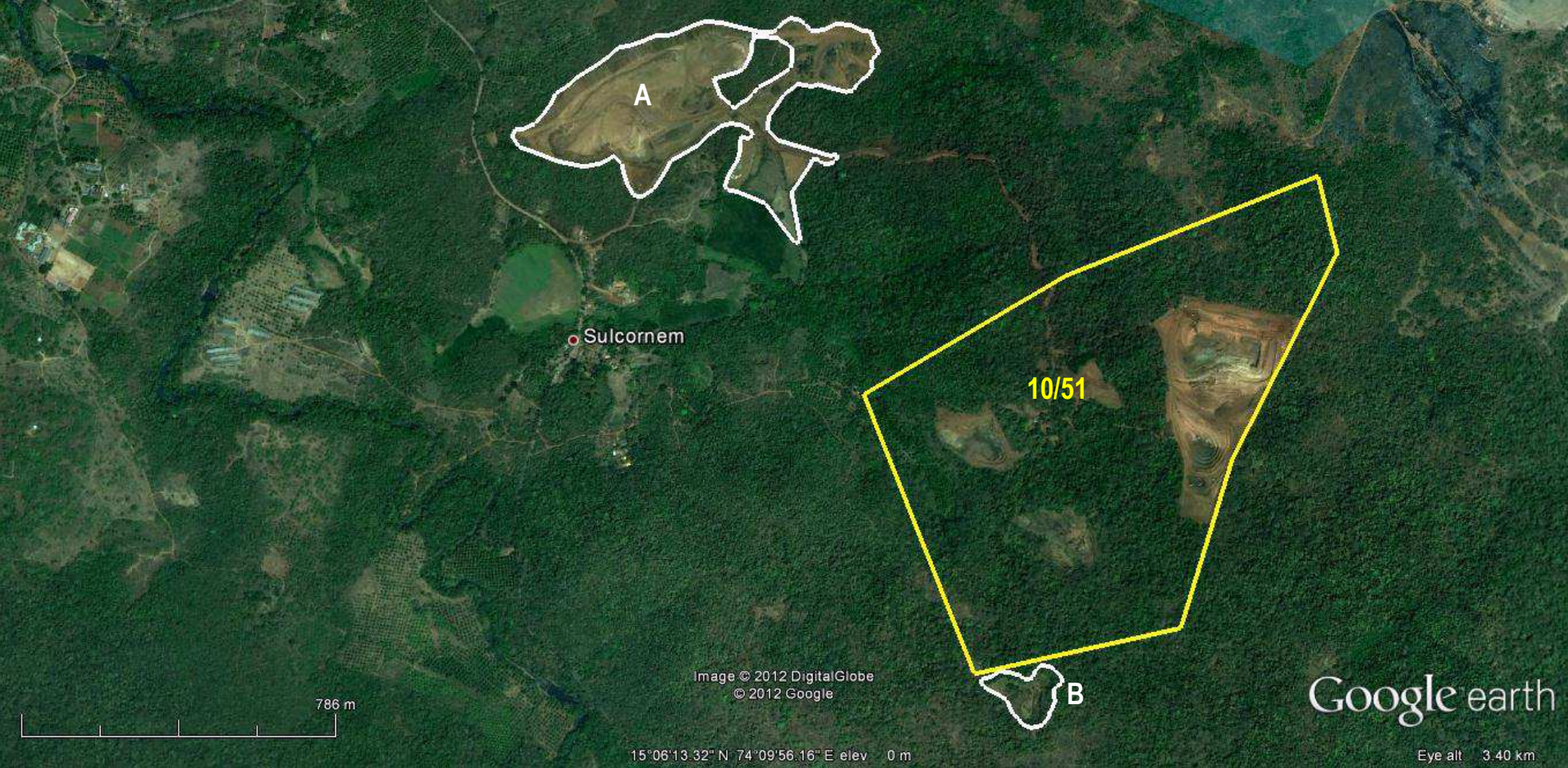


 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

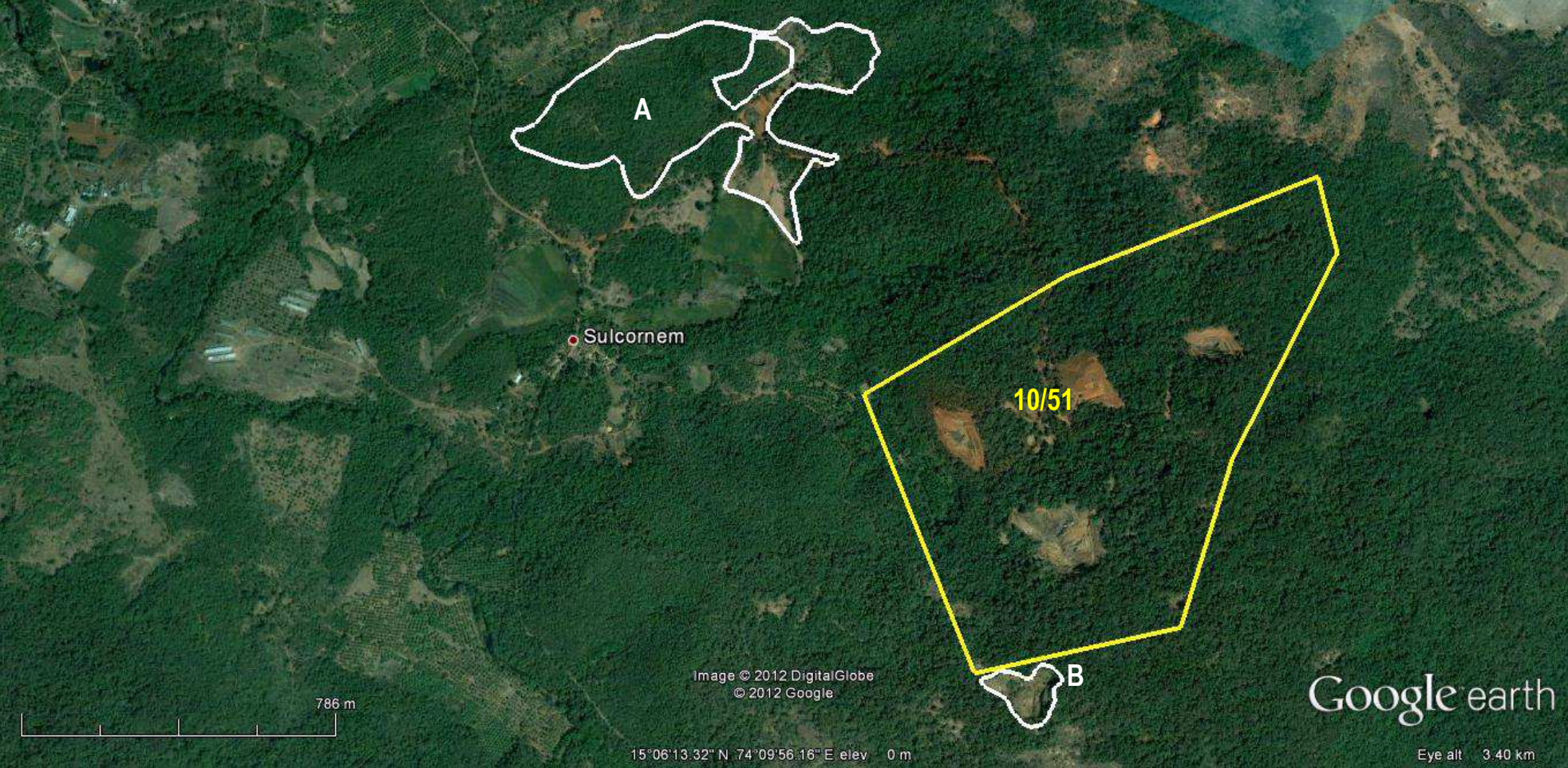
Lessee: Haider Caximo Can of Sanguem. Village: SULCORNIA Taluka: QUEPEM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	83.07	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 83.07		A= 21.40
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 80.90		B=1.74
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			Total Encroachment : 23.14

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-1-2006



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

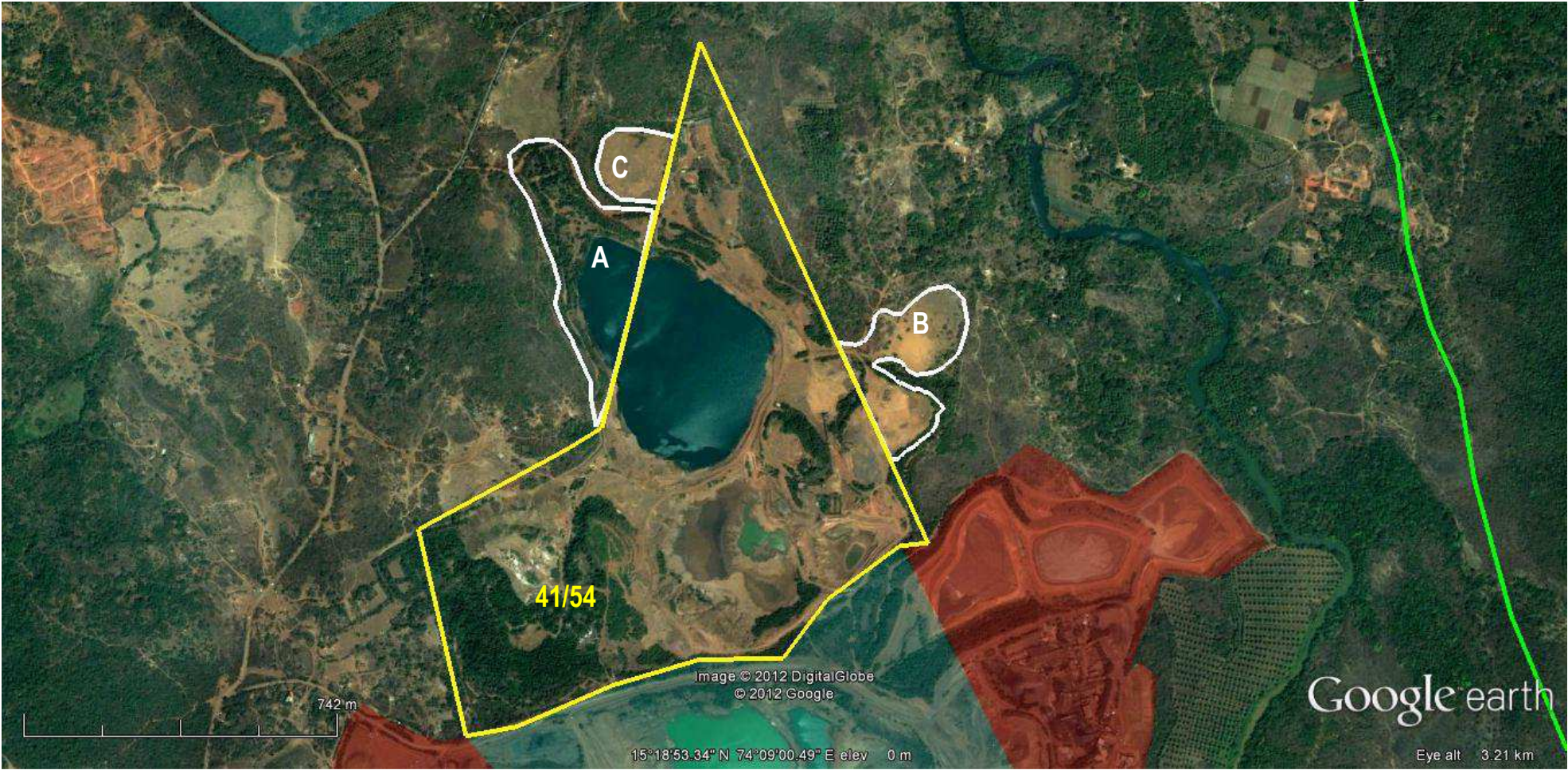
Figure -26

Title of Concession (TC) No: 41 of 54

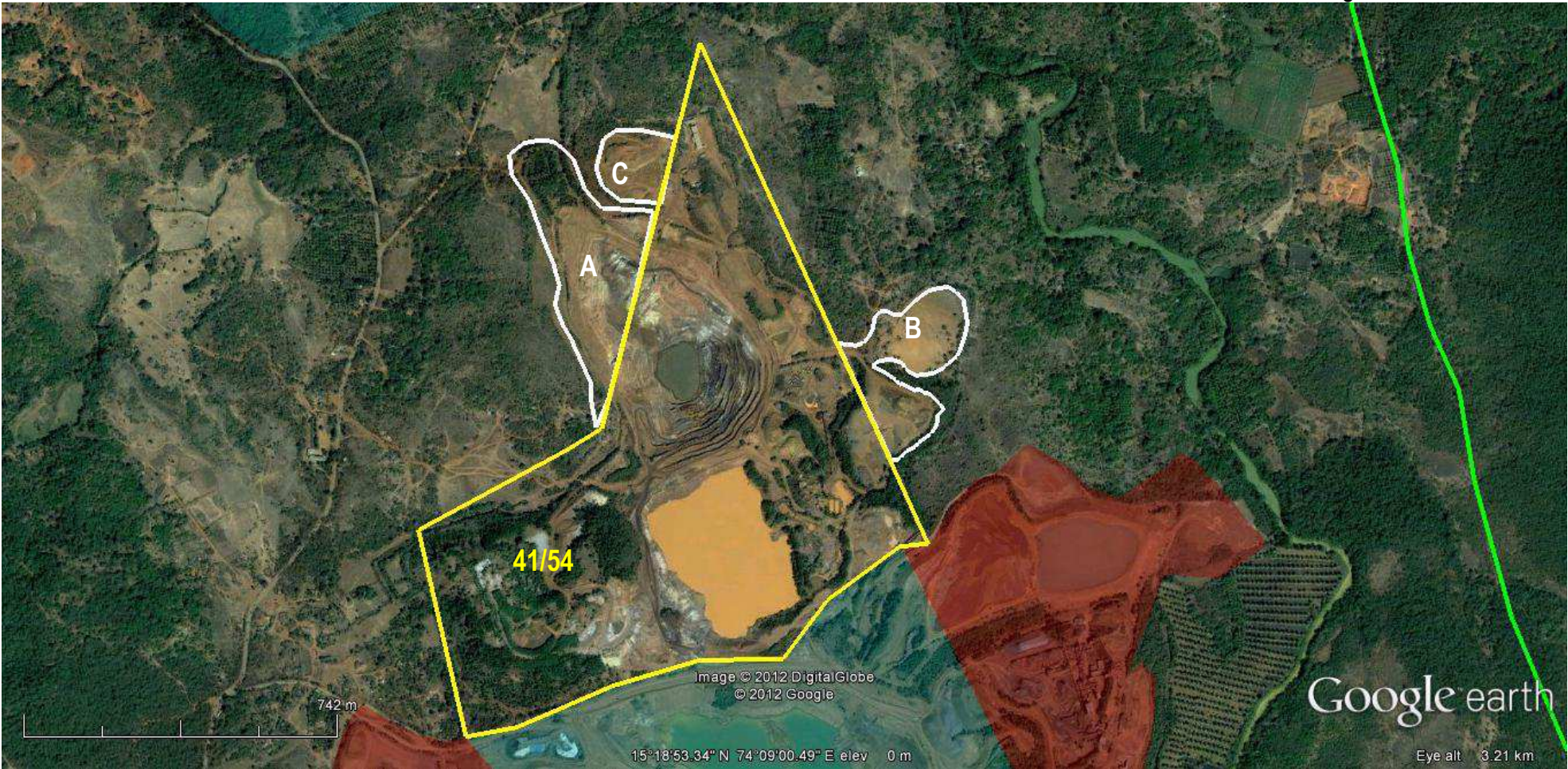
Lessee: Ailiabai Dessai, of Goa. Village: CORMONEM Taluka: SANGUEM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	82.50	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 82.50		Z= 4.30
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 86.80		A= 9.86
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X)= Z	Z= 4.30		B= 6.31
			C= 2.54
			Total Encroachment : 23.01

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-01-2006








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -27

Title of Concession (TC) No: 12 of 41

Lessee: Dempo and Souza Ltda.of Goa. Village: BICHOLIM Taluka: BICHOLIM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	99.96	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 99.96		Z= 1.04
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 101.00		A= 13.50
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 1.04		B= 8.13
			Total Encroachment : 22.67

Satellite Image As on 22-4-2010



Satellite Image As on 14-11-2004



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: Viswasrao D. Chowgule, of Vasco da Gama. Village: VAGURIEM Taluka: SATTARI

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	62.26	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 62.26		Z= 0.34
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 62.60		A= 21.00
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 0.34		Total Encroachment : 21.34

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 18-12-2002



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: **Narahari S.S. Narvenkar of Goa.** Village: **SANTONA** Taluka: **SANGUEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	77.56	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 77.56		A= 18.50
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 76.80		B= 1.23
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			Total Encroachment: 19.73

Satellite Image As on 16-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 26-1-2006



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

Figure -30

Title of Concession (TC) No: 40 of 51

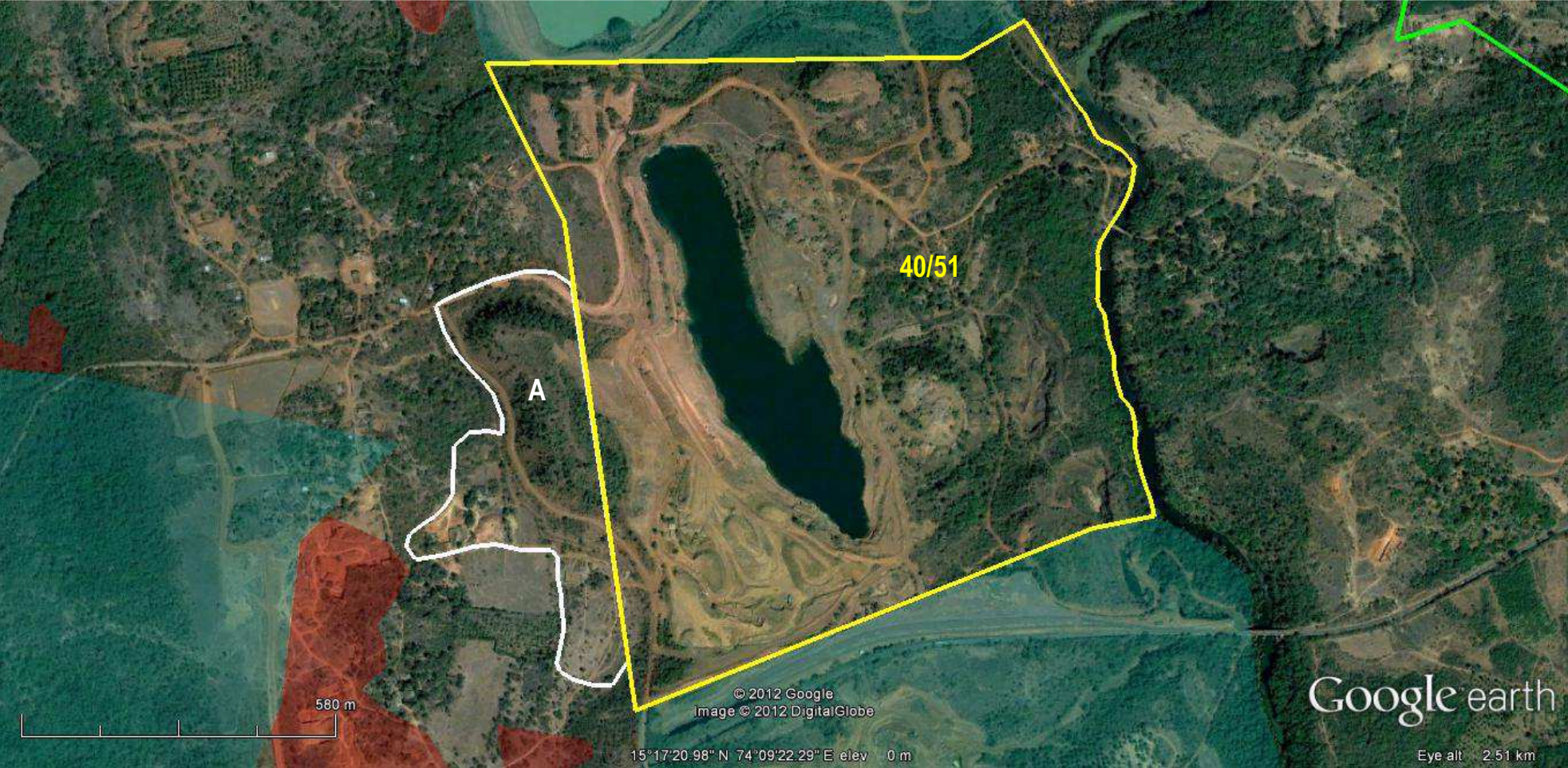
Lessee: **Narahari S.S. Narvenkar, of Goa.** Village: **SANTONA** Taluka: **SANGUEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	99.20	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 99.20		Z= 3.80
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 103.00		A= 15.20
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 3.80	Total Encroachment:	19.00

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-1-2006








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

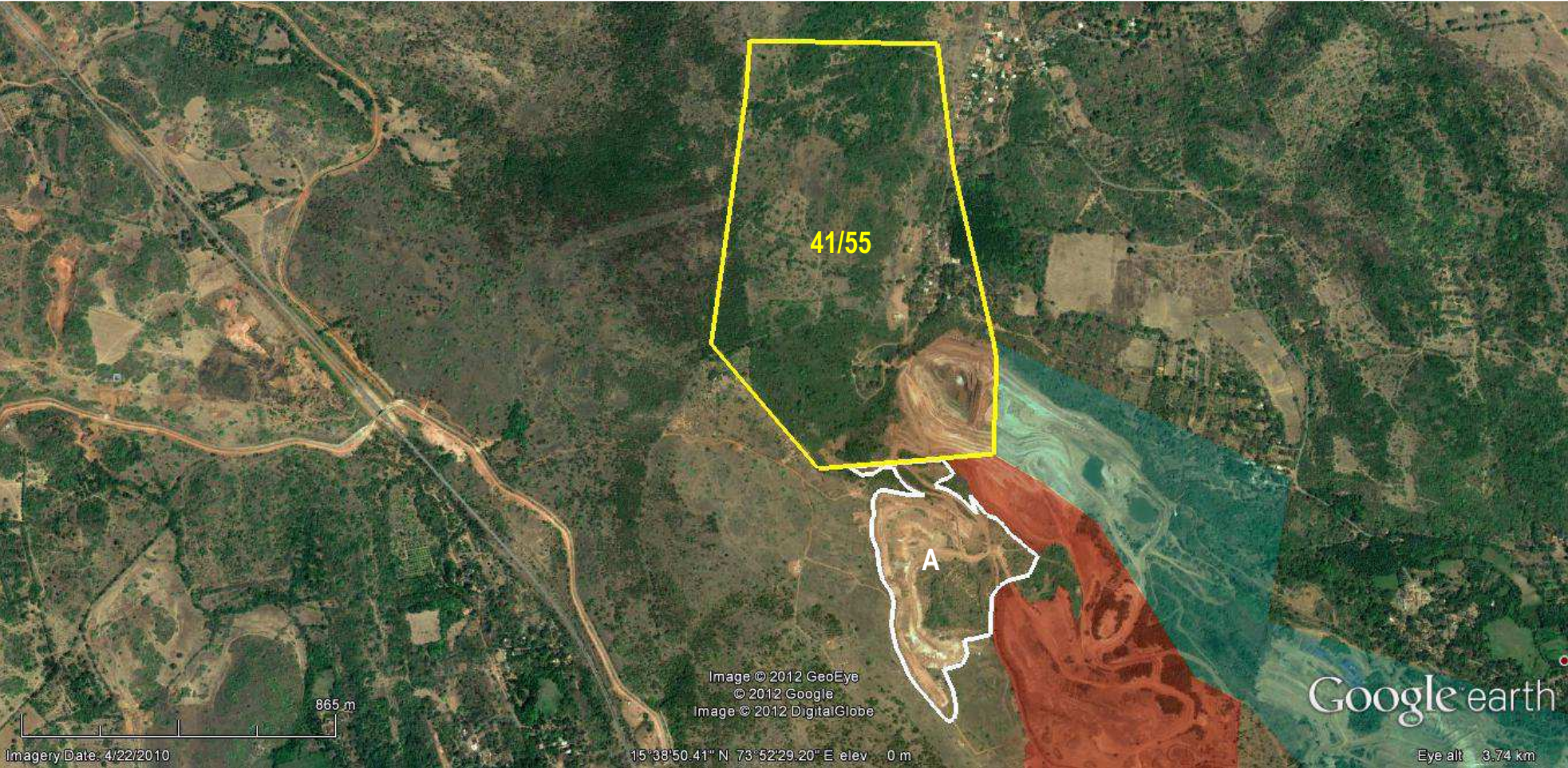
Figure -31

Title of Concession (TC) No: 41 of 55

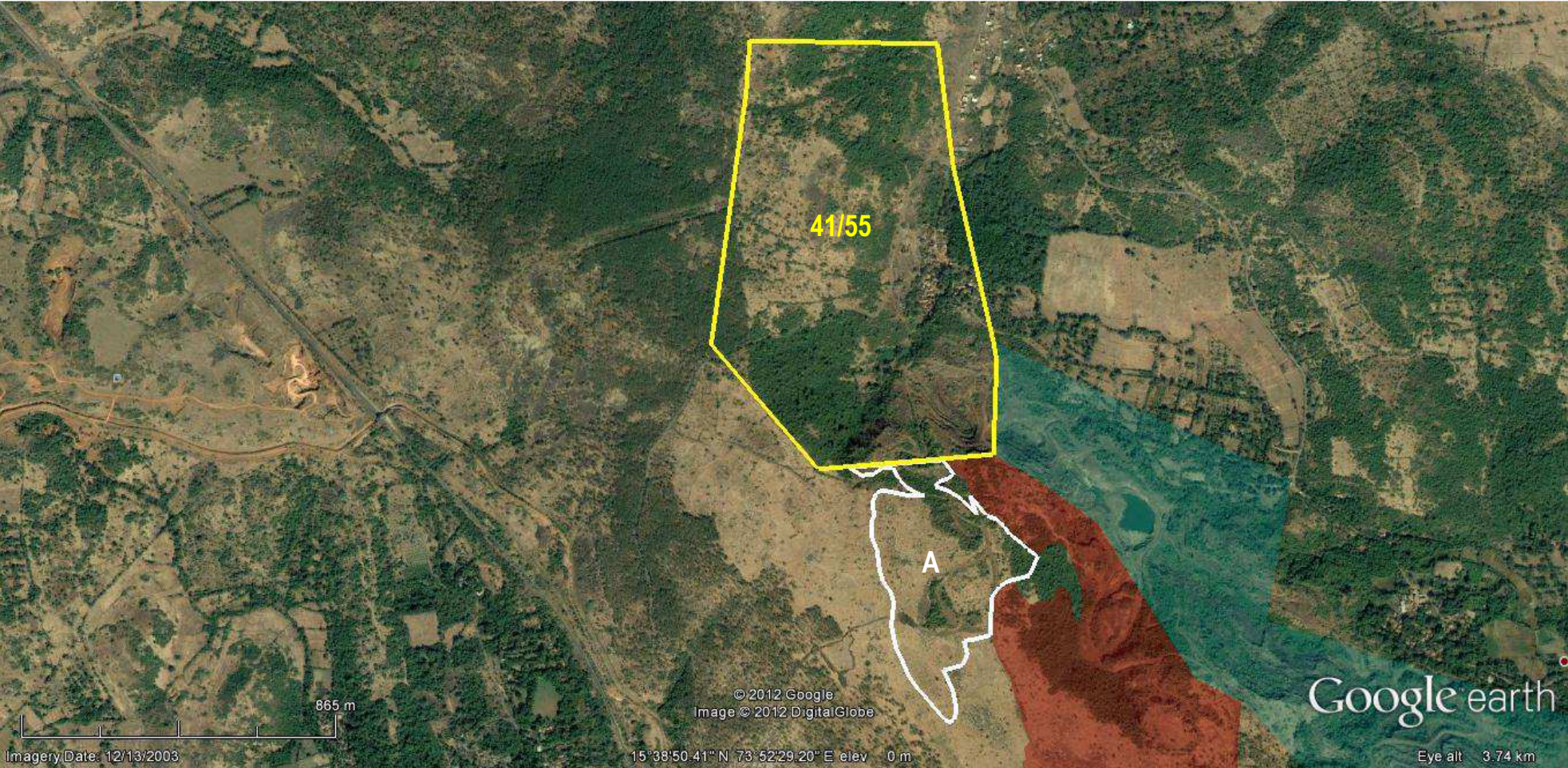
Lessee: V. M. Salgaoncar e Irmaos Ltda., of Vasco da Gama. Village: TIVIM Taluka: BARDEZ

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	76.45	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 73.85		A= 18.70
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 73.30		Total Encroachment: 18.70
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 13-12-2003

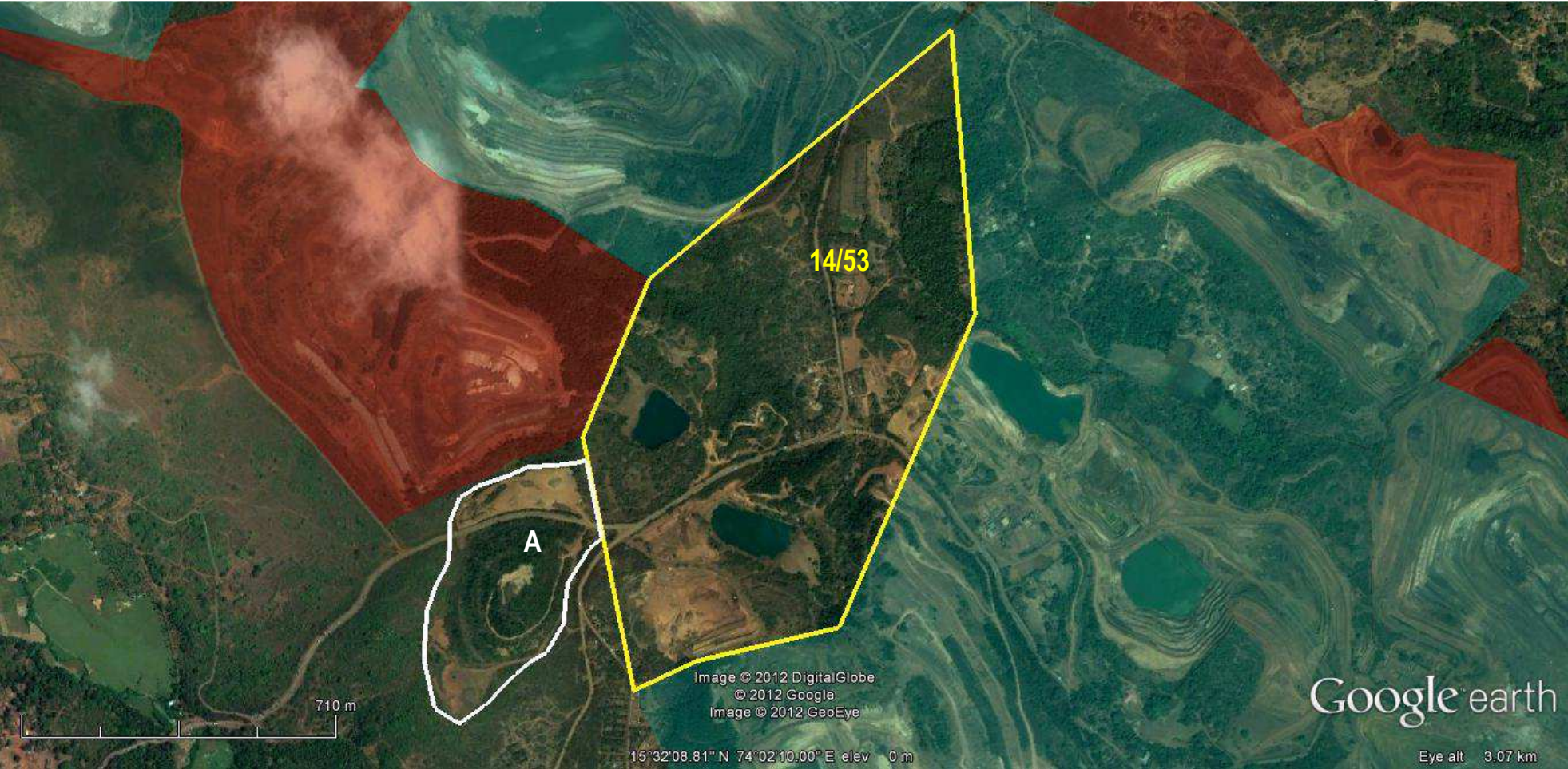


 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

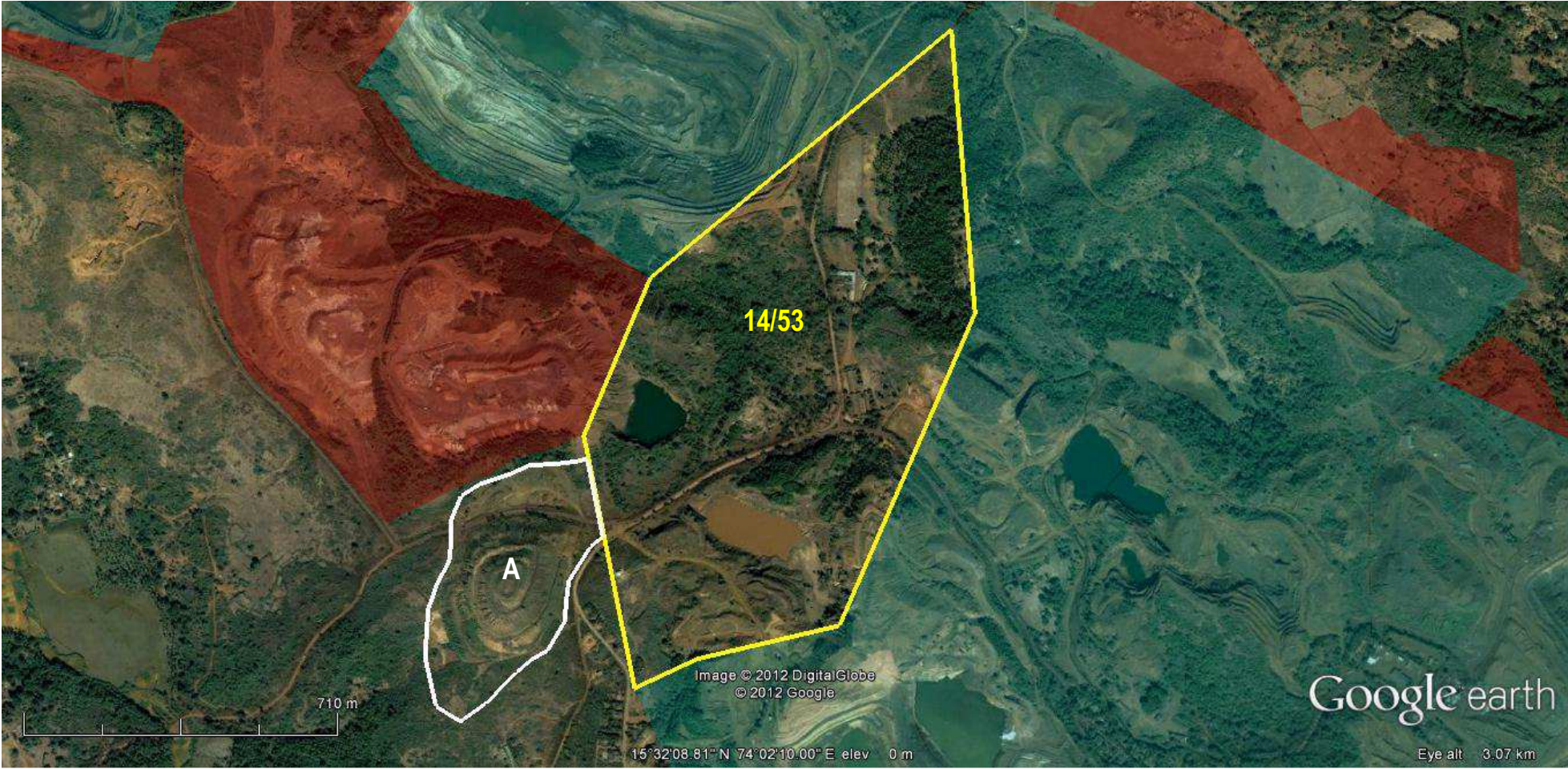
Lessee: **Sociedade Timblo Irmoas Ltd., of Margao.** Village: **CUDNEM** Taluka: **BICHOLIM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	73.73	Encroachment (Ha.):	Z= 3.27
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 73.73		A= 14.90
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 77.00		
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 3.27	Total Encroachment:	18.17

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 18-12-2002








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -33

Title of Concession (TC) No: 98 of 52

Lessee: Firm Chowgule & Cia. Ltd., of Marmagoa. Village: ONDA Taluka: SATTARI





Original Lease Area (Ha.):	74.61	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 74.61		A= 17.70
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 73.90		Total Encroachment: 17.70
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 18-12-2002



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: **Aleixo Manuel de C.P. de Costa, of Curtorim.** Village: **TUDOU** Taluka: **SANGUEM**


Original Lease Area (Ha.):	95.09	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 95.09		Z= 6.91
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 102.00		A=10.60
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 6.91		Total Encroachment: 17.51

Satellite Image As on 16-3-2011



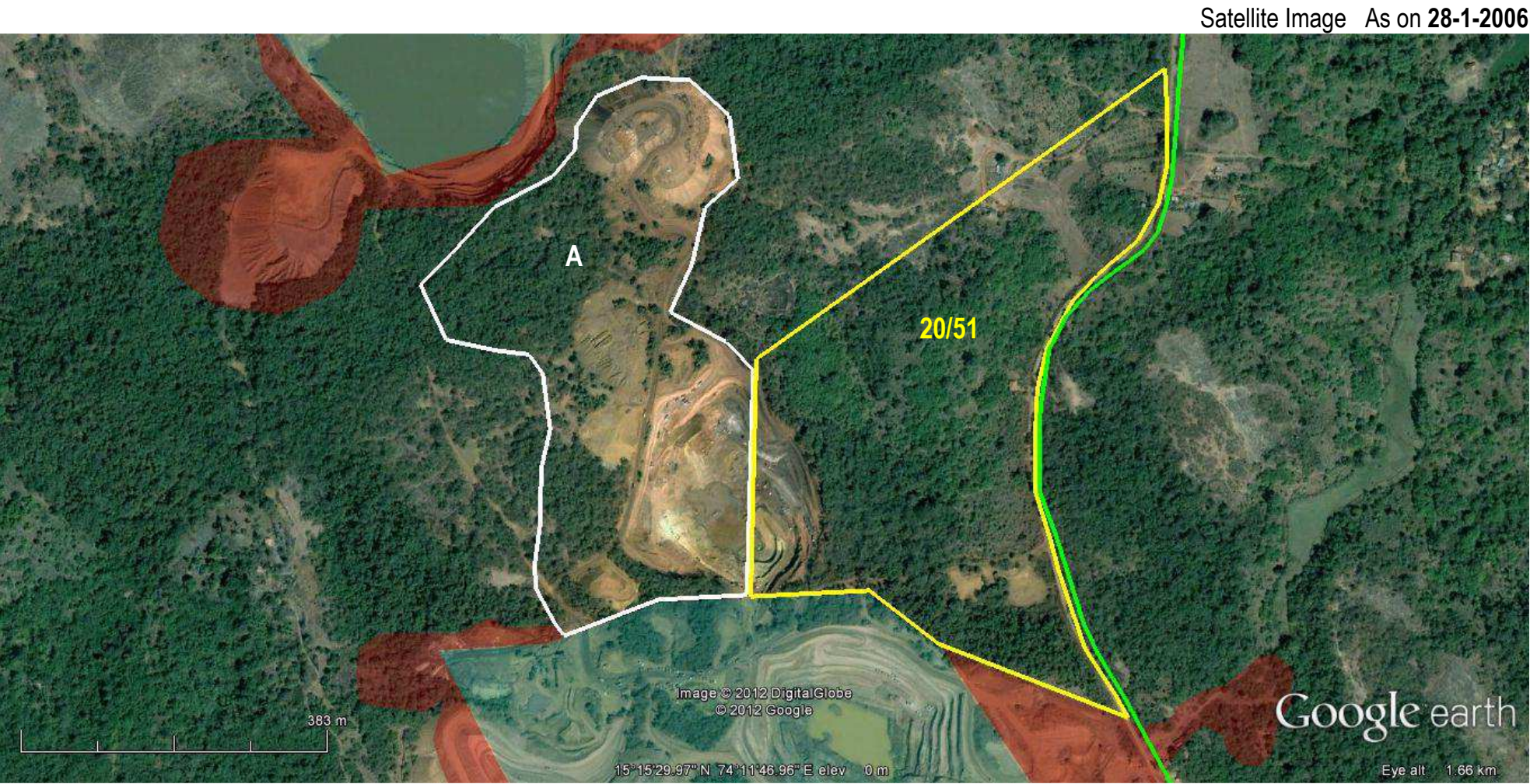
Satellite Image As on 28-1-2006



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: Tulxidas Madeva X. Deulcar of Calem. Village: MAULINGUEM Taluka: SANGUEM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	87.22	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 22.11		A= 16.90
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 20.40		Total Encroachment : 16.90
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

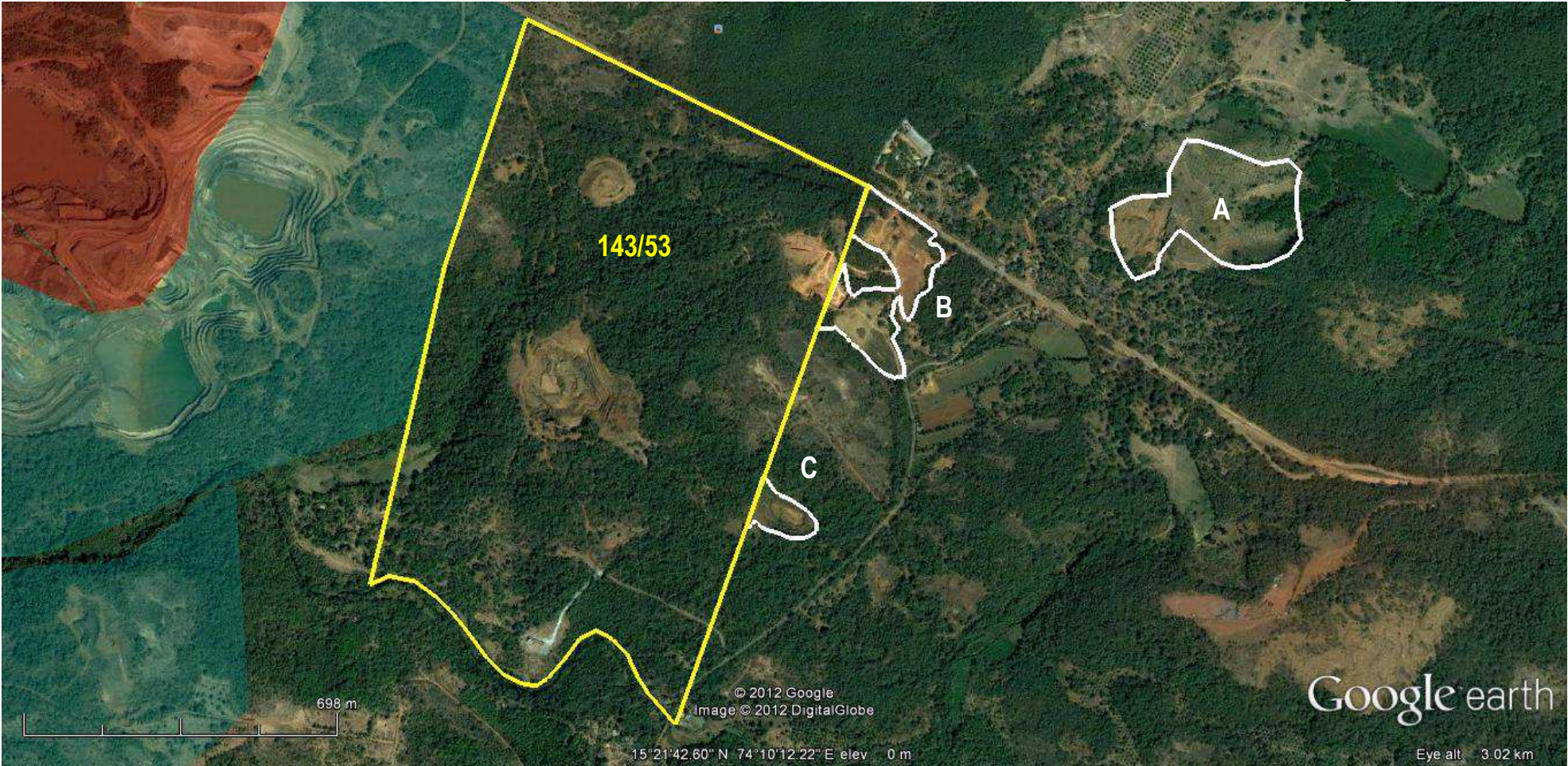
Lessee: **Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltda., of Margao.** Village: **SANGOD** Taluka: **SANGUEM**






Original Lease Area (Ha.):	99.66	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 99.66		Z= 2.34
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 102.00		A= 8.32
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 2.34		B= 5.00
			C= 1.13
			Total Encroachment : 16.79

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-01-2006



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: Lekhraj Nathurmal of Goa. Village: ARVALEM Taluka: BICHOLIM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	85.85	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 85.85		Z= 9.15
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 95.00		A= 6.75
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 9.15	Total Encroachment:	15.90

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 18-12-2002








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -38

Title of Concession (TC) No: 24 of 57

Lessee: Ramacanta Visnum Sinai Velingcar, of Velinga. Village: DHARBANDORA Taluka: SANGUEM






Original Lease Area (Ha.):	59.65	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 55.40		Z= 4.20
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 59.60		A= 7.69
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 4.20		B=2.88
			Total Encroachment: 14.77

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 11-12-2007



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: **Vicente Fernandes of Mercês.** Village: **UGUEM** Taluka: **SANGUEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	70.46	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 70.46		Z= 6.34
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 76.80		A= 5.44
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 6.34		B= 2.71
		Total Encroachment : 14.49	

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-01-2006

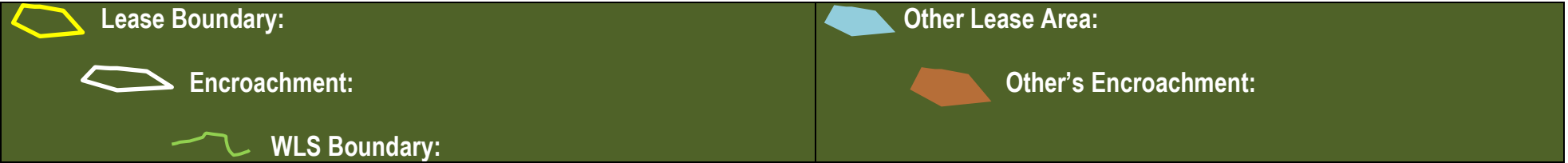


Figure -40

Title of Concession (TC) No: 2 of 51

Lessee: M/s. M. S. Talaulikar & Sons Pvt. Ltd, Panaji. Village: SANCORDEM Taluka: SANGUEM






Original Lease Area (Ha.):	50.38	Encroachment (Ha.):	A= 8.73
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 50.30		B= 4.41
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 46.60		C= 0.39
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			D= 0.21
			Total Encroachment : 13.74

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 02-3-2005



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: **Damodar Jaganata Amoncar, of Margao.** Village: **SANCORDEM** Taluka: **SANGUEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	22.65	Encroachment (Ha.):	Z= 0.95
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 22.65		A= 8.10
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 23.60		B= 2.44
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 0.95		C= 1.46
		Total Encroachment: 12.95	

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 02-3-2005



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

Figure -42

Title of Concession (TC) No: 45 of 52

Lessee: **Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltd., of Margao.** Village: **CUDNEM** Taluka: **BICHOLIM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	40.56	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 40.56		Z= 0.24
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 40.80		A= 12.20
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 0.24		Total Encroachment : 12.44

Satellite Image As on 20-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 18-12-2002








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

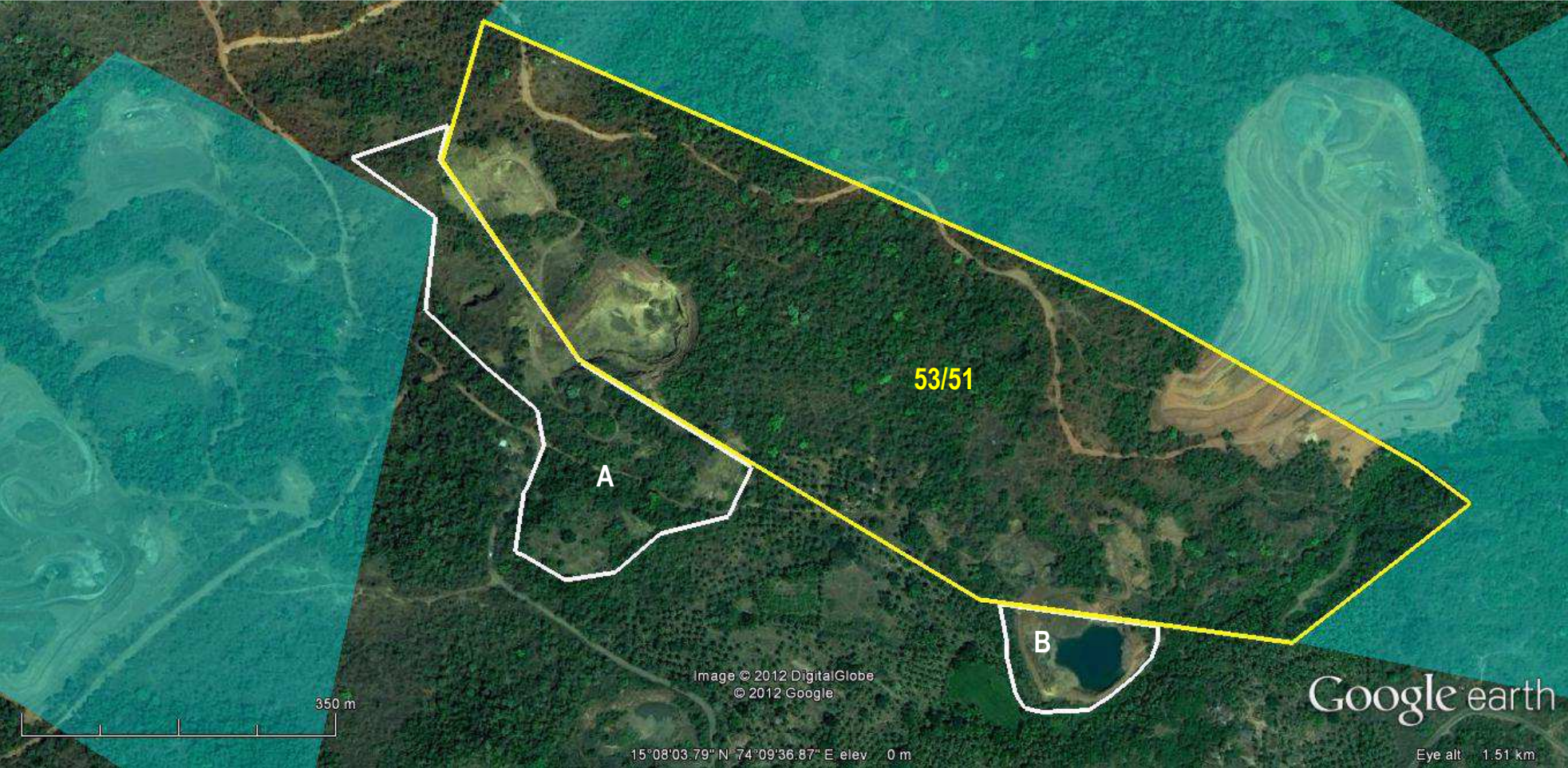
Figure -43

Title of Concession (TC) No: 53 of 51

Lessee: Xec Abdul Gofur X.A. Agis, of Sanguem. Village: CURPEM Taluka: SANGUEM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	30.22	Encroachment (Ha.):	Z= 4.38
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 30.22		A= 6.35
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 34.60		B= 1.51
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 4.38		Total Encroachment: 12.24

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-1-2006








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -44

Title of Concession (TC) No: 59 of 51

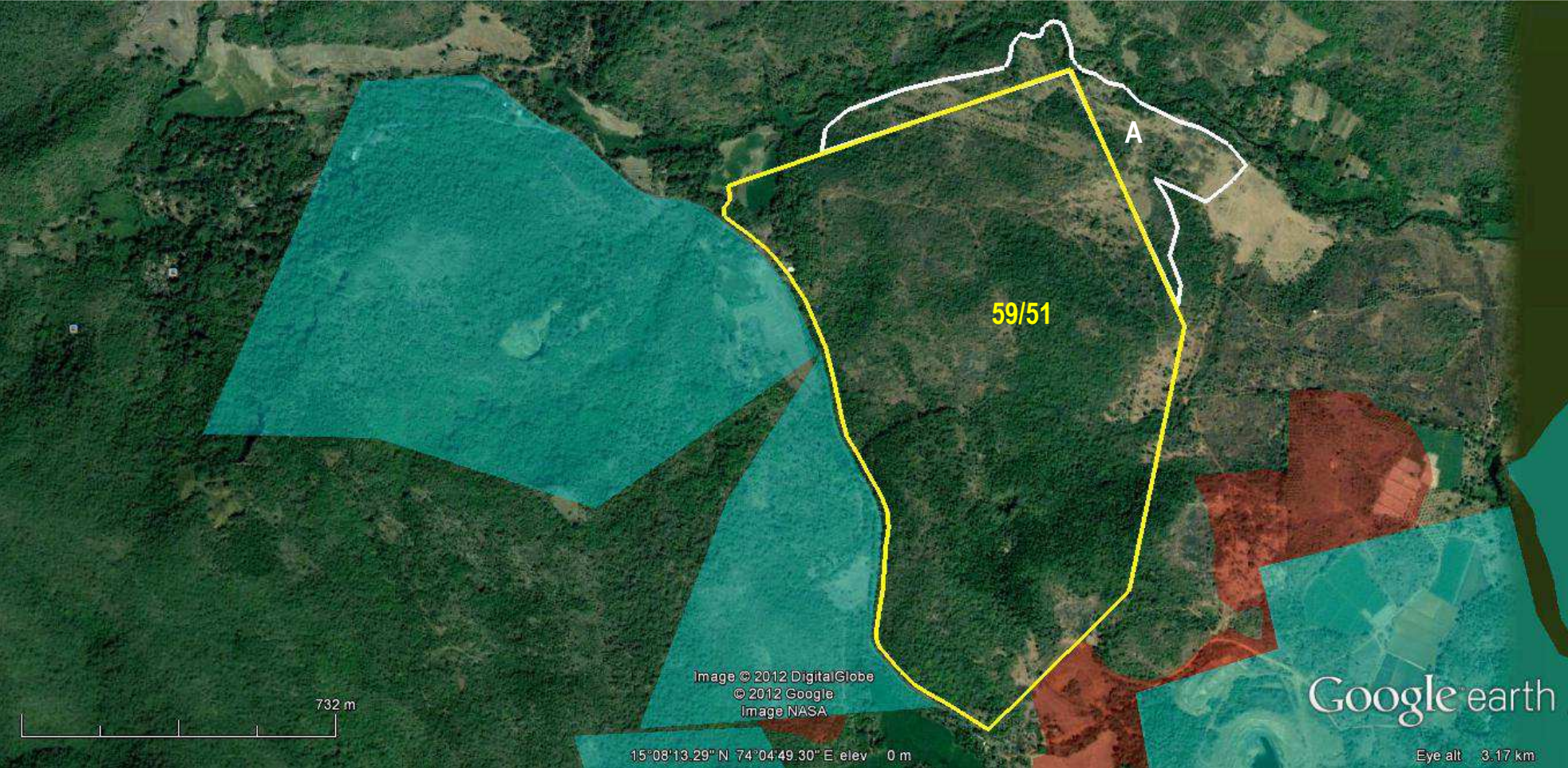
Lessee: **Zoiram B. Neugui, of Mapuca.** Village: **CAVREM** Taluka: **SANGUEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	99.37	Encroachment (Ha.):	A= 12.20
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 99.37		Total Encroachment: 12.20
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 95.70		
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 10-2-2003








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -45

Title of Concession (TC) No: 11 of 41

Lessee: **Dempo and Souza Ltda.of Goa.** Village: **BICHOLIM** Taluka: **BICHOLIM**






Original Lease Area (Ha.):	100.00	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 89.92		Z= 1.48
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 91.40		A= 10.40
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 1.48		Total Encroachment : 11.88

Satellite Image As on 22-4-2010



Satellite Image As on 14-11-2004



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

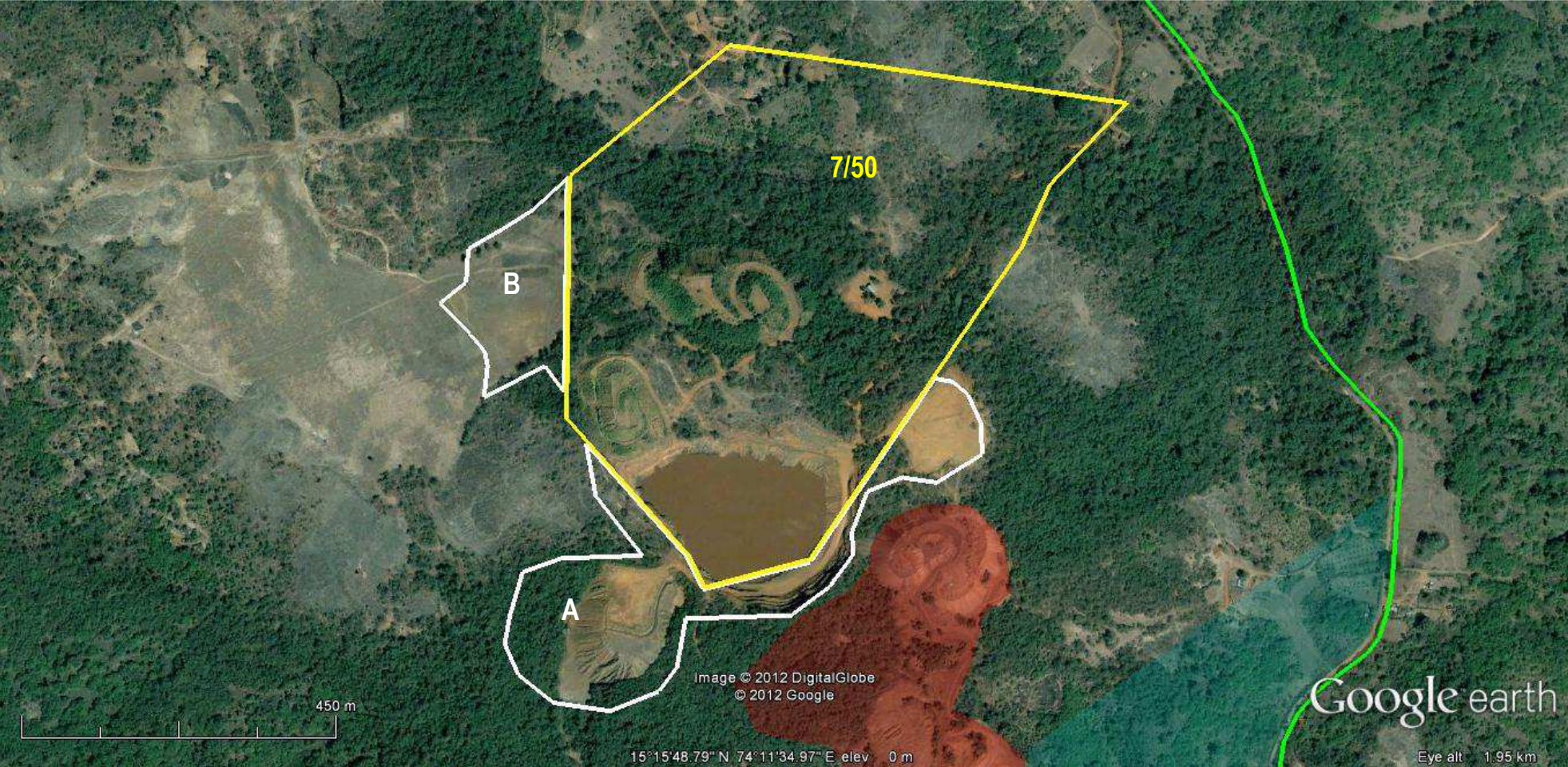
Lessee: Firm V.S. Dempo & Cia. Ltd., of Goa. Village: MAULINGUEM Taluka: SANGUEM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	38.85	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 38.85		A= 8.27
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 37.40		B= 3.17
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			Total Encroachment : 11.44

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-1-2006








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

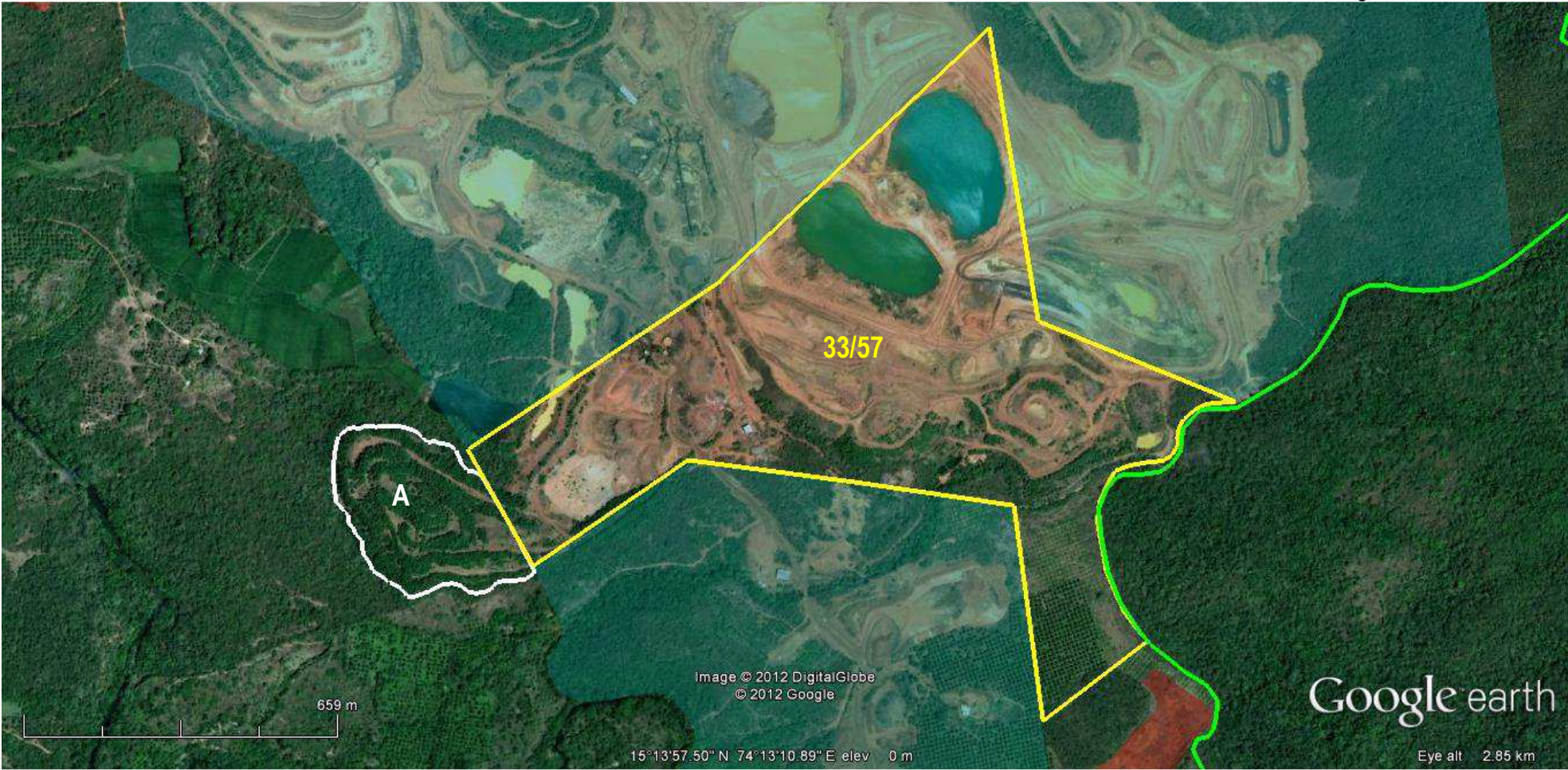
Figure -47

Title of Concession (TC) No: 33 of 57

Lessee: Roguvir Sinai Garco, of S. Lourenoo. Village: PATIEM Taluka: SANGUEM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	96.15	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 77.95		A= 10.70
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 77.70		Total Encroachment : 10.70
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 16-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 19-04-2003

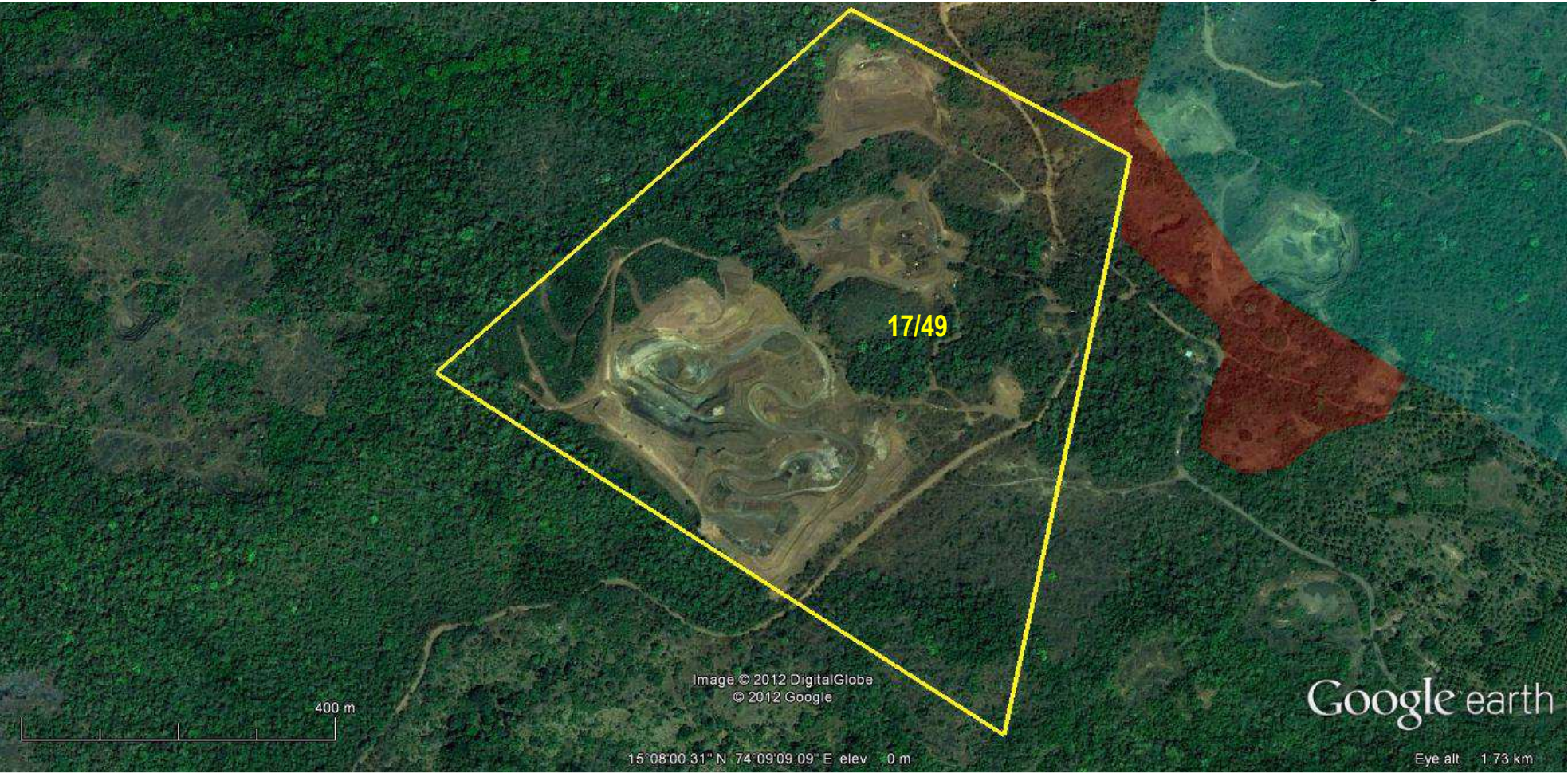


Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

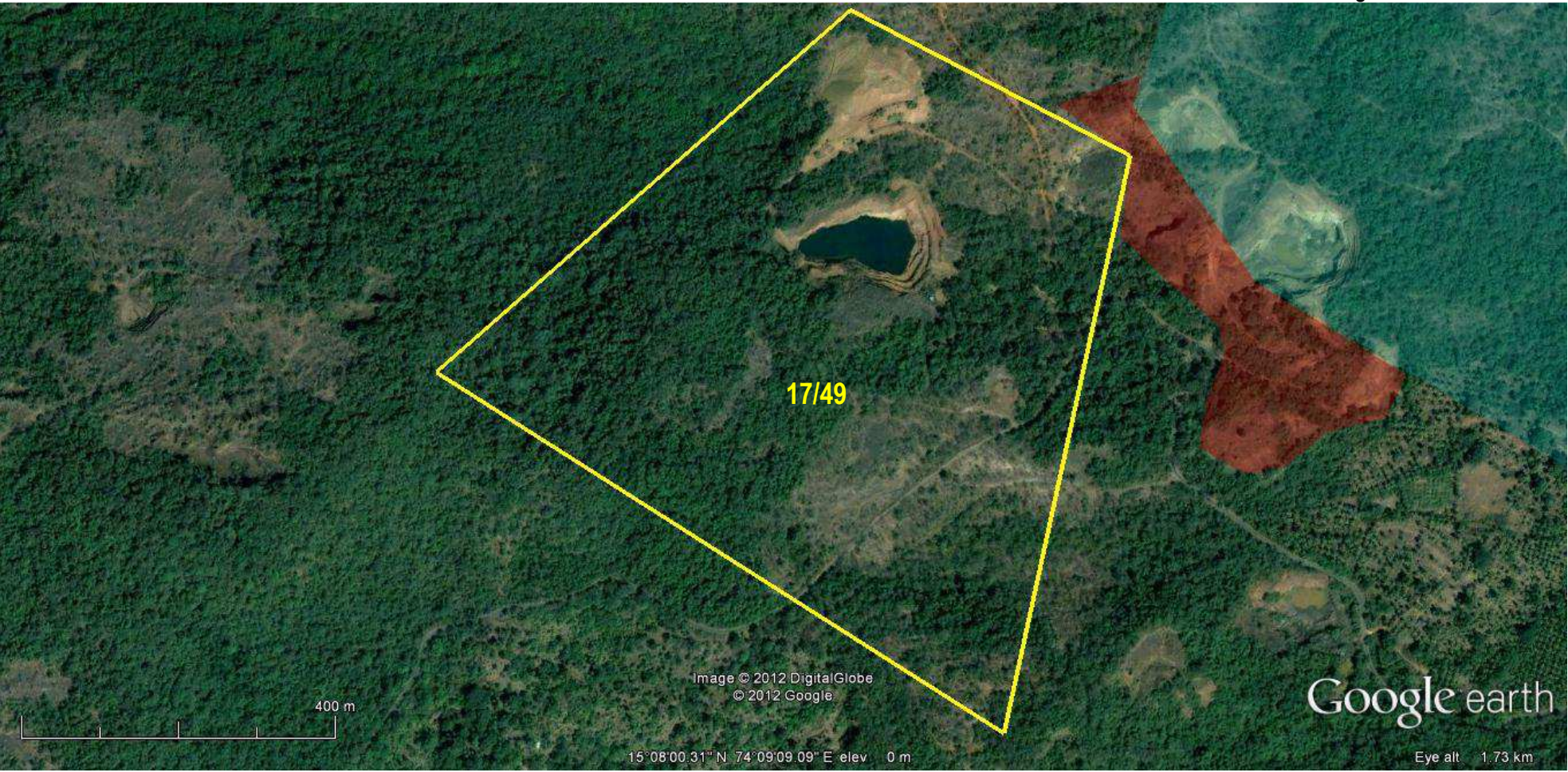
Lessee: **Atmarama X. Poi Palondicar, of Margao.** Village: **CURPEM** Taluka: **SANGUEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	44.70	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 33.18		Z= 10.02
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 43.20	Total Encroachment : 10.02	
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 10.02		

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-1-2006








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

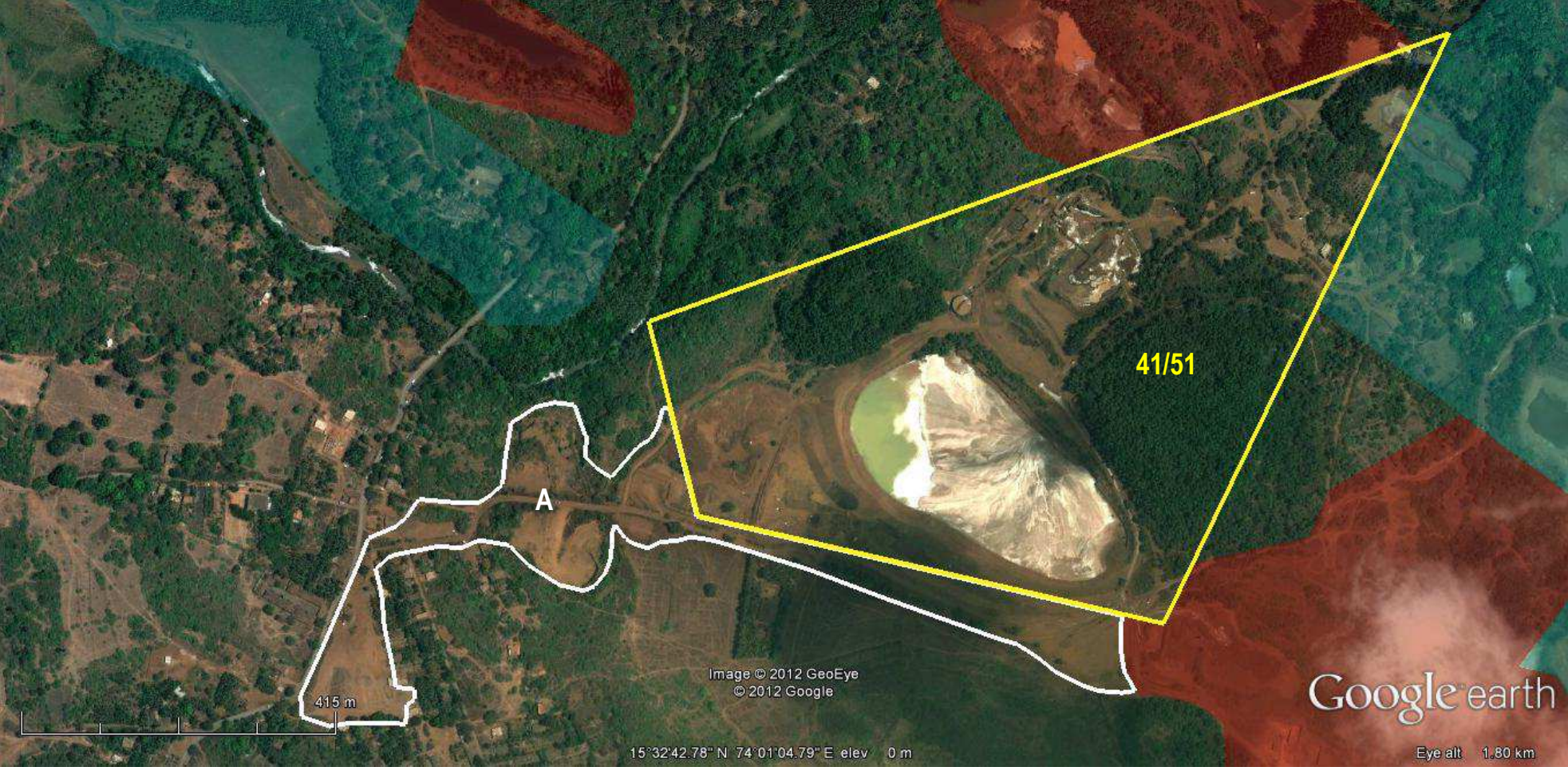
Figure -49

Title of Concession (TC) No: 41 of 51

Lessee: Roguvir R. Poinguincar, of Poinguinim. Village: CUDNEM Taluka: BICHOLIM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	66.56	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 66.56		A= 9.12
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 41.40		Total Encroachment: 9.12
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 20-12-2002



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

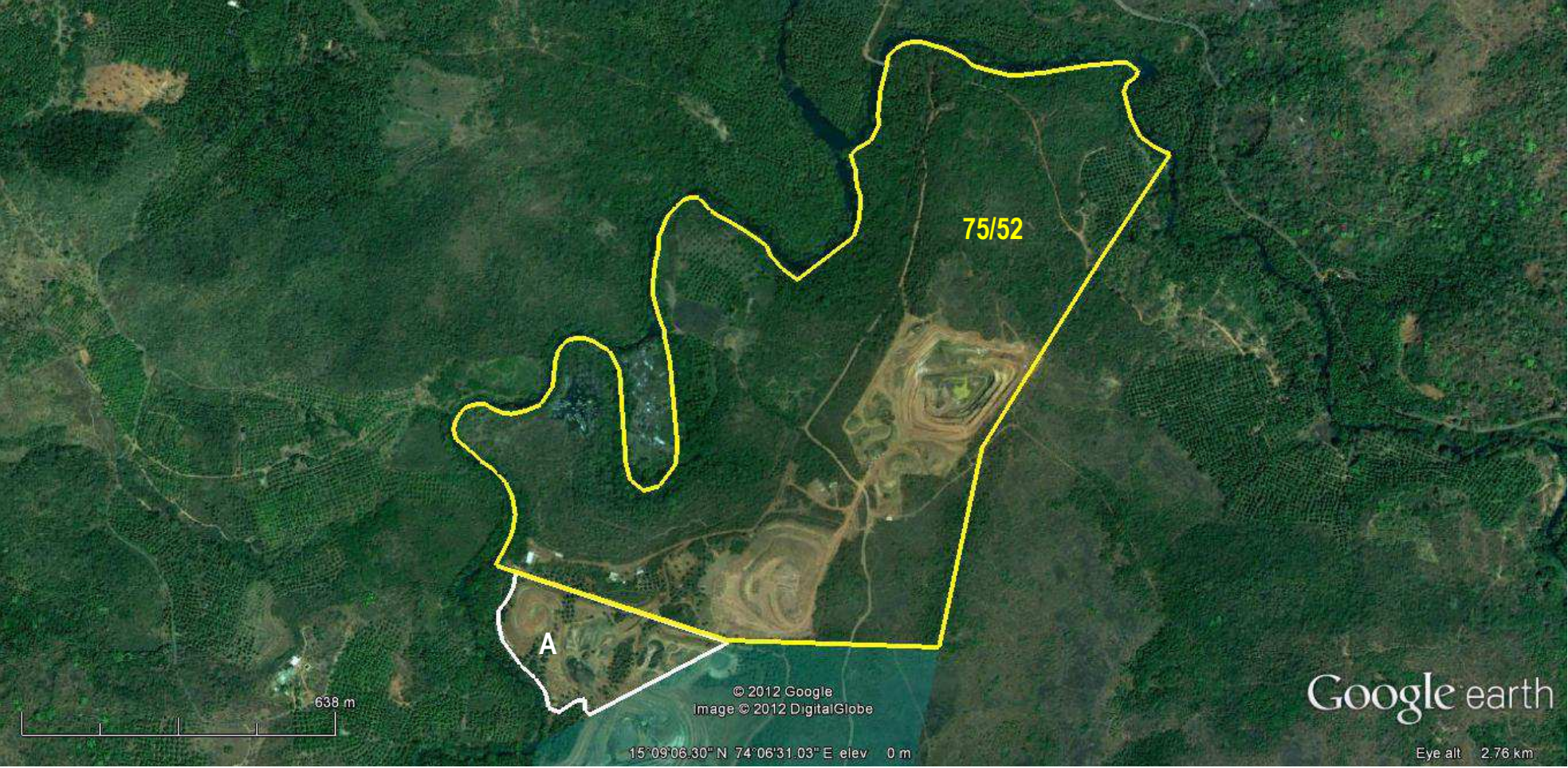
Figure -50

Title of Concession (TC) No: 75 of 52

Lessee: Voicunta Canecar of Margao. Village: COLOMBA Taluka: SANGUEM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	88.15	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 88.15		Z= 1.85
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 90.00		A= 7.00
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 1.85	Total Encroachment:	8.85

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Previous Image not available

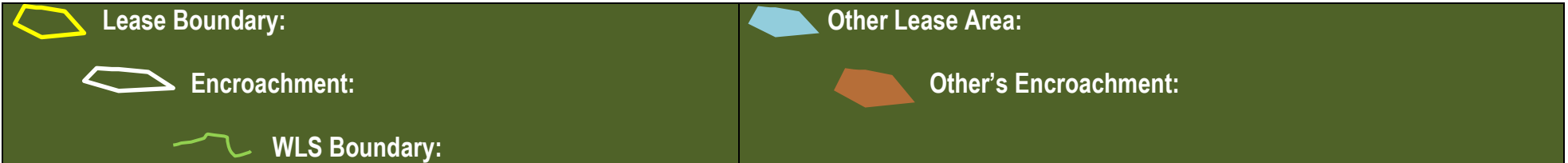


Figure -51

Title of Concession (TC) No: 1 of 55

Lessee: Firm Damodar Mangalji & Cia. Ltda., Goa. Village: SURLA Taluka: BICHOLIM






Original Lease Area (Ha.):	29.14	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 29.14		Z= 1.76
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 30.90		A= 7.00
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 1.76	Total Encroachment :	8.76

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 18-12-2002



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: **Sociedade Zarapcar Parkar Ltda., of Mapusa.** Village: **DABAL** Taluka: **SANGUEM**






Original Lease Area (Ha.):	98.31	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 98.31		Z= 8.69
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 107.00		Total Encroachment: 8.69
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 8.69		

Satellite Image As on 27-02-2011



Satellite Image As on 11-12-2007



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: **Badrudin Bavani, of Margao.** Village: **RIVONA** Taluka: **SANGUEM**






Original Lease Area (Ha.):	100.00	Encroachment (Ha.):	A= 8.00
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 100.00		Total Encroachment : 8.00
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 97.80		
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-1-2006

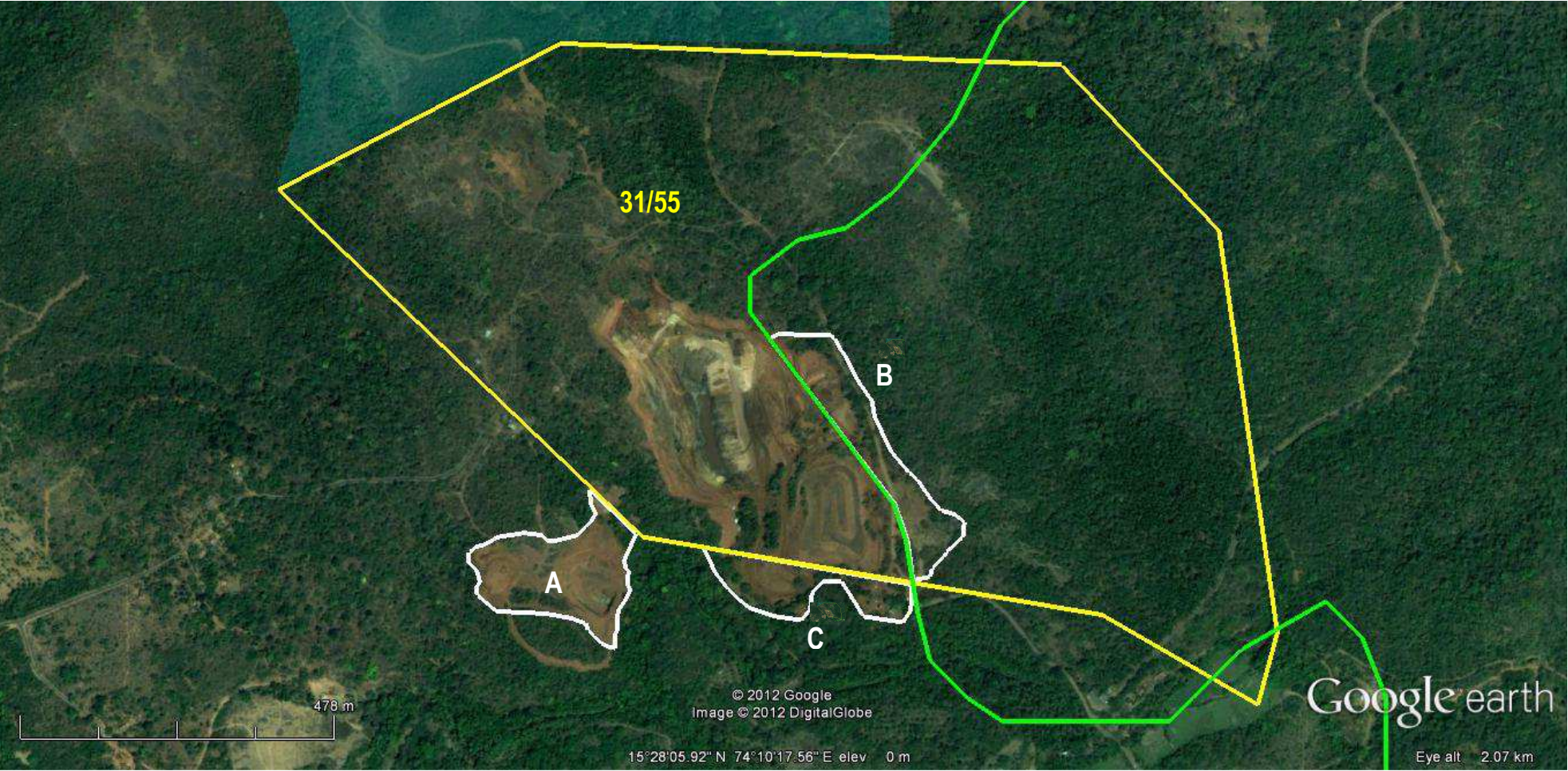


 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

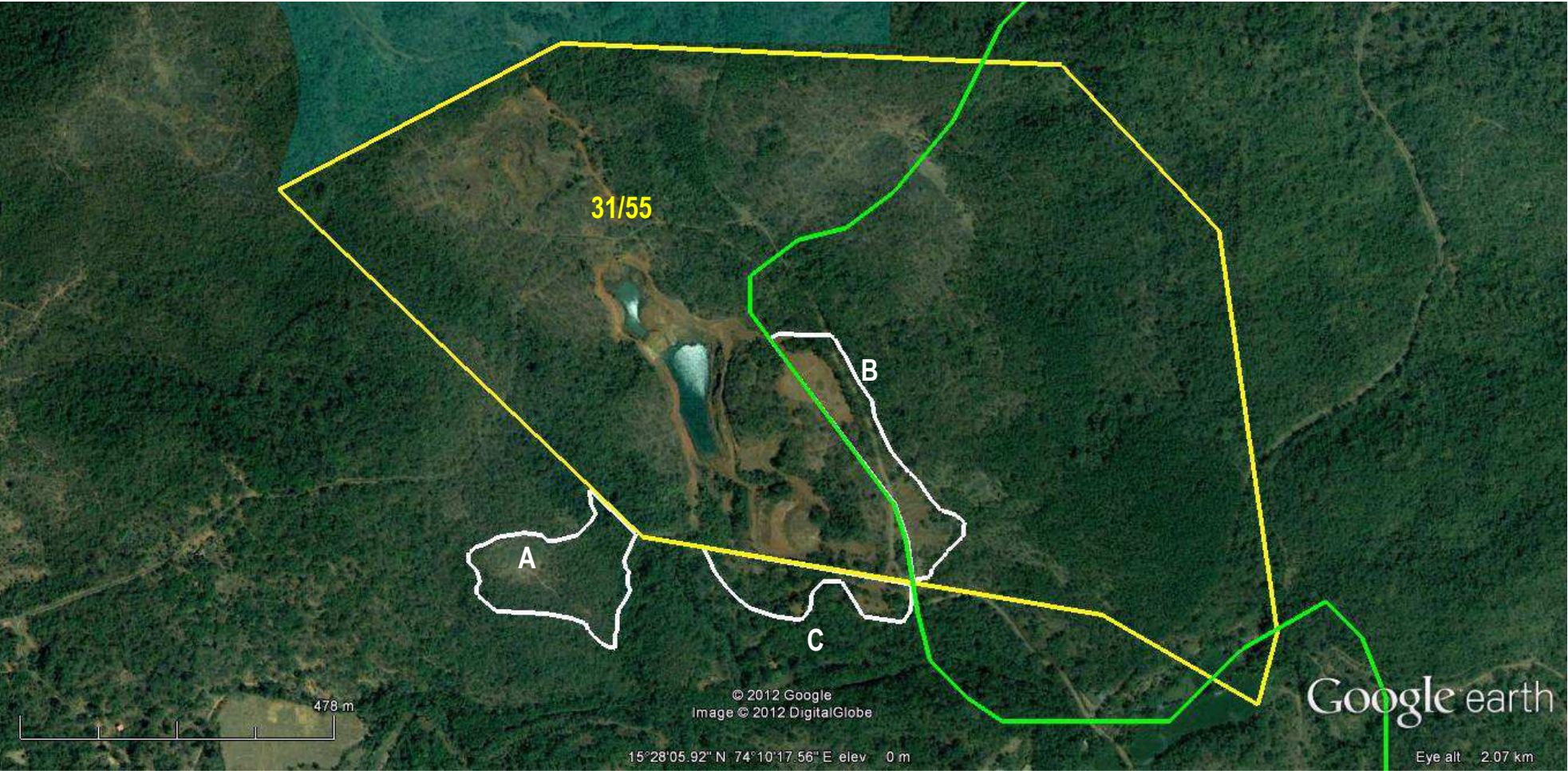
Lessee: **Firma Chowgule & Cia. Ltda., of Vasco da Gama.** Village: **XELPO** Taluka: **SATTARI**






Original Lease Area (Ha.):	98.08	Encroachment (Ha.):	A= 3.10
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 98.08		B=2.63
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 98.00		C=1.77
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			Total Encroachment: 7.50

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 02-03-2005
26



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: Chandracanta F.Naigue, of Curchorem. Village: CURPEM Taluka: SANGUEM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	69.47	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 69.47		A= 5.95
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 68.60		B= 1.11
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			Total Encroachment: 7.06

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-1-2006



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: **Roguvir Sinai Garco, of Margao** Village: **PATIEM** Taluka: **SANGUEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	78.07	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 76.87		Z= 3.43
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 80.30		A= 3.60
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 3.43	Total Encroachment:	7.03

Satellite Image As on 16-03-20011



Satellite Image As on 11-12-2007








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -57

Title of Concession (TC) No: 43 of 53

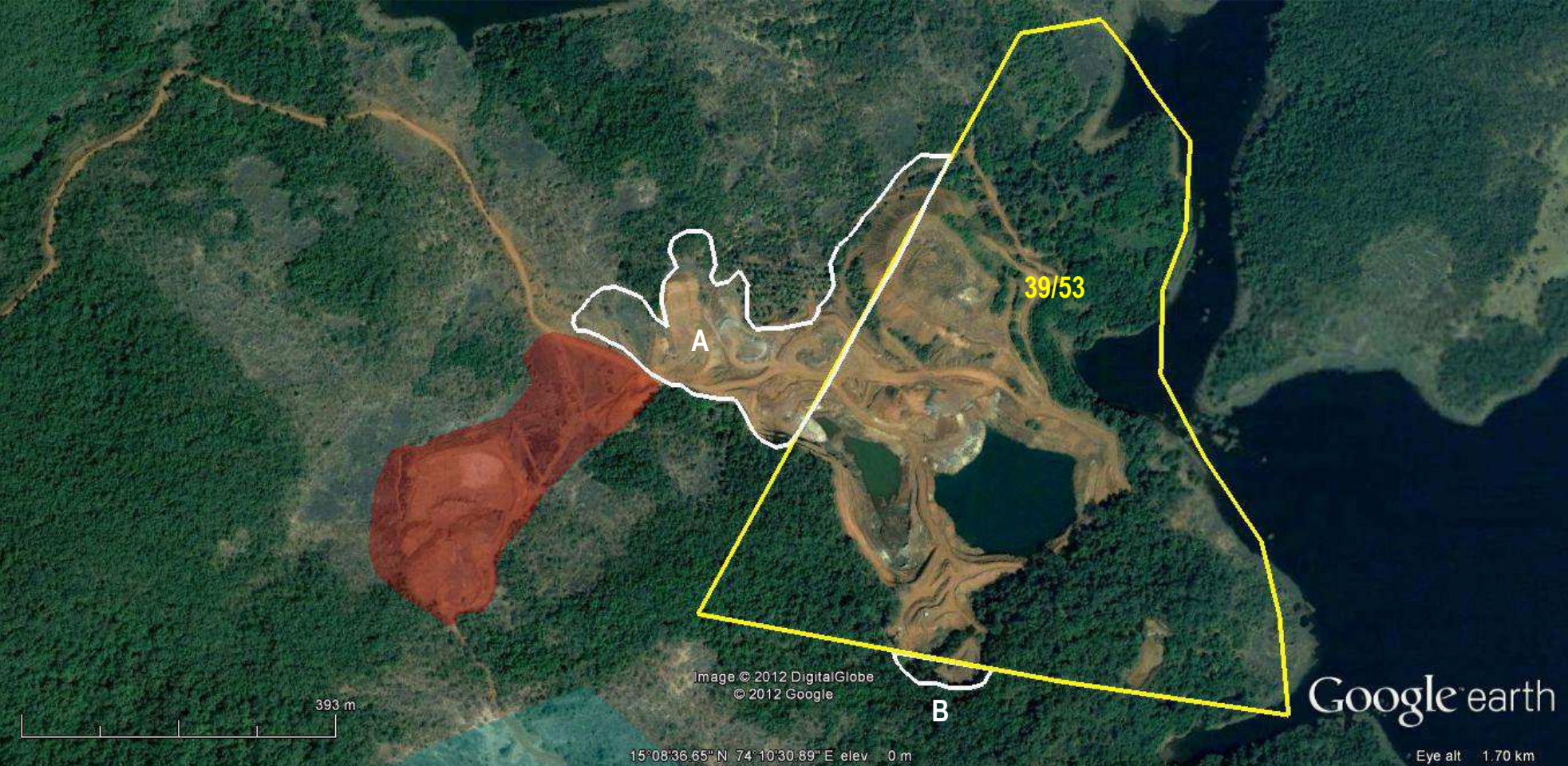
Lessee: **Noor Mohamad Abdul Karim of Margao** Village: **CURPEM** Taluka: **SANGUEM**






Original Lease Area (Ha.):	34.22	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 34.22		Z= 0.78
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 35.00		A= 5.34
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X)= Z (Ha.)	Z= 0.78		B= 0.32
			Total Encroachment : 6.44

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



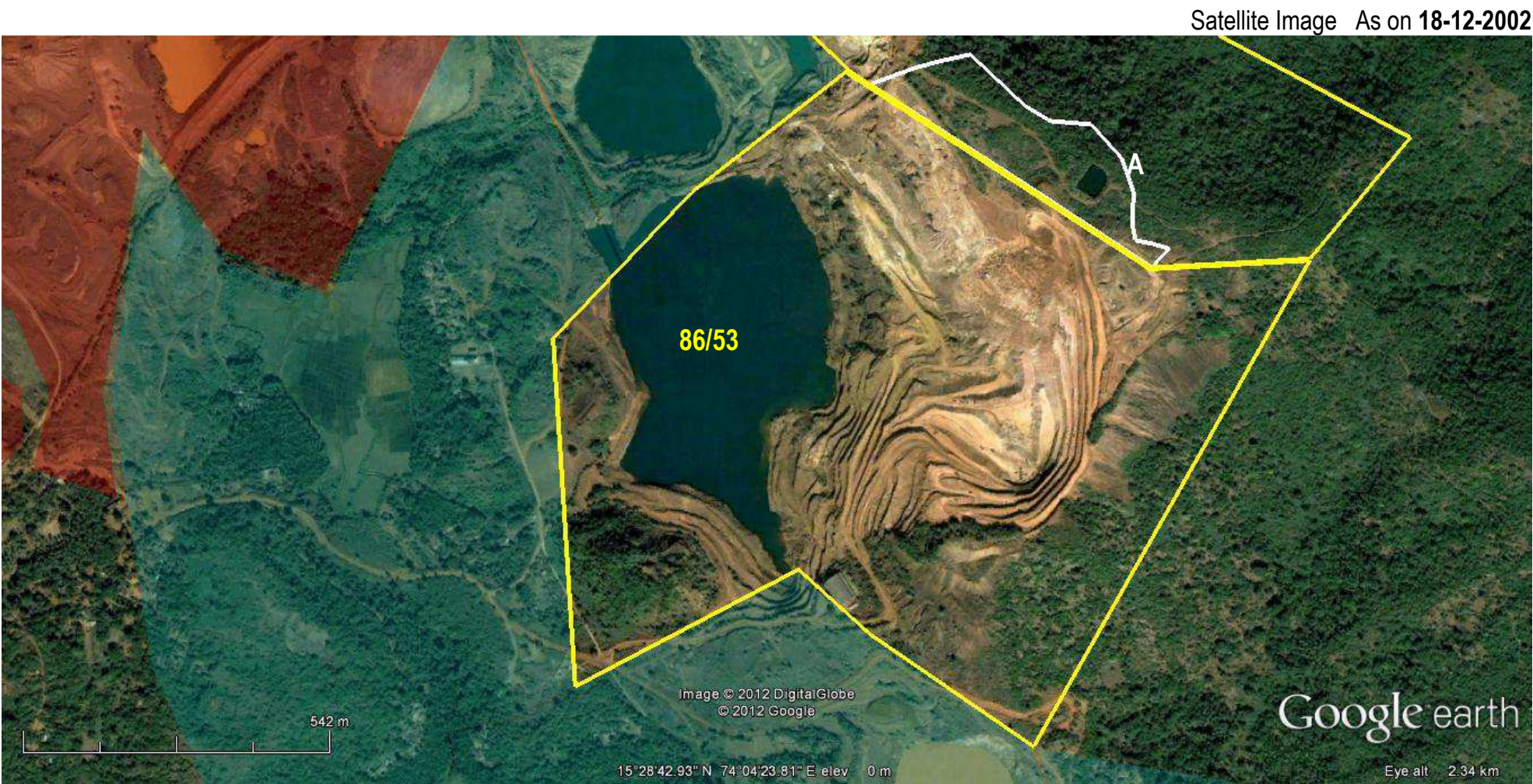
Satellite Image As on 28-01-2006



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: Vassudeva Madeva Salgaocar of Vasco da Gama. Village: PALE Taluka: BICHOLIM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	94.60	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 94.60		A= 6.15
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 91.80		Total Encroachment : 6.15
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: Firm Lima Leitao & Cia. Ltd., of Marmagoa. Village: XELPI Taluka: SATTARI






Original Lease Area (Ha.):	45.00	Encroachment (Ha.):	A= 6.00
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 99.23		
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 41.90		
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			Total Encroachment : 6.00

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 02-03-2005



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: Atchuta Vishum S. Velingcar, of Velinga. Village: AGLOTE Taluka: SANGUEM






Original Lease Area (Ha.):	42.72	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 52.49		Z= 5.81
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 58.30	Total Encroachment:	5.81
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 5.81		

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 02-03-2005



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: Gangadhar N. Agrawal, of Margao. Village: SIGAO Taluka: SANGUEM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	100.00	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 97.51		Z= 1.30
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 98.80		A= 2.63
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 1.30		B= 1.85
			Total Encroachment : 5.78

Satellite Image As on 23-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-1-2006








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

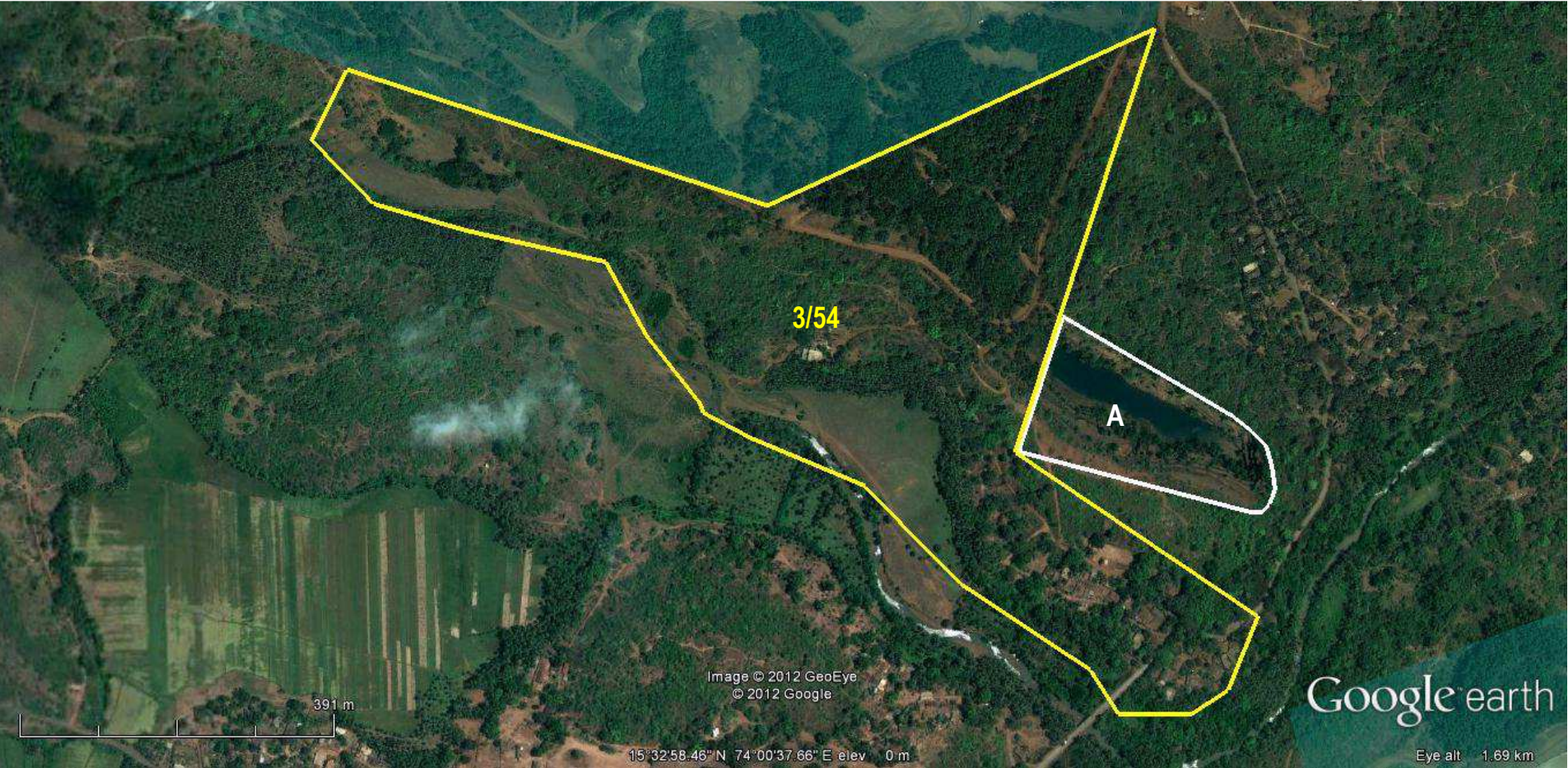
Figure -62

Title of Concession (TC) No: 3 of 54

Lessee: **Mingoa Soc. Mineira Goesa, SARL., of Goa.** Village: **MAULINGUEM** Taluka: **BICHOLIM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	32.04	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 32.04		Z= 1.76
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 33.80		A= 3.93
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 1.76	Total Encroachment :	5.69

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 18-12-2002



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

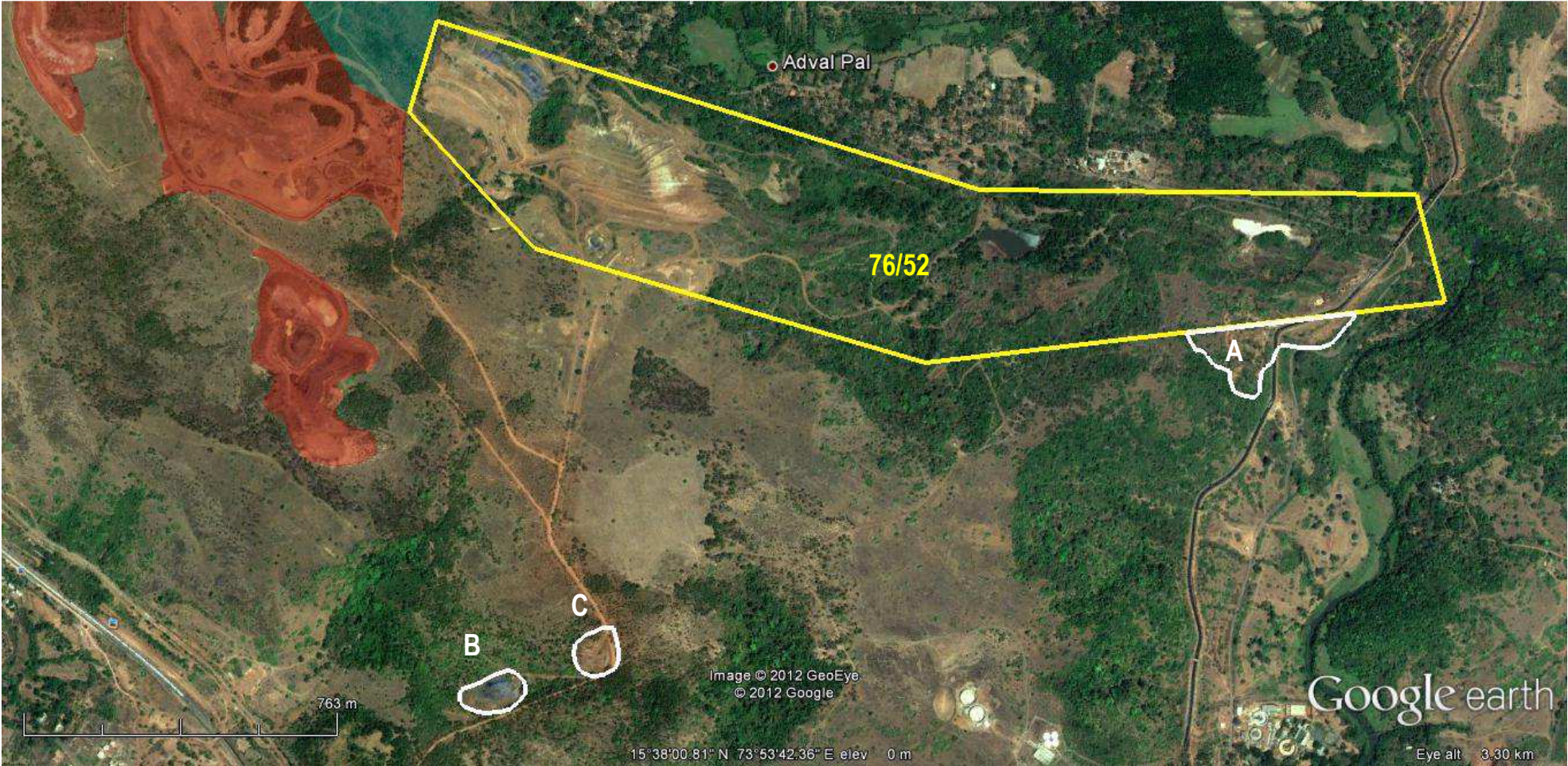
Figure -63

Title of Concession (TC) No: 76 of 52

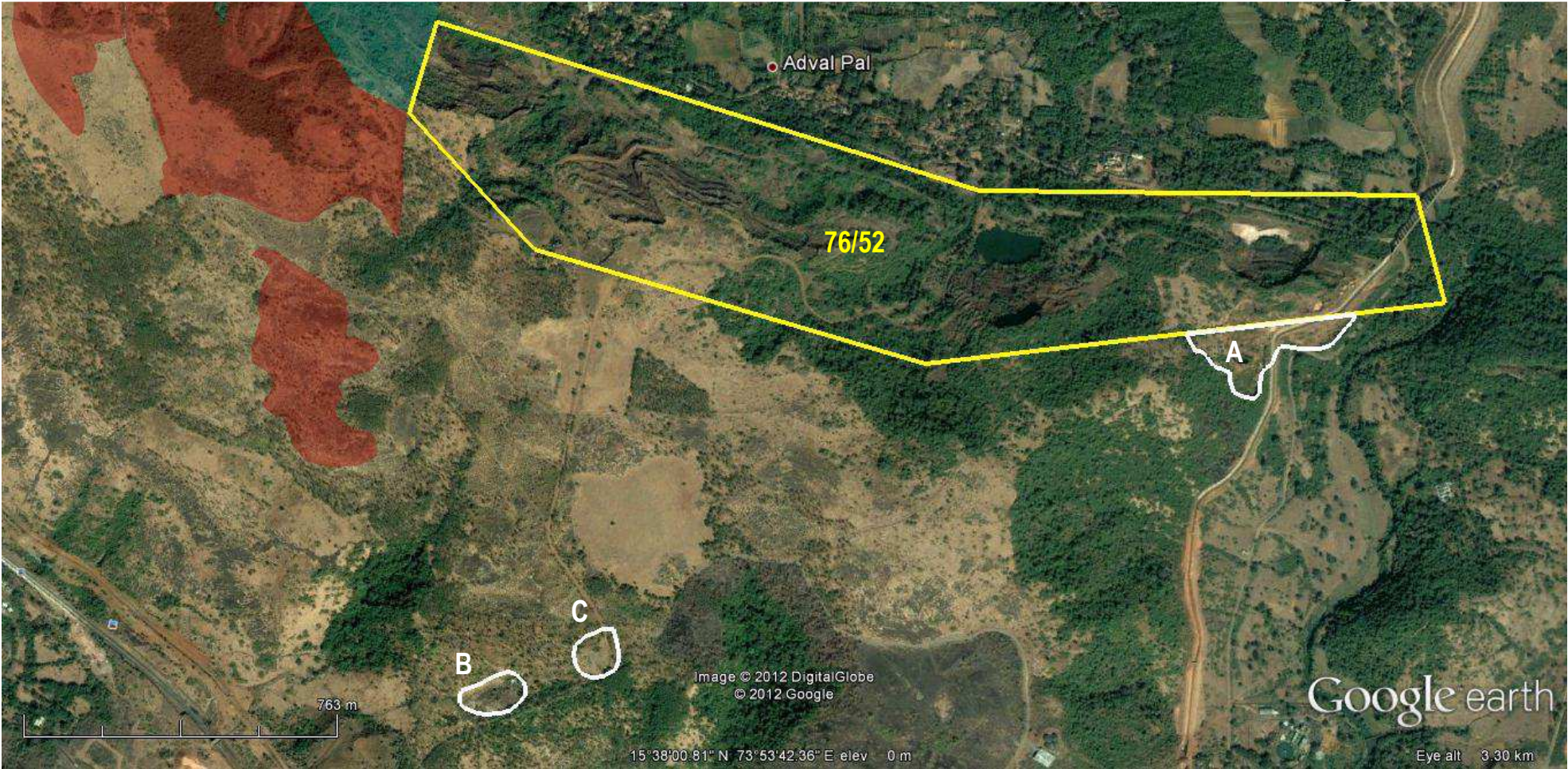
Lessee: Firm Sesa Goa Ltd., of Goa. Village: ADVALPALE Taluka: BICHOLIM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	99.40	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 99.40		A=3.40
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 97.60		B= 1.15
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			C= 1.00
			Total Encroachment : 5.55

Satellite Image As on 22-04-2010



Satellite Image As on 13-12-2003








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -64

Title of Concession (TC) No: 14 of 41

Lessee: Dempo and Souza Ltda.of Goa. Village: MULGAO Taluka: BICHOLIM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	99.91	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 99.73		A= 5.33
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 98.00		Total Encroachment: 5.33
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 22-4-2010



Satellite Image As on 14-11-2004



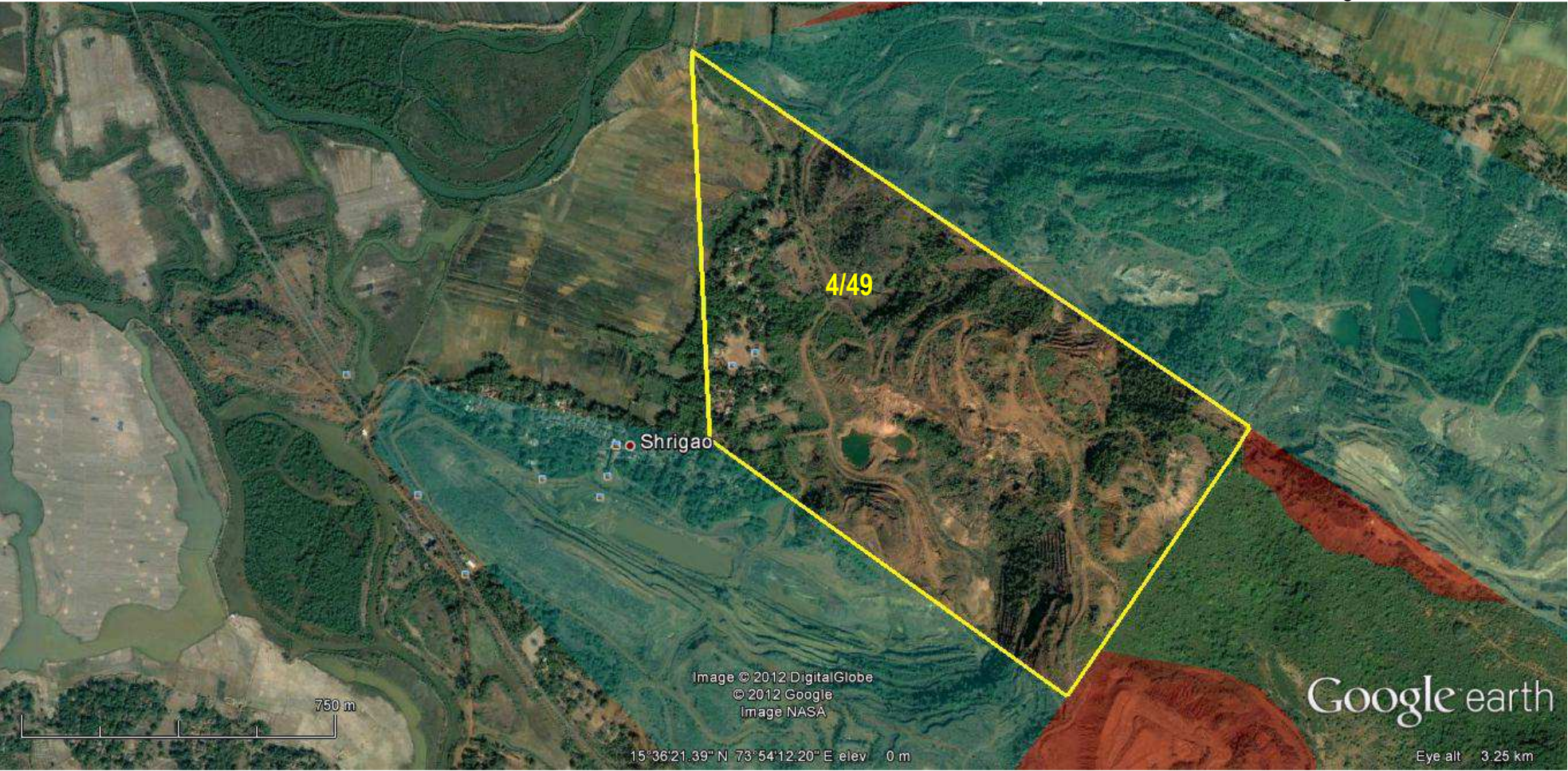
Lessee: **M/s. Rajaram Bandekar (Sirigao) Mines Pvt. Ltd**, Village: **SIRIGAO** Taluka: **BICHOLIM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	99.93	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 96.00		Z= 5.00
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 101.00		Total Encroachment : 5.00
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 5.00		

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 13-12-2003



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

Figure -66

Title of Concession (TC) No: 44 of 51

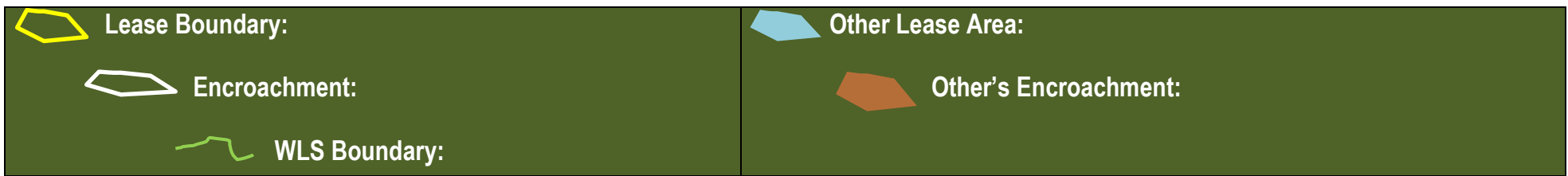
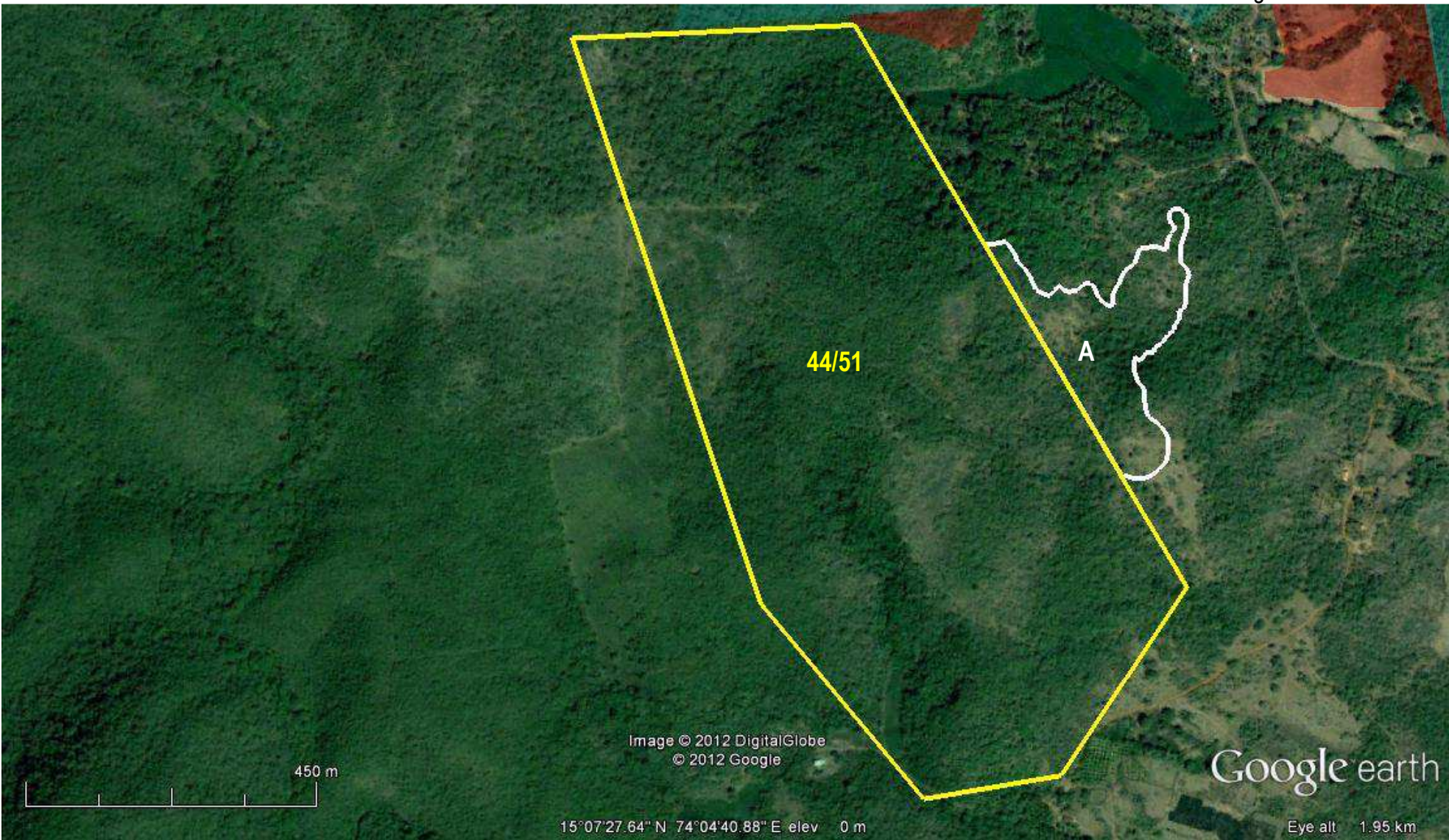
Lessee: **Firm Shantilal Kushaldas & Bros,, of Margao.** Village: **MAINA** Taluka: **QUEPEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	61.35	Encroachment (Ha.):	A= 5.00
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 71.23		Total Encroachment: 5.00
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 61.60		
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 10-2-2003



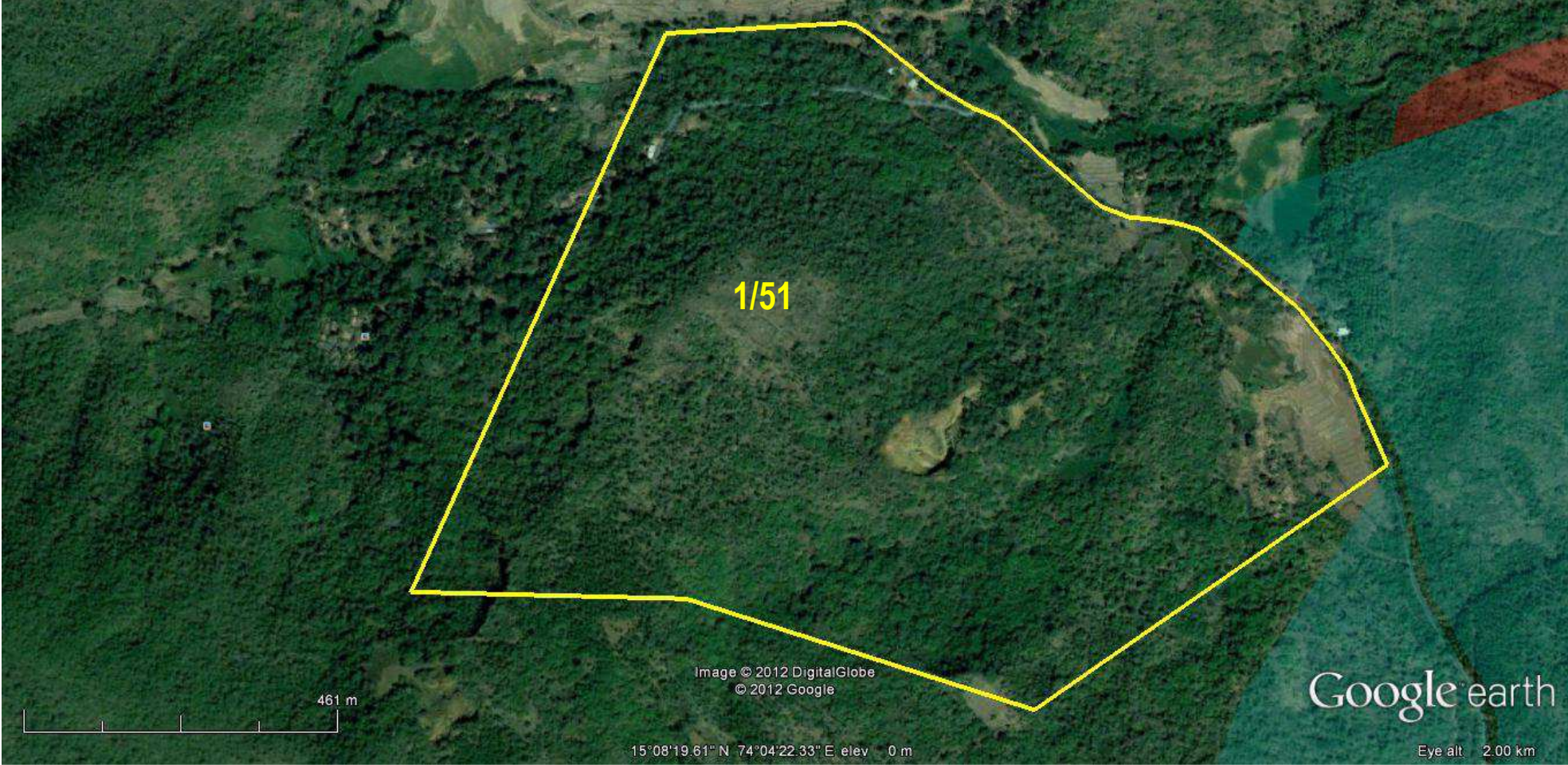
Lessee: **Xec Mohamed Issac, of Goa.** Village: **CAVREM** Taluka: **QUEPEM**


Original Lease Area (Ha.):	100.00	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 83.00		Z= 4.50
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 87.50	Total Encroachment :	4.50
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 4.50		


Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011





Satellite Image As on 10-2-2003



 Lease Boundary:

 Encroachment:

 WLS Boundary:

 Other Lease Area:


 Other's Encroachment:

Figure -68

Title of Concession (TC) No: 13 of 55

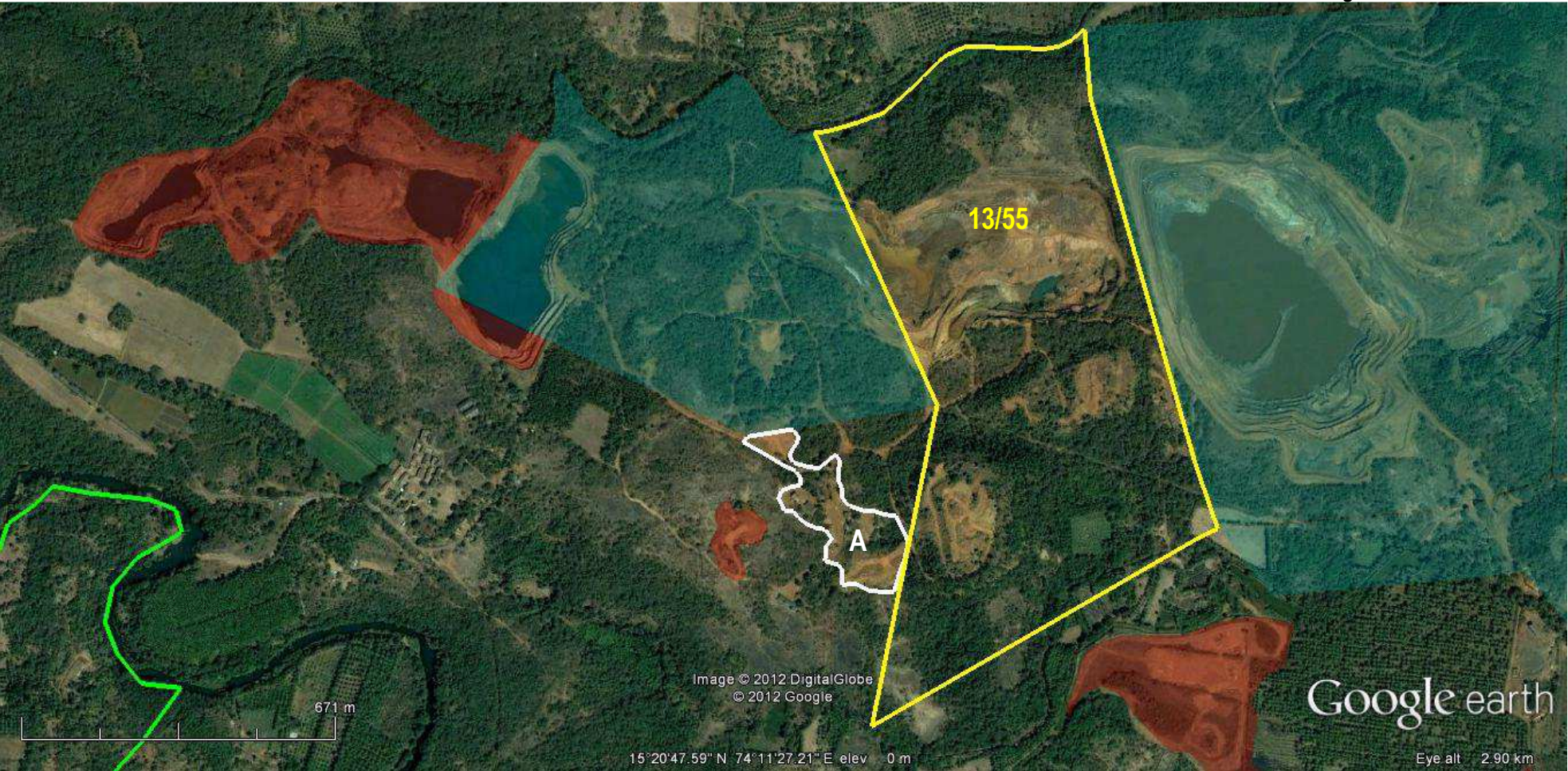
Lessee: Firma V.M. Salgaocar e Irmao Ltda., of Vasco da Gama. Village: SIGAO Taluka: SANGUEM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	70.23	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 70.23		A= 4.34
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 69.00		Total Encroachment : 4.34
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-01-2006



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

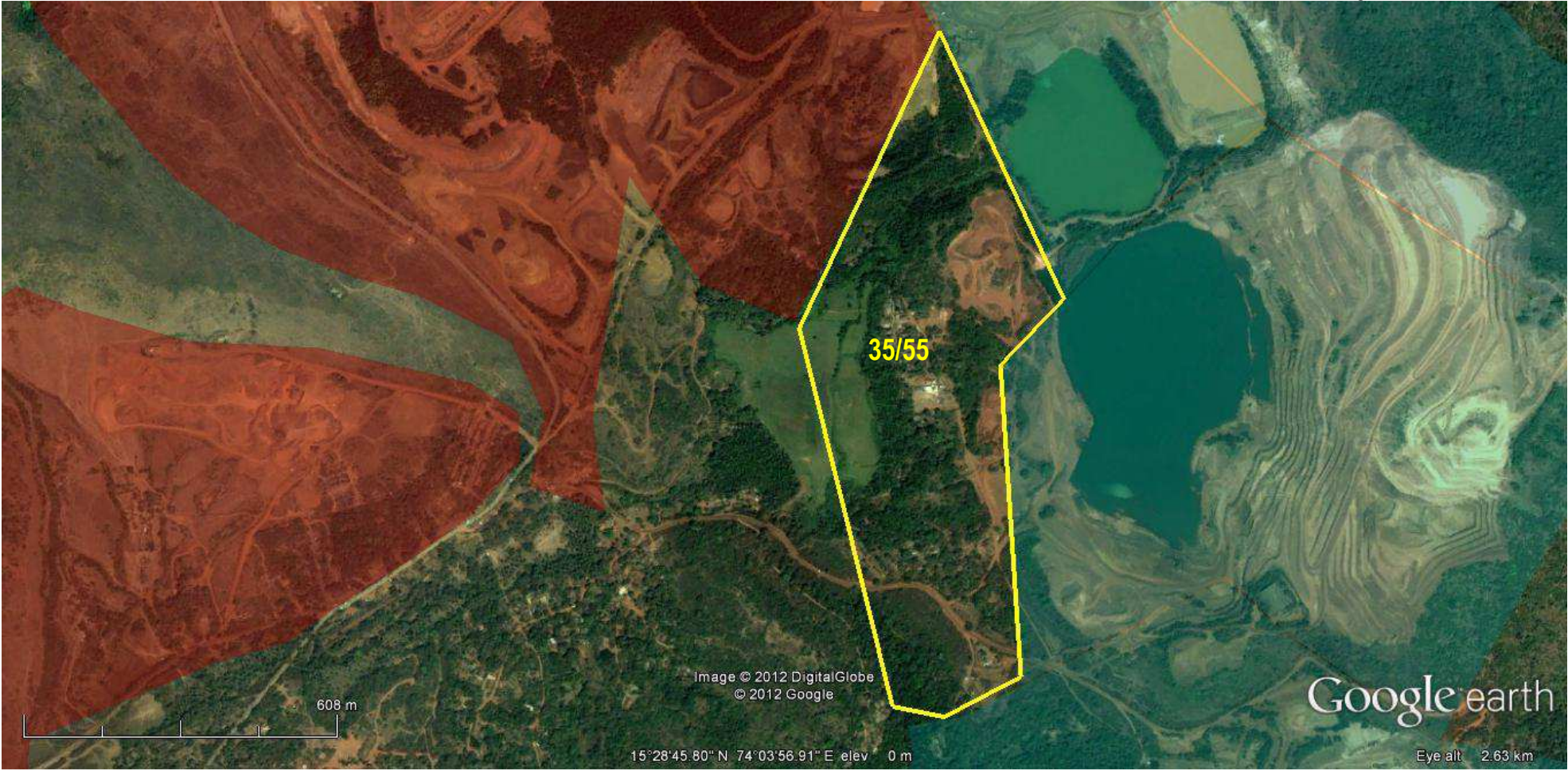
Figure -69

Title of Concession (TC) No: 35 of 55

Lessee: Firm Timblo Irmaos Ltd., of Margao. Village: PALE Taluka: BICHOLIM






Original Lease Area (Ha.):	90.70	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 35.02		Z= 3.68
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 38.70	Total Encroachment:	3.68
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 3.68		

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 18-12-2002



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: **Hiralal Khodidas of Goa** Village: **COLOMBA** Taluka: **SANGUEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	70.19	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 70.19		A= 3.61
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 69.60		Total Encroachment : 3.61
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-1-2006



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -71

Title of Concession (TC) No: 7 of 58

Lessee: Caetona Francisco C. de Souza, of Sanguelim. Village: COLEM/ SANGOD Taluka: SANGUEM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	96.48	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 96.48		Z= 2.02
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 98.50		A= 1.59
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 2.02	Total Encroachment :	3.61

Satellite Image As on 18-02-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-01-2006




 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -72

Title of Concession (TC) No: 13 of 41

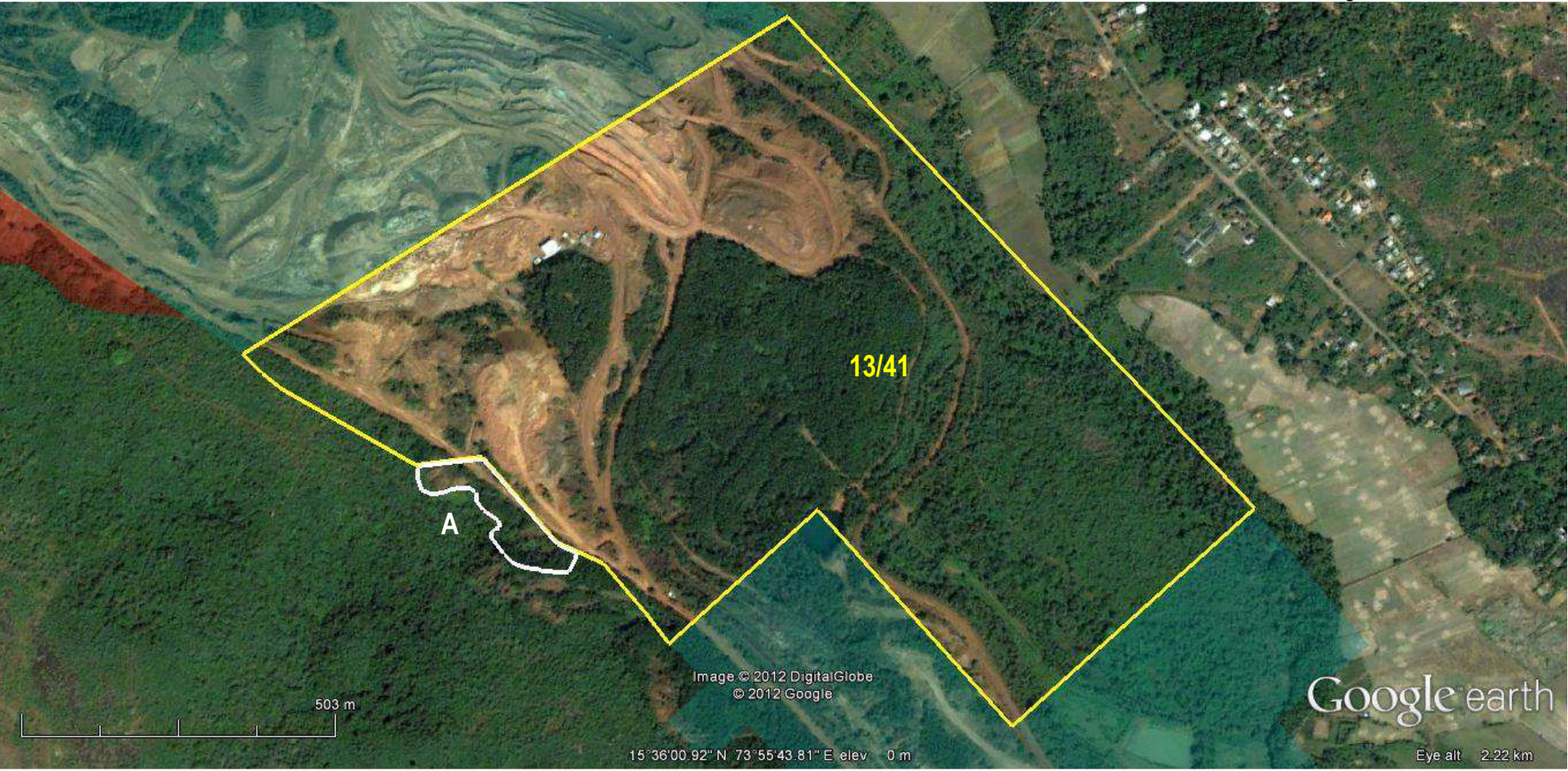
Lessee: Dempo and Souza Ltda.of Goa. Village: BORDEM Taluka: BICHOLIM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	99.50	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 90.13		Z= 1.67
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 91.80		A= 1.76
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 1.67		Total Encroachment : 3.43

Satellite Image As on 22-4-2010



Satellite Image As on 14-11-2004








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -73

Title of Concession (TC) No: 5 of 54

Lessee: Firm V. S. Dempo & Cia Ltda., of Goa. Village: SONUS Taluka: SATTARI

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	96.64	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 96.64		Z= 3.26
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 99.90	Total Encroachment :	3.26
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 3.26		

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 20-12-2002








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

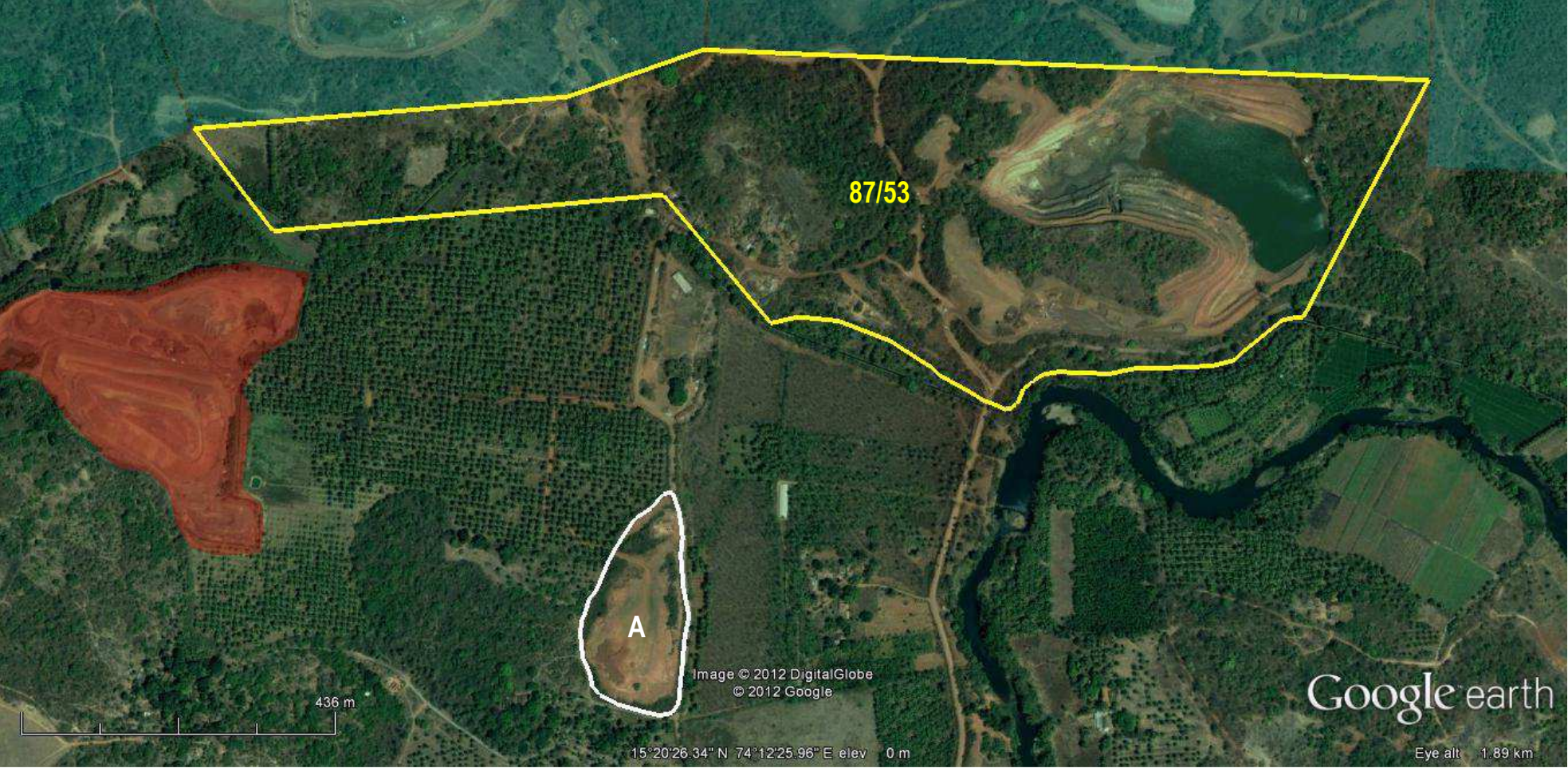
Figure -74

Title of Concession (TC) No: 87 of 53

Lessee: **M/s. Sociedade Timblo Iramao's Ltd., of Margao.** Village: **SIGAO** Taluka: **SANGUEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	50.40	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 50.40		A= 3.24
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 46.60		Total Encroachment : 3.24
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 16-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-01-2006



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

Figure -75

Title of Concession (TC) No: 22 of 55

Lessee: **Sociedade TimÂblo Irmaos Ltd., of Margao.** Village: **QUIRLAPALE** Taluka: **SANGUEM**






Original Lease Area (Ha.):	99.23	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 99.23		Z= 0.67
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 99.90		A= 2.46
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 0.67	Total Encroachment:	3.13

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 11-12-2007



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: Firm V.S. Dempo & Cia. Ltd., of Goa. Village: RIVONA Taluka: SANGUEM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	98.46	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 98.46		A= 3.10
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 96.20		Total Encroachment: 3.10
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Previous Image not available






 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -77

Title of Concession (TC) No: 33 of 53

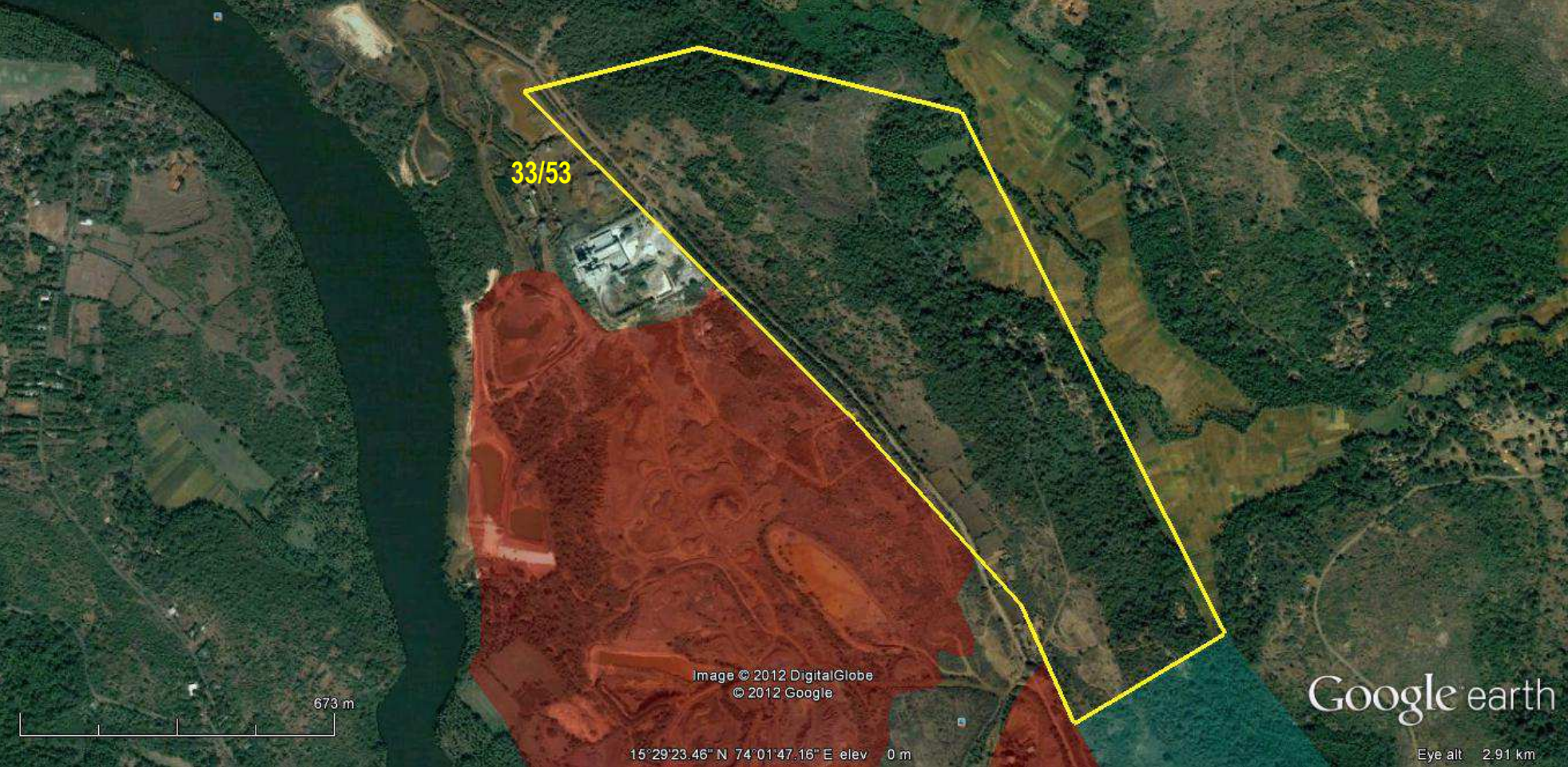
Lessee: Firm Damodar Mangalji & Cia., Ltd. of Goa. Village: SURLA Taluka: BICHOLIM






Original Lease Area (Ha.):	78.27	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 78.27		Z= 2.33
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 80.60	Total Encroachment:	2.33
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 2.33		

Satellite Image As on 16-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 18-12-2002



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: **Firma V. S. Dempo & Cia Ltda., of Goa.** Village: **SURLA** Taluka: **BICHOLIM**



Original Lease Area (Ha.):	65.79	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 65.80		A= 2.23
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 63.20		Total Encroachment : 2.23
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-12-2002



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

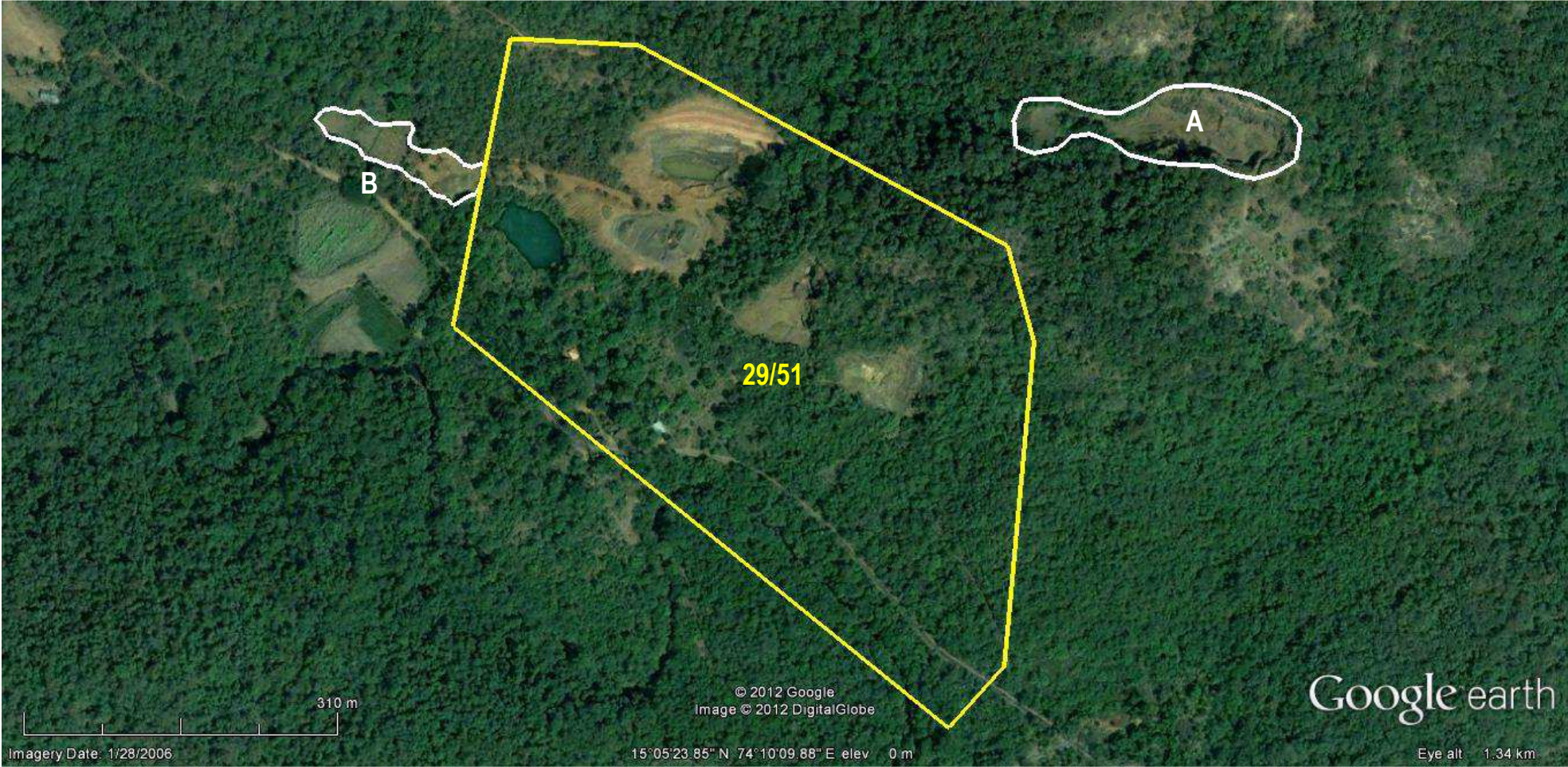
Lessee: **Damum Naique, of Curchorem.** Village: **VICHUNDREM** Taluka: **SANGUEM**


Original Lease Area (Ha.):	24.25	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 24.25		A= 1.61
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 23.20		B=0.59
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			Total Encroachment: 2.20


Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011





Satellite Image As on 28-1-2006




 Lease Boundary:

 Encroachment:

 WLS Boundary:

 Other Lease Area:

 Other's Encroachment:

Lessee: **Rajaram Rangaji Poinguincar, of Ponguinim.** Village: **PATIAM** Taluka: **SANGUEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	81.90	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 81.90		A= 2.18
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 74.90		Total Encroachment : 2.18
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 23-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 19-4-2003

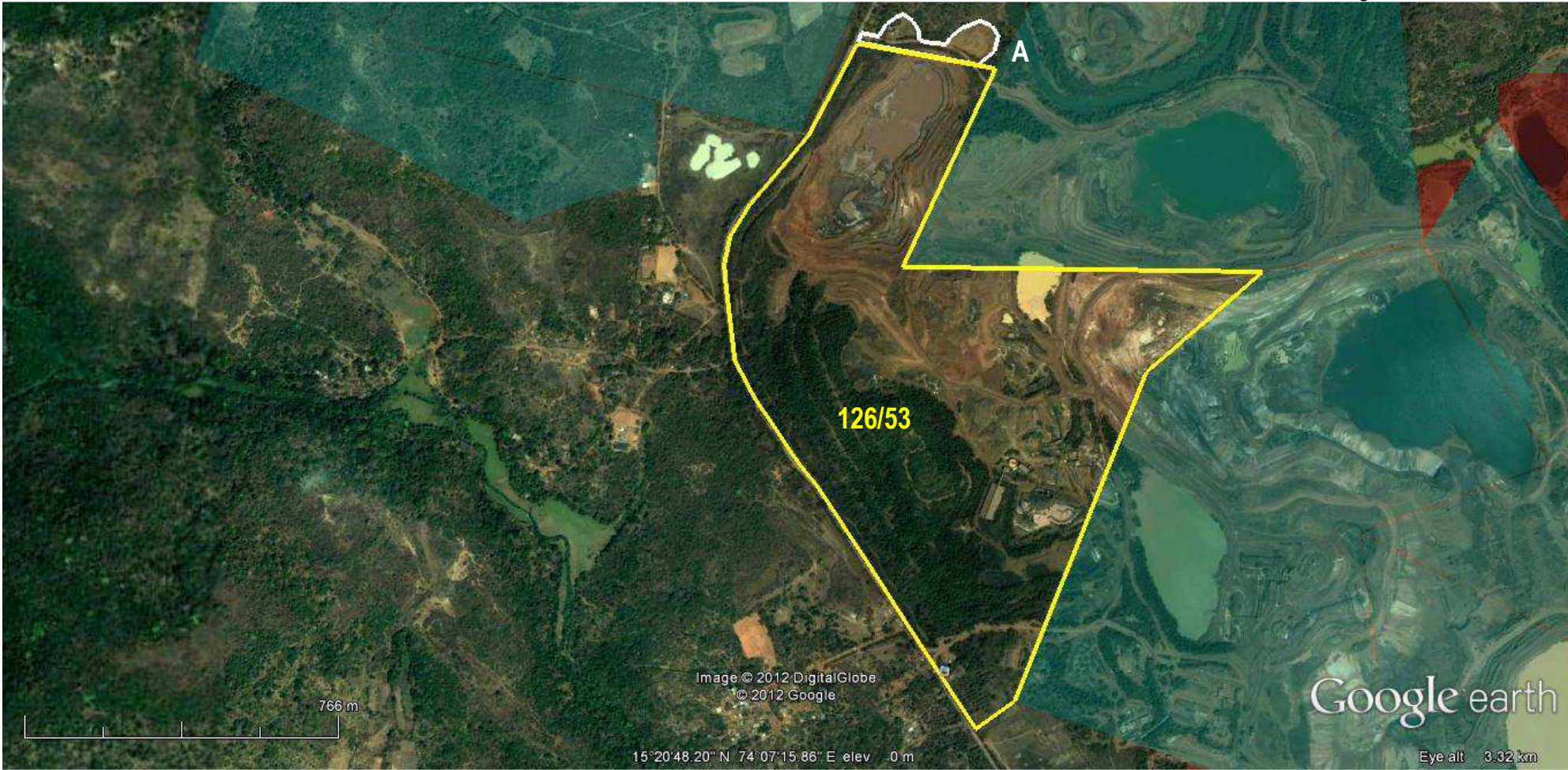


Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

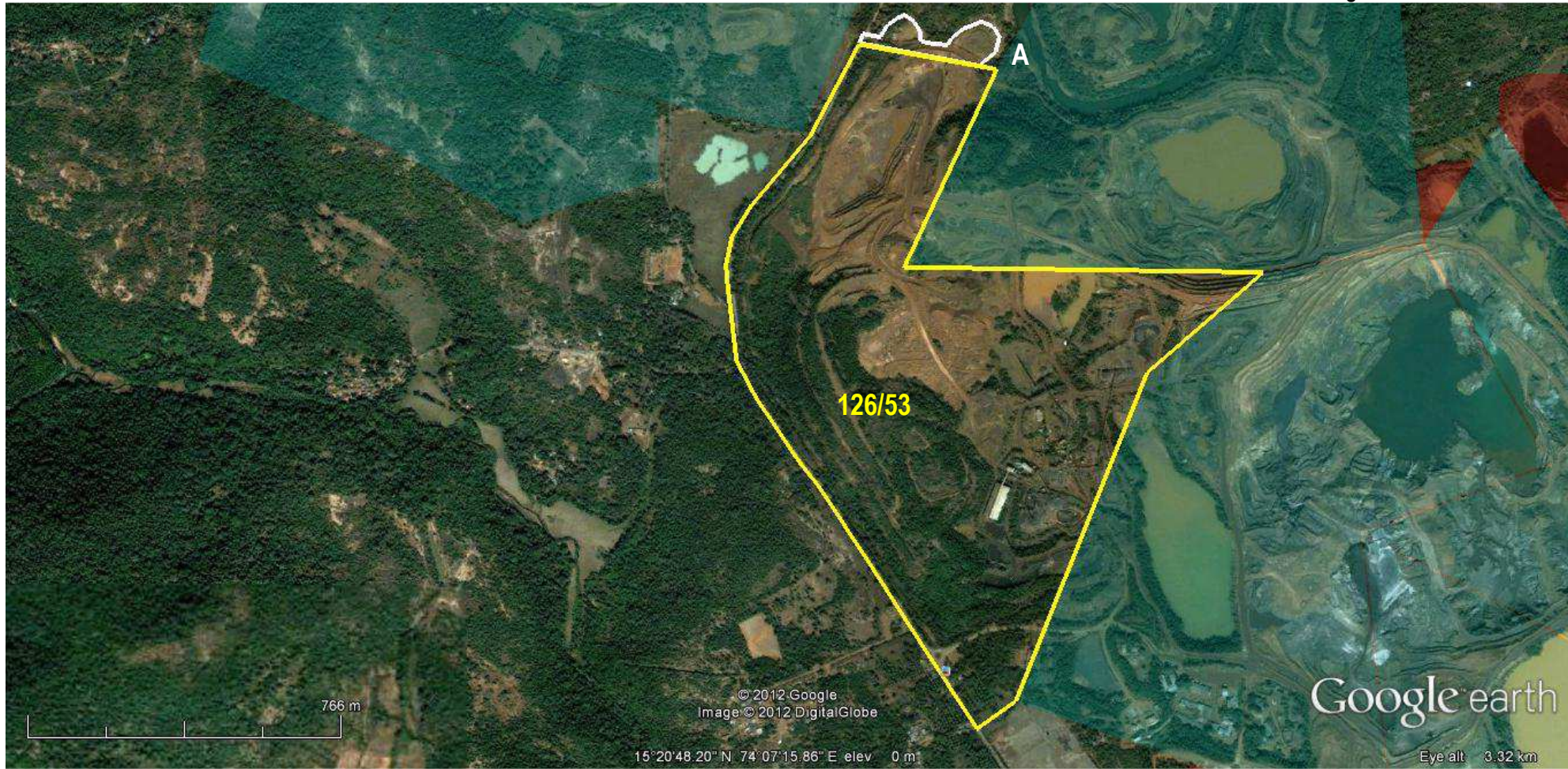
Lessee: **Mingoa Sociedade Mineira Goesa, of Goa.** Village: **CODLI** Taluka: **SANGUEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	100.00	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 100.00		A= 1.98
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 96.30		Total Encroachment : 1.98
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 11-12-2007



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -82

Title of Concession (TC) No: 2 of 57

Lessee: Mahabaleshwar S. Garco & his wife, of Margao Village: MUGULI Taluka: SANGUEM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	90.50	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 90.50		A= 1.87
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 83.30		Total Encroachment: 1.87
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-01-2006








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -83

Title of Concession (TC) No: 1 of 78

Lessee: **GAJANAN PODIYAR** Village: **MOLCORNEM** Taluka: **QUEPEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	65.24	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 65.24		Z= 1.16
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 66.40		A= 0.68
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 1.16	Total Encroachment :	1.84

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 11-12-2007



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

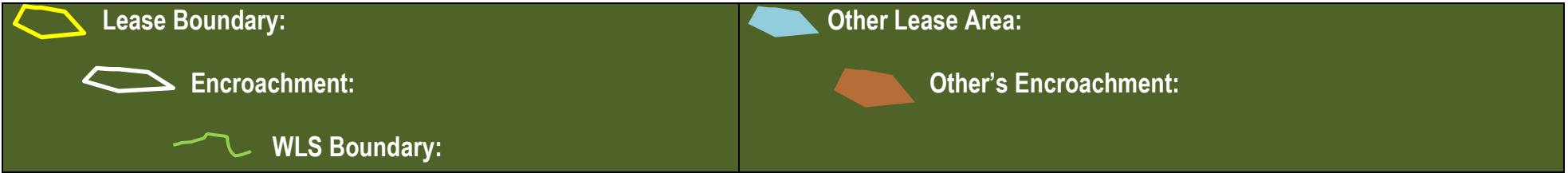
Lessee: Firm Shantilal K. & Bros., of Margao Village: RIVONA Taluka: SANGUEM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	42.91	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 42.91		A= 1.26
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 41.60		B= 0.54
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			Total Encroachment : 1.80

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Previous image not available.



Lessee: **Mingoa Pvt. Ltd., Panaji** Village: **MAULINGUEM** Taluka: **BICHOLIM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	78.93	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 78.93		Z= 1.67
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 80.60	Total Encroachment : 1.67	
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 1.67		

Satellite Image As on 22-4-2010



Satellite Image As on 14-11-2004



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure -86

Title of Concession (TC) No: 92 of 52

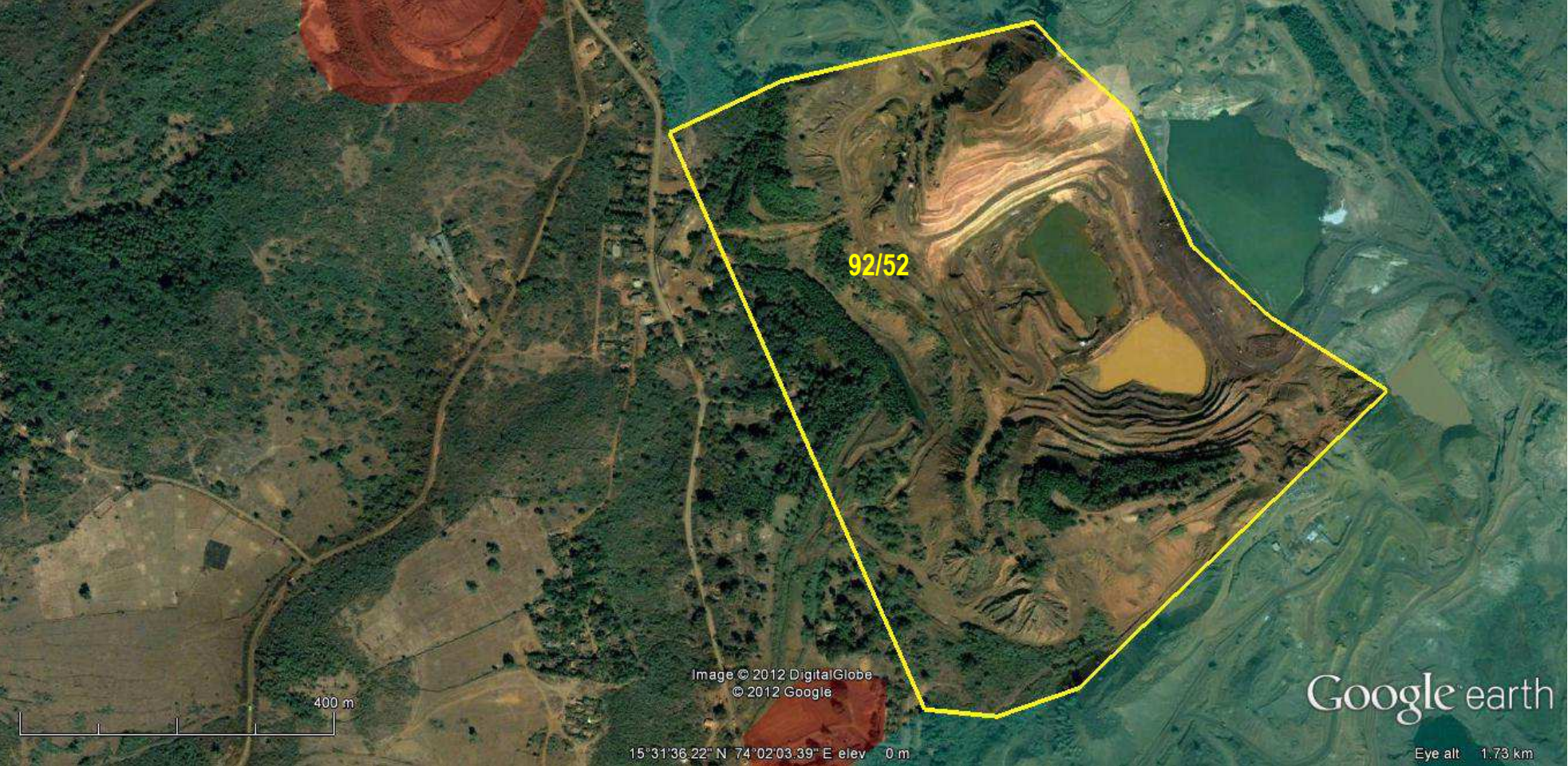
Lessee: **Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltd., of Margao.** Village: **CUDNEM** Taluka: **BICHOLIM**




Original Lease Area (Ha.):	40.14	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 43.14		Z= 1.66
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 44.80	Total Encroachment:	1.66
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 1.66		

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 18-12-2002

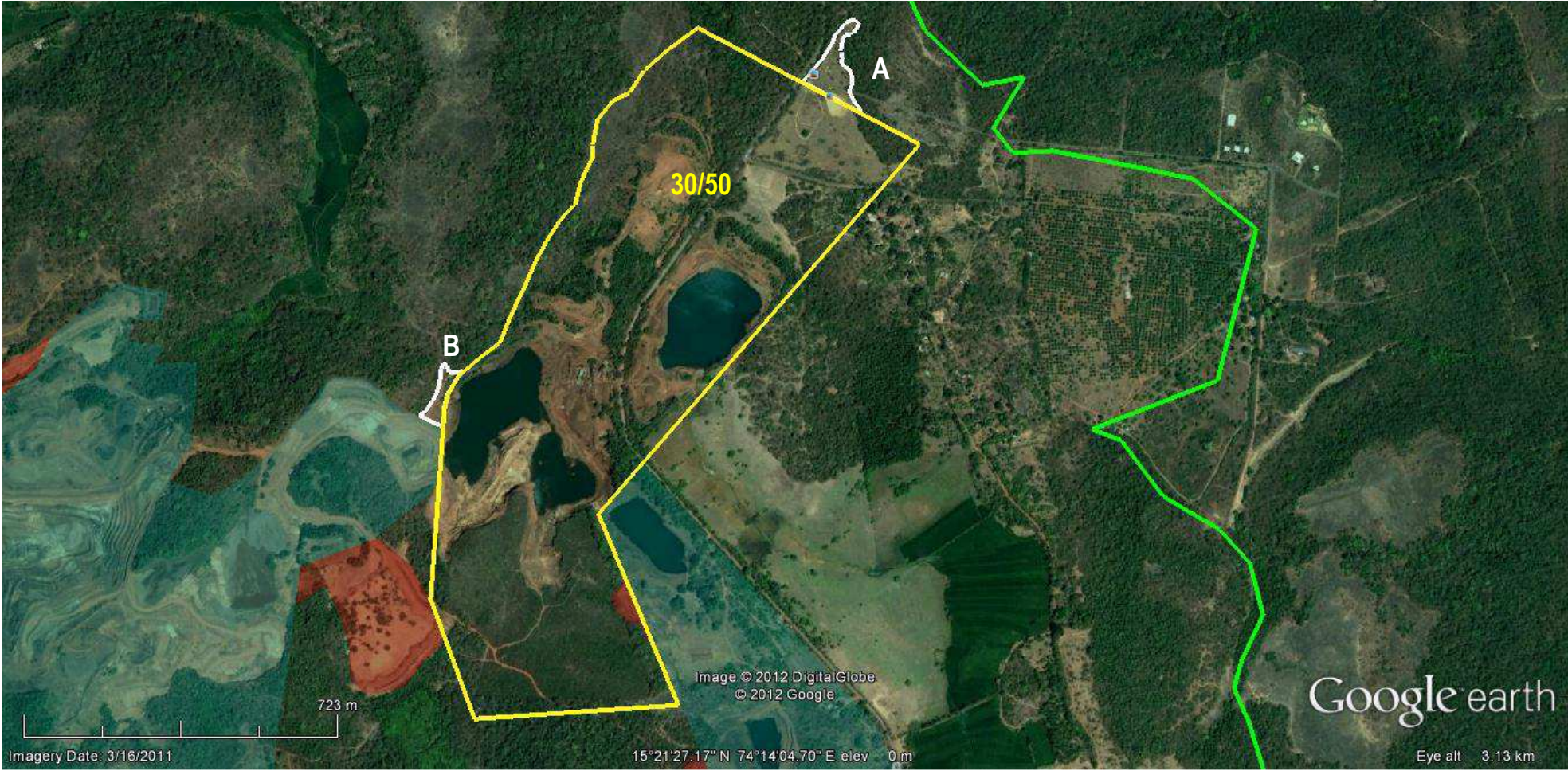


 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: **Prafula Rajarama Hede, of Goa.** Village: **COLLEM** Taluka: **SANGUEM**






Original Lease Area (Ha.):	82.52	Encroachment (Ha.):	A= 1.10
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 82.52		B= 0.45
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 81.40		Total Encroachment : 1.55
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 16-3-2011



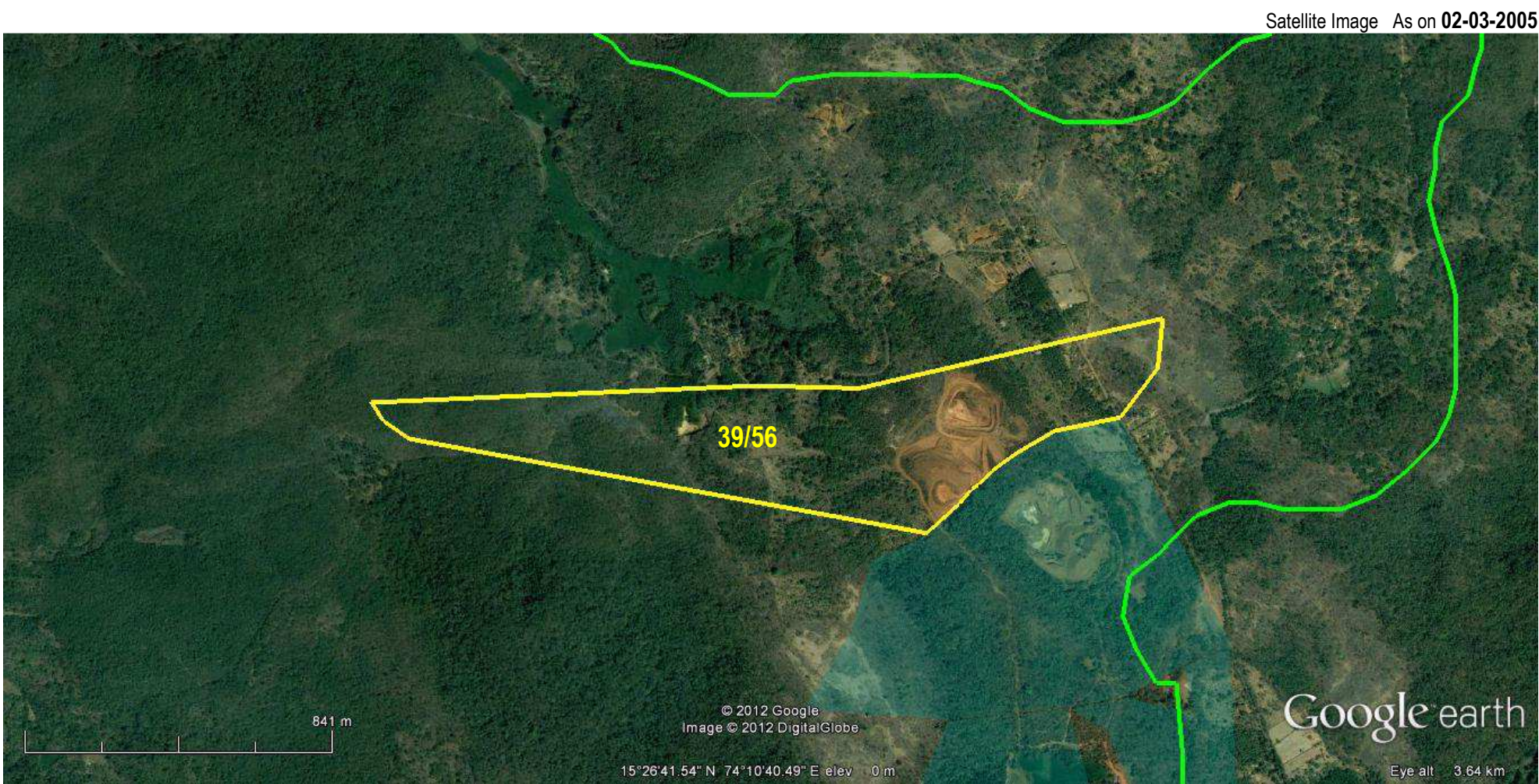
Satellite Image As on 28-1-2006







 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: **V. M. Salgaocar & Bros. Pvt. Ltd.** Village: **MALPONA** Taluka: **SATTARI**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	53.89	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 53.89		Z= 1.51
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 55.40	Total Encroachment:	1.51
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 1.51		



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: **Mingoa Pvt. Ltd., Panaji.** Village: **MAULINGUEM** Taluka: **BICHOLIM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	92.54	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 92.54		Z= 1.36
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 93.90	Total Encroachment :	1.36
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 1.36		

Satellite Image As on 22-4-2010



Satellite Image As on 18-12-2002

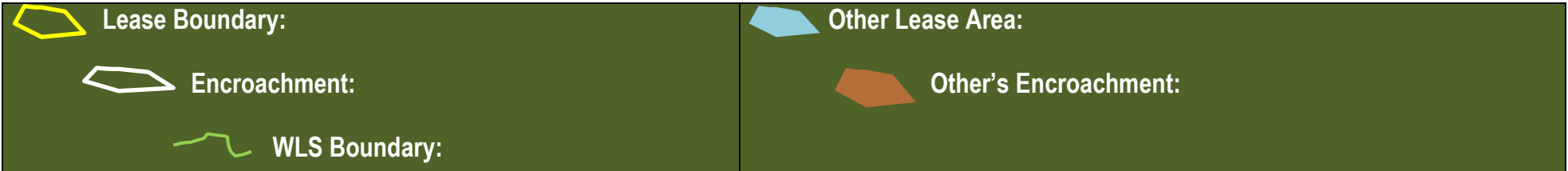
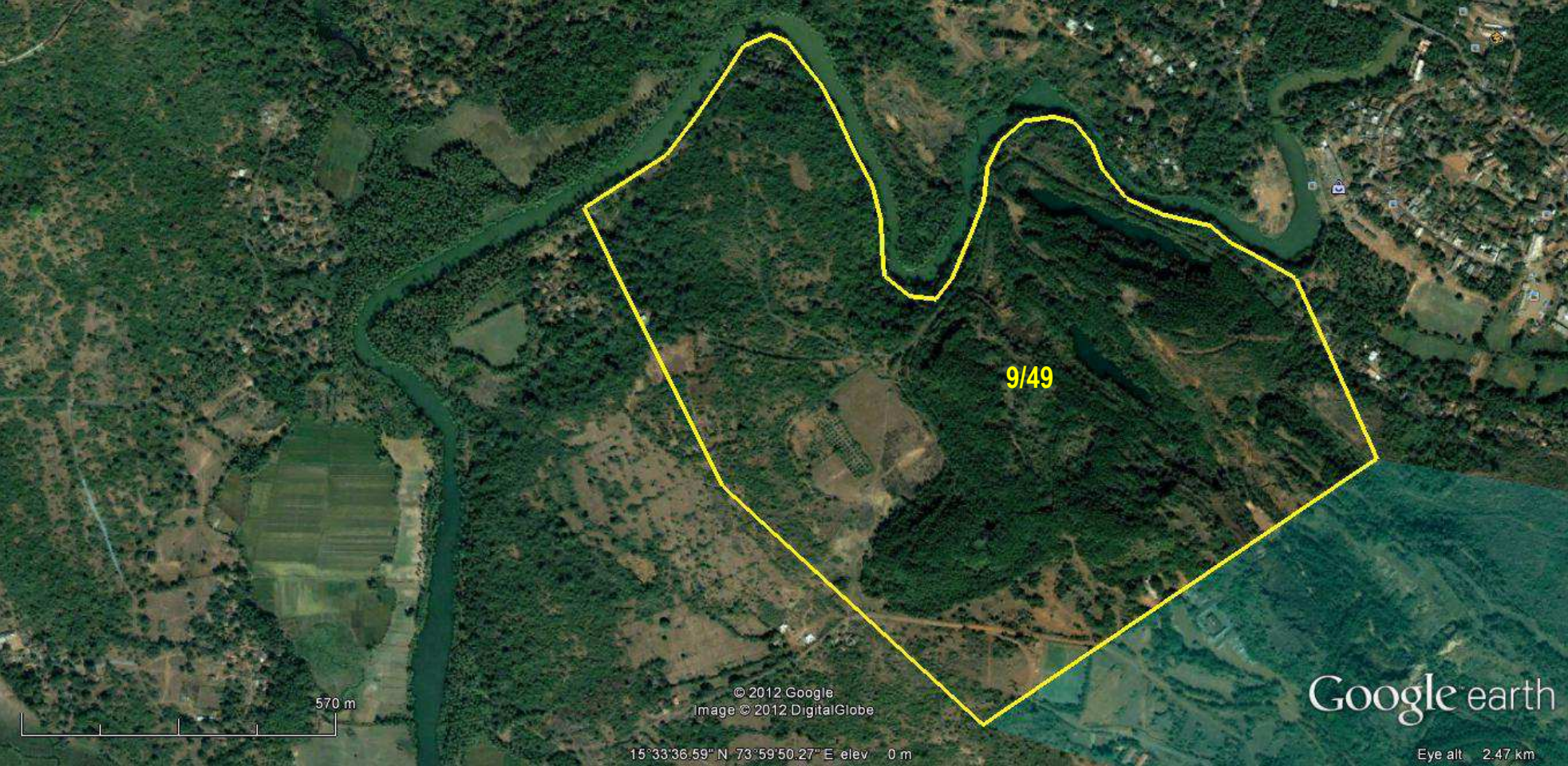


Figure -90

Title of Concession(TC) No: 19 of 54

Lessee: **Roguvir Sinai Garco, of Agacaim.** Village: **TUDOU** Taluka: **SANGUEM**






Original Lease Area (Ha.):	83.84	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 83.84		Z= 1.36
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 85.20	Total Encroachment :	1.36
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X)= Z (Ha.)	Z= 1.36		

Satellite Image As on 16-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-01-2006

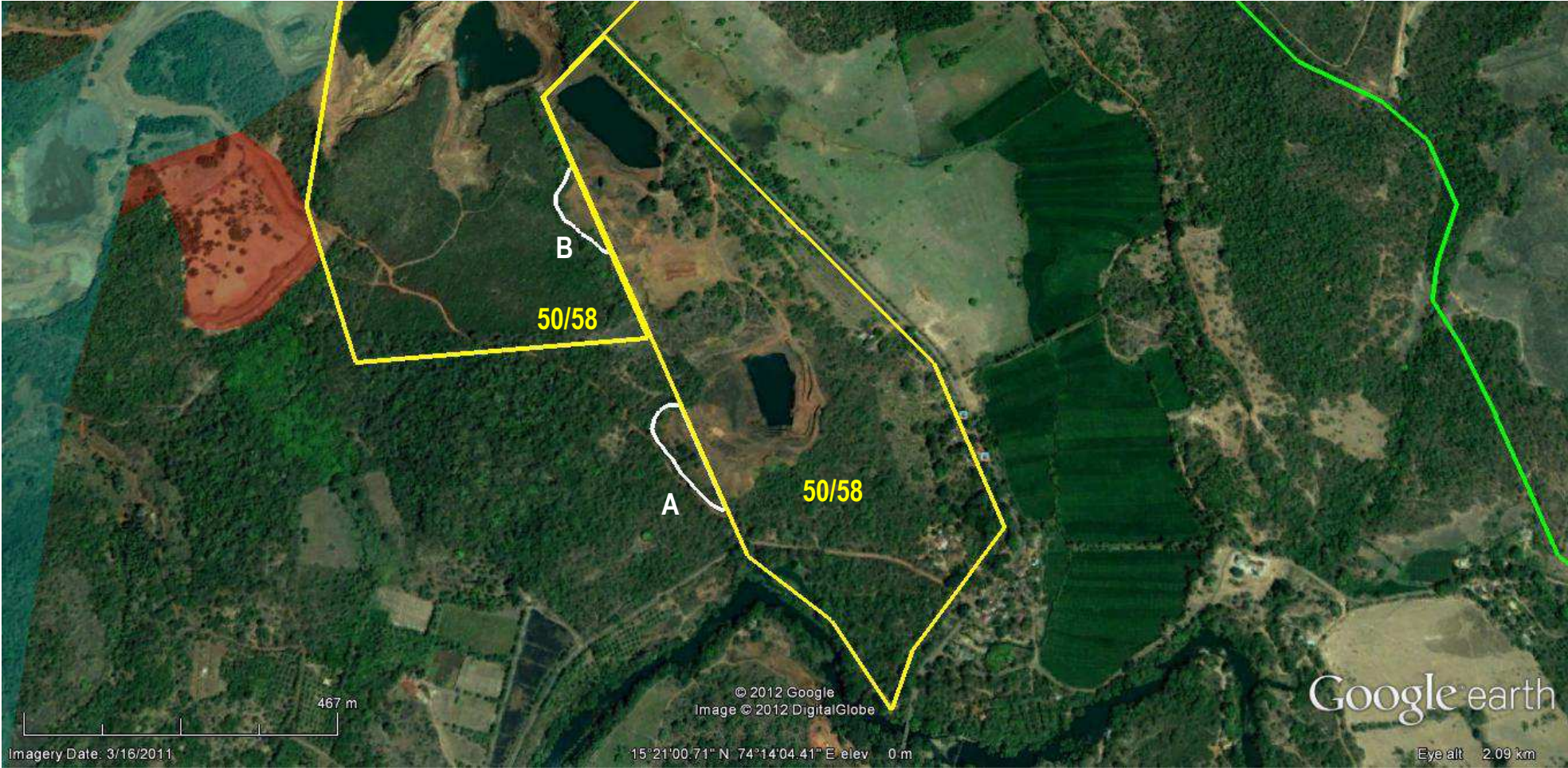


 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: **Mohantal S. Rege, of Quepem.** Village: **COLEM** Taluka: **SANGUEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	33.25	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 33.25		A= 0.78
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 33.20		B= 0.54
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X)= Z (Ha.)			Total Encroachment : 1.32

Satellite Image As on 16-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-01-2006



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: Firm V.S. Dempo & Cia. Ltd., of Goa. Village: CURPEM Taluka: SANGUEM






Original Lease Area (Ha.):	97.68	Encroachment (Ha.):	Z= 1.02
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 97.68		A=0.28
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 98.70		Total Encroachment: 1.30
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 1.02		

Satellite Image As on 04-4-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-1-2006



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: **V.M. Salgaocar e Irmao, of Vasco da Gama.** Village: **SURLA** Taluka: **BICHOLIM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	73.25	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 73.25		Z= 1.15
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 74.40		Total Encroachment : 1.15
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 1.15		

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 18-12-2002



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: **Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltda., of Margao.** Village: **CODLI** Taluka: **SANGUEM**

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	82.29	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 96.28		A= 1.13
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 95.00		Total Encroachment : 1.13
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 27-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 11-12-2007



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

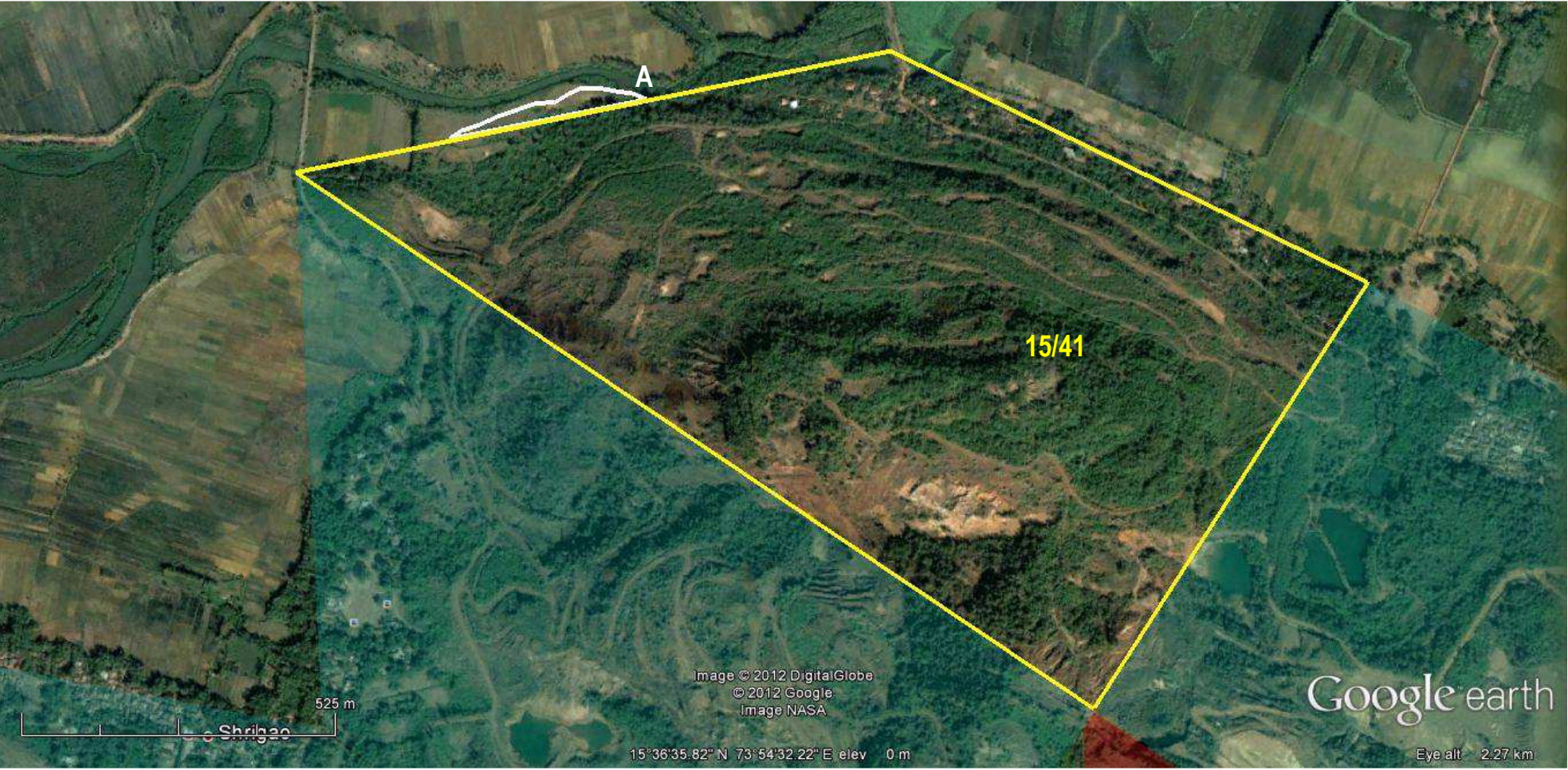
Lessee: **Dempo and Souza Ltda.of Goa.** Village: **MULGAO** Taluka: **BICHOLIM**






Original Lease Area (Ha.):	99.55	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 99.55		A= 0.85
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 95.50		Total Encroachment : 0.85
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 22-4-2010



Satellite Image As on 13-12-2003



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: Voicunta Canecar, of Margao. Village: MAINA Taluka: QUEPEM

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	31.16	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 31.16		A= 0.84
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 29.30		Total Encroachment: 0.84
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)			

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 10-2-2003



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

Figure -97

Title of Concession (TC) No: 95 of 52

Lessee: Firm V. S. Dempo & Cia. Ltd., of Goa. Village: PISSURLEM Taluka: SATTARI

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	98.78	Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X= 98.38		Z= 0.82
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y= 99.20	Total Encroachment:	0.82
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z= 0.82		

Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 02-3-2005



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

Lessee: Mining near Netravali Wildlife Sancutry






Original Lease Area (Ha.):		Encroachment (Ha.):	
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	X=		Z=70.00
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):	Y=		Total Encroachment :
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X)= Z (Ha.)	Z=70.00		

Satellite Image As on 22-09-2011



Satellite Image As on 19-04-2003



 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

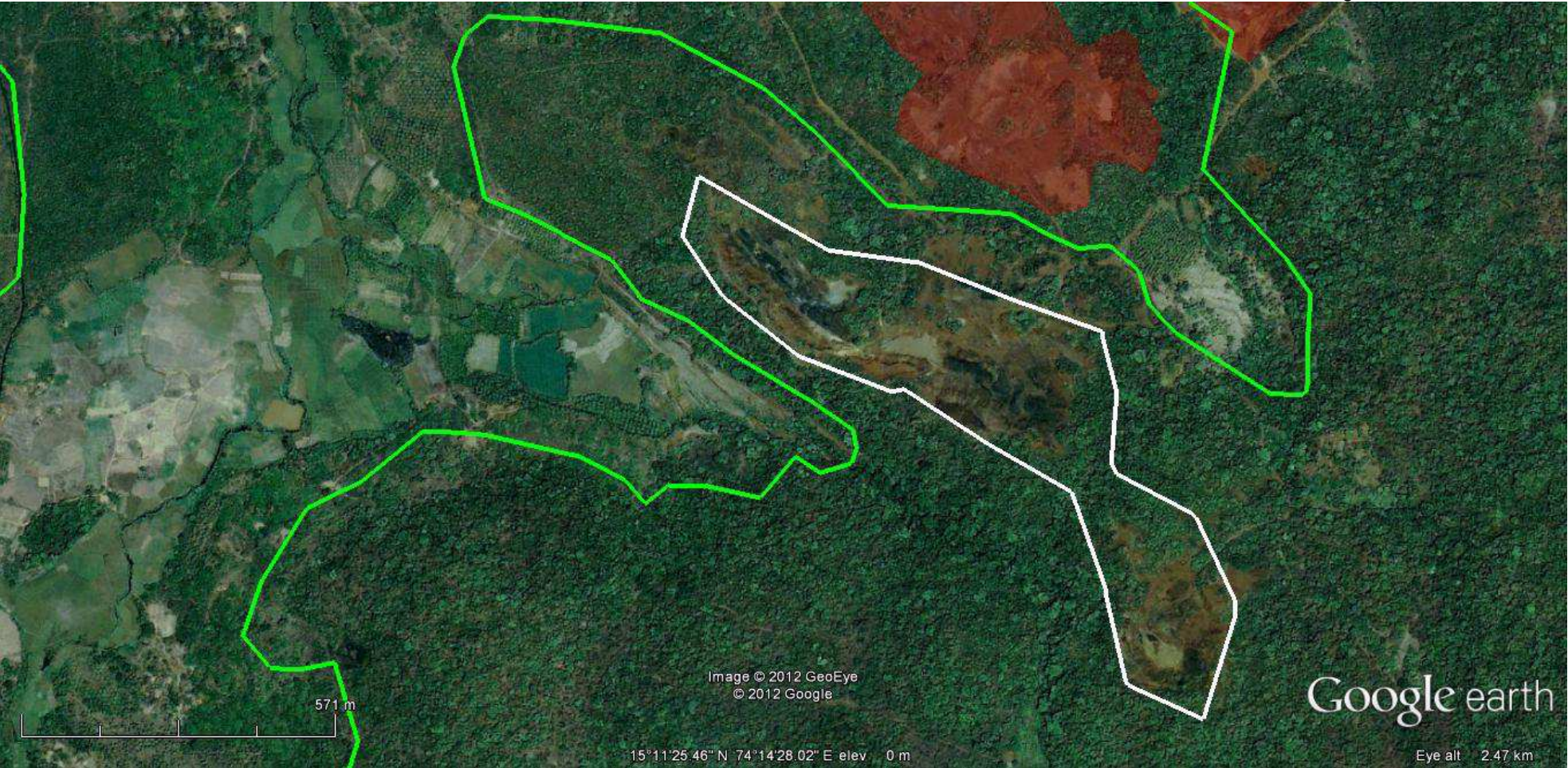
Lessee: Mining near Netravali Wildlife Sancutry

Original Lease Area (Ha.):	X=	Encroachment (Ha.):	Z=26.60
DMG Lease Area (Ha.):	Y=	Total Encroachment :	
Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.):			
Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X) = Z (Ha.)	Z=26.60		

Satellite Image As on 16-03-2011



Satellite Image As on 19-04-2003








 Lease Boundary:	 Other Lease Area:
 Encroachment:	 Other's Encroachment:
 WLS Boundary:	

Figure 100

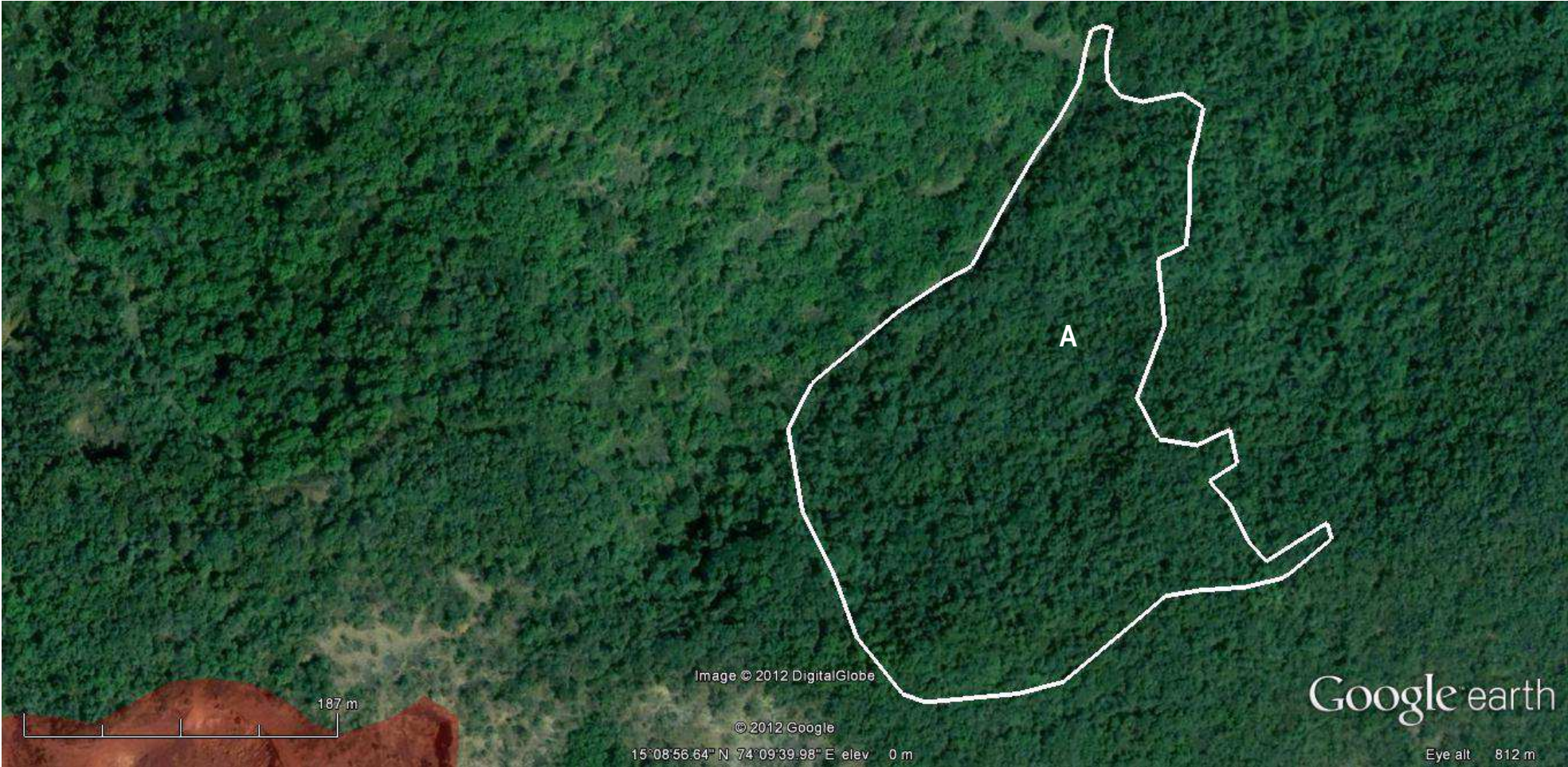
Illegal mining near to Selaulim Dam (Latitude 15 08 55.15N and Longitude 74 09 44.49E)

Original Lease Area (Ha.): 00 DMG Lease Area(Ha.): 00 Holding Land as per Satellite Image (Ha.): 00 Excess Area occupied (encroachment) (Y-X)= Z (Ha.) 00	Encroachment (Ha.): 6.21
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Satellite Image As on 27-3-2011



Satellite Image As on 28-1-2006



Lease Boundary:	Other Lease Area:
Encroachment:	Other's Encroachment:
WLS Boundary:	

I N D E X

CHAPTER : 5

ENCROCHMENT BY VARIOUS OCCUPANTS OF THE MINING FIELDS

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
1	Observation, Discussion & Conclusions.	1 - 12
2	Table No: 1 Encroachment by way of mining activities as defined in the MM(DR) Act, 1957 and IBM submission and Google Images showing the Encroachments (Past & Present).	13 – 29 & Google Images 1 - 100
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CHAPTER : 6

MISUSE OF RULE 10 OF MINERAL CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT RULES 1988

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